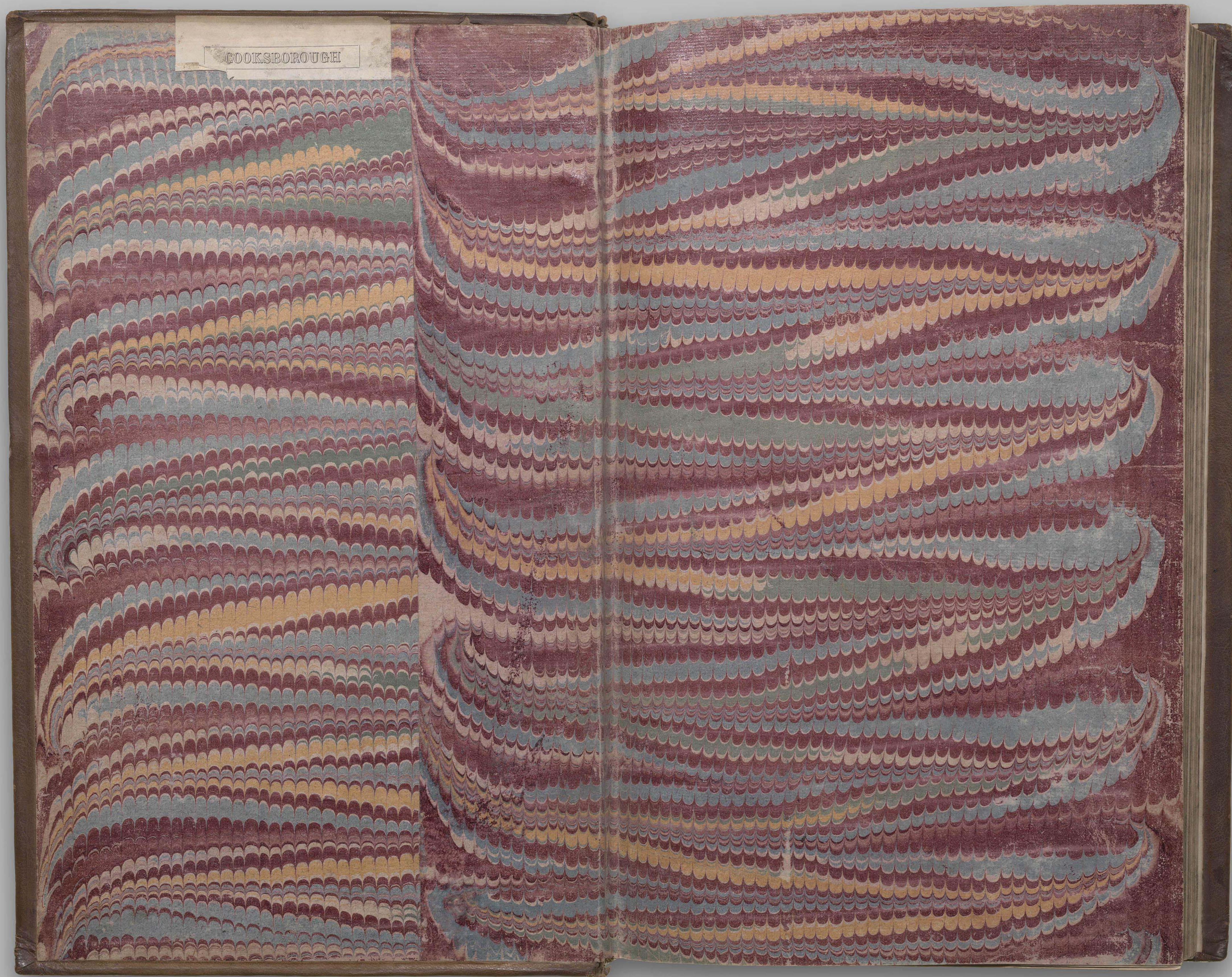
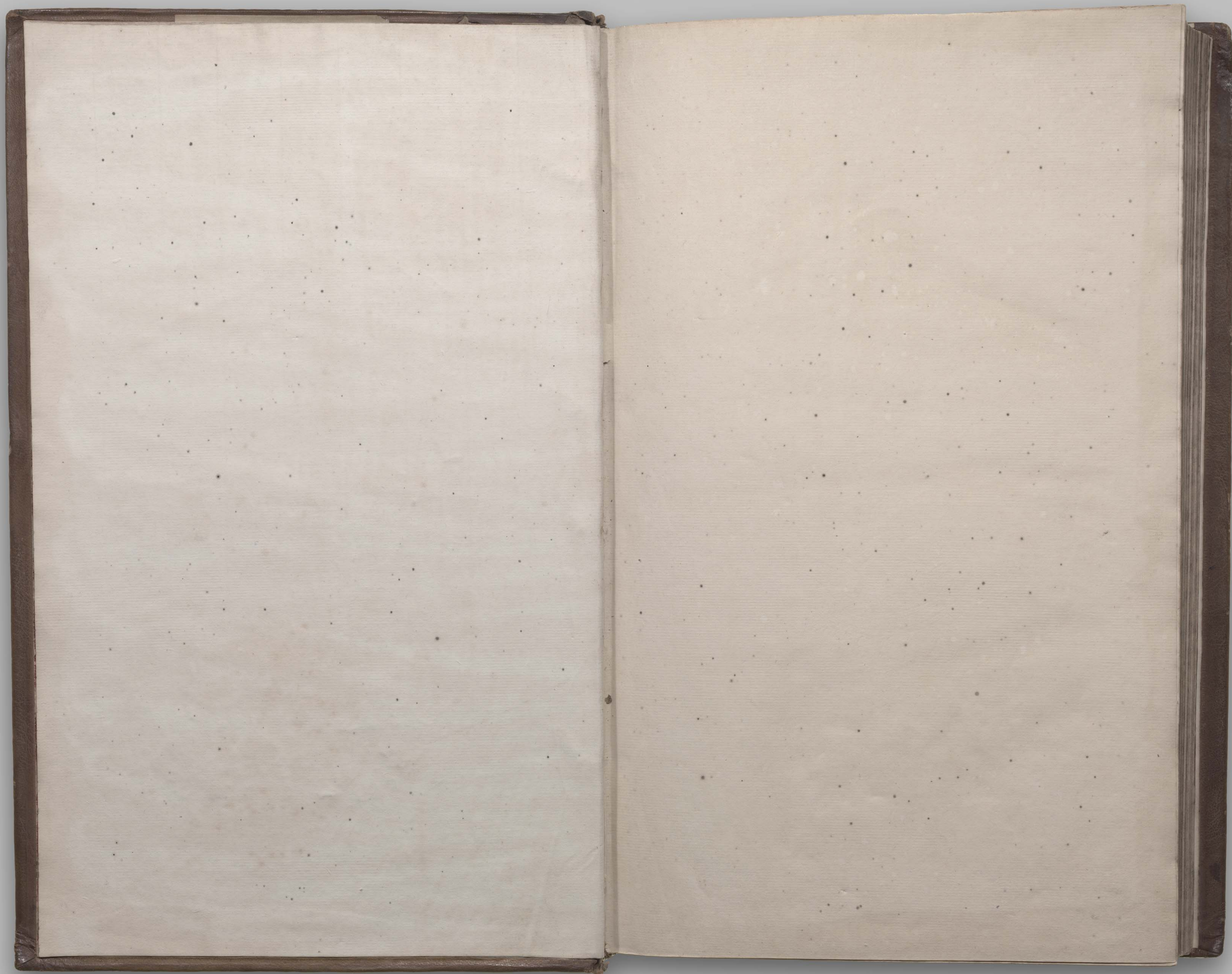




SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo



COOKSBOROUGH



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F, A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CREOUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dist.*

FA'BLE. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the bees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all those *fable* makers,
He never sow'd on Almain acres. *Dryden.*

3. A vicious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives *fables*. *1 Tim. iv. 7.*

4. The series or texture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie. This sense is merely familiar.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That war'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsity.

We mean to win,

Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 292.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fah'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

FA'BLE'D. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!

Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricar*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

FABRIC'ATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabricat'on* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Watson.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,

That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;

Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

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To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life

The cheese inhabitants observe, and how

Fabrick their manions. *Phillips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.

Quitting *Elof* and the *fabulists*, he copies from Boccace. *Crowal.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULOSITY. *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Lyingness; fulness of stories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they would report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 110.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 8.*

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone. *Exod. xxxiv. 35.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon, Essay 44.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,

In ev'ry *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!

Who can't be silent, and who will not lie:

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be grave, exceeds all pow'r of *face*. *Pope's Epistles.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen. ii. 6.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Exek. xli. 14.*

5. Appearance; resemblance.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again

With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;

For such are treasons. *Ben. Johnson.*

At the first thock, with blood and powder stain'd,

Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;

Fury and art produce effects so strange,

They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

6. Preference; fight.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall lay her before his *face*. *Numb. xix. 3.*

7. Confidence; boldness.

That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Thinking, by this *face*,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;

But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

You'll find the thing will not be done

With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that

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that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly stolen.
L'Estrange, Fable 415.

This is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations.
Tillotson, Preface.

8. Distortion of the face.
Shame itself!
Why do you make such faces? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers face to face.
Acts xxv. 16.

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.
Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face.
1 Cor. xiii. 12.

TO FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.
Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lie,
To face, to forge, to coft, to company. *Hubbard's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Face about, man; you a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refund;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dry.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.
I'll face
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle.
Addison on the War.
They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a popish persecution.
Swift.

2. To oppose with impudence.
We trapp'd the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*
Because he walk'd against his will,
He fac'd men down that he flood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.
On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces it.
Addison on Italy.
The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts with open gates, facing the different quarters of the world.
Pope's Temple of Fame.

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.
The whole fortification of Soleurre is faced with marble.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. f.* [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. f.* [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits.
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FACEY. *n. f.* [facette, French.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.
Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with facets. *Bacon.*

FACEYIOUS. *adj.* [facetious, French; facetia, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.
Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue, f. 6.*

FACEYIOUSLY. *adv.* [from facetious.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACEYIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facetious.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACEY. *adj.* [facile, French; facilis, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.
Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*
To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanv. Scap.*
By dividing it into parts to distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work facile and delightful. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more facile and commodious. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
The facile gates of hell too lightly barr'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

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3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.
I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.
Too facile then, thou didst not much gain say;
Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss, *Milt. P. Lost.*
Since Adam and his facile consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [facilitate, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.
Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will facilitate the work. *Bacon's Natural History.*
They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to facilitate their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finishing of the picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and facilitates the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily facilitates the animal and natural motions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. f.* [facilitas, French; facilitas, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even facility. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or facility. *Raleigh.*
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.
Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without. *Bacon, Essay 11.*
'Tis a great error to take facility for good-nature; tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange, Fable 30.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.
He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctance; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South's Sermons.*

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare from facinorous; facinus, facinoris, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.
'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and tedious of it; and he's of a most facinorous spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

FACING. *n. f.* [from To face.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.
These offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes of his greatness. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from facinorous.] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. f.* [factum, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.
In matter of fact there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*
As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Matter of fact breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation. *Those*

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Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 795.*
If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the State of the War.*
Manifest fins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful fact is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACTION. *n. f.* [faction, French; factio, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.
The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, he well assur'd
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
He has been known to commit outrages. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Their hatred went so far, that by one of Simon's faction murders were committed. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*
By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancings of any factions. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.
They remained at Newbery in great faction among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FACTIONARY. *n. f.* [factionnaire, French.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.
Prythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always factionary of the party of your general. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

FACTIONOUS. *adj.* [factious, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publicly diffidentious; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.
He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that factious pate of his. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Be factious for redress of all these griefs. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*

2. Proceeding from public dissensions; tending to public discord.
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assamble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 664.*
Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*
Why these factious quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FACTIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from factious.] In a manner criminally diffidentious or tumultuous.
I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were factiously discontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from factious.] Inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS. *adj.* [factitious, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.
In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that factitious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*
Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FACTOR. *n. f.* [facteur, French; factor, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.
Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
Percy is but my factor, good my lord,
'T engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief factors for the gods. *Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra.*
We agreed that I should send up an English factor, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh's Apology.*
It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence, having some factors doublets at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*
Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some fly and venomous factors for the old republican cause. *South's Sermons.*
All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief factors for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and

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orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. *South's Sermons.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal factor for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplier and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORY. *n. f.* [from factor.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. f.* [factotum, Latin.] It is used likewise in burlesque French. A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY. *n. f.* [faculté, French; facultas, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.
There is no kind of faculty or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
Orators may grieve; for in their fides,
Rather than heads, their faculty abides. *Denham.*
Reason in man supplies the defect of other faculties where-in we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.
For well I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward faculties, which most excel. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two faculties of the mind. *Locke.*
Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other faculties than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. [In physics.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished and augmented, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.
He had none of those faculties, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
A sober man would have wondered how our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, had he not had an exceeding good faculty to find it himself where he could not shew it others. *Locke.*
He had an excellent faculty in preaching, if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill.
I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. Power; authority.
This Duncan
Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing.
Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every faculty or favour shall be granted. *Hooker, b. v.*

8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

FACUND. *adj.* [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent. *Diſt.*

TO FADDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from To fiddle, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play.

TO FADE. *v. n.* [fade, French, inlpid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.
The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon fading into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*
The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually. *Woodward on Poppis.*

3. To wither: as a vegetable.
Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth, and as a garden that hath no water. *Is. i. 30.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.
Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade. *Locke.*
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Addis. Cato.*

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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin throws
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Pan.*
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*
Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispenf.*
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*geezan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And the, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,
But only by the cars engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
3. To succeed; to hit.
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.
FADGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatige*, *Latin*.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [*from fag and end*.]
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.
In the world's fage'nd
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the
legend of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those
who go before them. *Cellier of Ervy.*
FAGOT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
About the pile of *fagots*, flicks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons,
according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or
not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.
The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as
the generals of our times do it with falchins. *Addison, Spectator.*
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really
existing.
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To tie up; to bundle
together.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
To FA'LL. *v. n.* [*faller*, French; *faul*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short;
not to be equal to demand or use.
The waters *fall* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and
drieth up. *Job xiv. 11.*
Where the credit and money *fall*, barter alone must
do. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fall*
from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*
Let there not *fall* from the house of Joab one that hath an
issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fall*. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness *fall'd*,
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall
fall down, and they all shall *fall* together. *If. xxxi. 3.*
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through re-
sistance.
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fall*
before me. *If. vii. 16.*

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.
Mine eyes *fail*. *Pf. cxix. 82.*
I perceive
Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton, Par. Lost.*
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable,
but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*
This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we
meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through
them. *Locke.*
He does not remember whether every grain came up or
not; but he thinks that very few *fail'd*. *Mortimer's Husband.*
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failings* proceeds
from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philoso-
pher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*
9. To be deficient in duty.
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as
you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when for-
tune *fails* them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail.
If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Fai. Qu.*
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,
mens hearts *failling* them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*
Her heart *faill'd* her, and she would fain have compounded
for her life. *L'Estrange.*
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at
time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any
provision beforehand. *Locke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.
Since nature *faill* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive god who never *faill* his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to.
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*
FAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Misfortune; miss; unsuccessfulness.
2. Omission; non-performance.
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Ca-
naanites. *Job iii. 10.*
3. Deficiency; want.
4. Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [*from fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults
not atrocious; lapse.
Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the
expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*
To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many
conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and
many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [*from fail*.]
1. Deficiency; cessation.
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of
springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his
remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and
not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be
surprised with a fit; he owed his death to a mere accident, to
a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South's Sermons.*
3. A lapse; a slight fault.
FA'IN. *adj.* [*faegn*, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scot-
land in this sense.
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often view'd *fain*. *Fairy Queen.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my
soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to
have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in
some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was fain to do this*, would
equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was un-
derstood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear*
of worse. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early
lost.]
Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will
study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker, b. v.*
I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me
to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none
so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to
humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Balle,
to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
FA'IN. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Gladly; very desirously; ac-
cording to earnest wishes.
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre
of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens
rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*
To FA'IN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wish; to desire fondly.
Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*
To FAINT. *v. n.* [*famer*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon
them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and sense-
less.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women
and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down in the streets.
Judith vii. 22.
We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mac. iii. 17.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away,
and fell down as dead. *Guardian, N^o. 167.*
3. To grow feeble.
They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their
watches. *Ecclesi. xliii. 10.*
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong,
and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose
strength. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 953.*
4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 108.*
To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A
word little in use.
It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhaled
by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and slug-
gish. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour,
and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*
The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and
utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the
other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*
3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time,
the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at
the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*
6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against him-
self, left ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Hebr. xii. 3.*
7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint*
prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil go-
vernment. *Davies on Ireland.*
FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint and heart*.] Cowardly; timo-
rous; dejected; easily depressed.
Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of these
smoking firebrands.
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors
to take the city, or else there as *fainthearted* cowards to end
their days. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
Villain, stand off! bafe, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addison, Cato.*
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [*from fainthearted*.] Timorously;
in a cowardly manner.
FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from fainthearted*.] Cowardice;
timoroufness; want of courage.
FAINTING. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss
of animal motion.
These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from con-
fusions. *Wise's Surgery.*
FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Weakness in a slight
degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres;
whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a
hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FAINTLING. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.
A burlesque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* filly
creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FAINTLY. *adv.* [*from faint*.]
1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*
2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*;
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
An obscure and confused idea represents the object so
faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*
4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*
FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.]
1. Languour; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant
doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing
faintness begin to stand. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a
general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him
think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the coun-
sels laid for the reformation, or of *faintness* in following and
effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of
God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
3. Timoroufness; dejection.
The paleness of this blow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakespeare, Hamlet VI.*
FAINTY. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debi-
litated; enfeeblec'd.
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The *fainty* knights were scor'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*
FAIR. *adj.* [*faegen*, Saxon; *faur*, Danish.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the
common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to wo-
men, to the beauty of the face.
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*
My decay'd *fair*,
A funny look of his will soon repair. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians
are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the
Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

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3. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful in general.
Carry him gently to my fairest chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*
Thus was he fair in his greatness, and in the length of his
branches. *Ezek. xxxi. 7.*
4. Clear; pure.
A standard of a damask-rose, with the root on, was set in
a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full
of fair water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will
immediately alter the colour of them, and make it fadder than
that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job xxxvii. 22.*
About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was
very fair and very warm. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may wait him over. *Prior.*
7. Likely to succeed.
Yourself, renowned prince, flood as fair
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair
way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Essays.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd to fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
8. Equal; just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need
advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if fair and
honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*
9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not
foul.
After all these conquests he pass'd the rest of his age in his
own native country, and died a fair and natural death. *Temple.*
10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a fair
rival, a fair disputant.
Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wife,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct.
For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel-spray:
Close by my side she sat, and fair in fight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.
All the lords came in, and, being by fair means wrought
therunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*
For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
13. Mild; not severe.
Not only do't degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a fair dismissal;
But throw't them lower than thou did'st exalt them high.
Milton's Agonistes.
14. Pleasing; civil.
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do found so fair? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When fair words and good counsel will not prevail upon
us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*
15. Equitable; not injurious.
His doom is fair,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
16. Commodious; easy.
Henceby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course
that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he
that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*
2. Civilly; complaisantly.
Well, you must now speak fir John Falstaff fair. *Shakesp.*
One of the company spoke him fair, and would have stop't
his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*
In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair. *Dryden.*
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus fair they parted 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*
Kalib ascend, my fair spoke servant rise,
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryd. In Emp.*
This promised fair at first. *Addison on Italy.*
3. Happily; successfully.
O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,

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- In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now fair befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shak. R. III.*
4. On good terms.
There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a
man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world,
and turn the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*
- FAIR. *n. f.*
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He fought the conversation of the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*
Gentlemen who do not deign to marry, yet pay their de-
voirs to one particular fair. *Spectator, No. 288.*
 2. Honefty; just dealing.
I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between our-
selves: fair and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbutnot.*
FAIR. *n. f.* [from *faire*, French; *ferre*, or *ferum*, Latin.] An an-
nual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traf-
fic more frequented than a market. The privilege of hold-
ing fairs in England is granted by the king.
With silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs. *Ezek. xxvii. 12.*
- His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country fair. *Dryden.*
The ancient Nundinas, or fairs of Rome, were kept every
ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the
country markets, which were at first under the power of the
consuls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FAIRING. *n. f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings come thus plentifully in. *Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.*
What pretty things they are, we wonder at!
Like children that esteem every trifle,
And prefer a fairing before their fathers:
What difference is between us and them?
That we are dearer fools, cockcombs at
A higher rate. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars stalls with glittering toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay's Pastorals.*
- FAIRLY. *adv.* [from *fair*.]
1. Beautifully: as, a city fairly situated.
 2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or
design.
Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*
 3. Honeftly; justly; without shift; without fraud.
To the first advantages we may fairly lay claim; I wish we
had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom
of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power,
wherein the whole body of the people are fairly represented,
and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*
 4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.
The stage how loofely does Adrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*
 5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.
As I interpret fairly your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden's Aurenga.*
 6. Without violence to right reason.
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics
would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine;
but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly
deduced from him. *Dryden.*
This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtain-
able by a human body, the serum of the blood is fairly sub-
stituted in its place. *Arbutnot on Aiments.*
 7. Without blots.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
 8. Completely; without any deficiency.
All this they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual
presence of their king. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be fairly done, no
matter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our
nails together, and fast it fairly out. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrove.*
- FAIRNESS. *n. f.* [from *fair*.]
1. Beauty; elegance of form.
That which made her fairness much the fairer, was that it
was but a fair ambassador of a most fair mind, full of wit,
and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show
itself. *Sidney.*
 2. Honefty; candour; ingenuity.
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness
or fairness in this conduct. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*
- FAIRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in
language and address.
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted
and

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- and a marvellous fairspoken man, but discontented that we
should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he
thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach
prone unto contradiction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
- FAIRY. *n. f.* [from *faerie*, Saxon; *see*, French.]
Ab *faez*, terra, fit & *piez* Macedonum dialecto; unde *evgoi*
evpeoi, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*,
nostratq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *καταχρηστικὸν δαίμονες*, five
dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*
1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive
human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward clean-
liness in houses; an elf; a fay.
Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll drefs
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Then let them all encircle him about,
And fairly like too pinch the unclean knight;
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread
In shape prophane. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
By the idea any one has of fairies, or centaurs, he can-
not know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*
Fays, fairies, geni, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*
 2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*
To this great fairy I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks blefs thee. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*
- FAIRY. *adj.*
1. Given by fairies.
Be secret and discrete; these fairy favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Such borrowed wealth, like fairy money, though it were
gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves
and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*
 2. Belonging to fairies.
This is the fairy land: oh, spight of spights,
We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish spights. *Shakesp.*
- FAIRYSTONE. *n. f.* [from *fairy* and *stone*.] It is found in gravel-
pits, being of an hemispherical figure; hath five double lines
arising from the centre of its basis, which meet in the pole.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- FAITH. *n. f.* [from *foi*, French; *fide*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.
The name of faith being properly and strictly taken, it
must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the ob-
ject of belief. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*
Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam. ii. 17.*
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that faith in this
life, or that faith here is turned into vision there, as hope into
enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
Then faith shall fail, and holy hope shall die;
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*
 2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church;
the *credo*.
Felix heard Paul concerning the faith. *Acts xxiv. 24.*
This is the catholic faith. *Common Prayer.*
 3. Trust in God.
Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the
justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will cer-
tainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*
 4. Tenet held.
Which to believe of her,
Must be a faith, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 5. Trust in the honefty or veracity of another.
 6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.
Her failings, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 129.*
 7. Honour; social confidence.
For you alone
I broke my faith with injur'd Palamon. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*
 8. Sincerity; honefty; veracity.
Sir, in good faith, in meer verity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is
no faith. *Deutr. xxxii. 20.*
 9. Promise given.
I have been forsworn,
In breaking faith with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*
- FAITHBREACH. *n. f.* [from *faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity;
disloyalty; perfidy.
Now minutely revolts upbraid his faithbreach;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- FAITHED. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honeft; sincere. A word not
in use.
Thou bastard! would the repofal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- FAITHFUL. *adj.* [from *faith* and *full*.]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

F A L

- To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the faithful in
Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*
Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown
of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty pro-
fessed.
I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not faithful. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the faithless, faithful only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 3. Honeft; upright; without fraud.
My servant Moses is faithful in all mine house. *Numb. xii.*
 4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sin-
cere; veracious.
Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And faithful to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- FAITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful*.]
1. With firm belief in religion.
 2. With full confidence in God.
 3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.
His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes faithfully. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*
 4. Without failure of performance; honeftly; exactly.
If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whole sake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 5. Sincerely; with strong promises.
For his own part, he did faithfully promise to be still in the
king's power. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 6. Honeftly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and faithfully
signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and
practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*
 7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Mr. Warburton, fervently, per-
haps rather confidently; itadily.
If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakesp. Timon.*
- FAITHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithful*.]
1. Honefty; veracity.
For there is no faithfulness in your mouth; your inward
part is very wickedness. *Pf. lix.*
The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is
truth and faithfulness. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.
The same zeal and faithfulness continues in your blood,
which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his
life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*
- FAITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith*.]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; uncon-
verted.
Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe
we, or be we as yet faithless, for our conversion or confirma-
tion, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*
Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a faithless Jew. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
 2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise,
or allegiance.
Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and faithless service. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*
So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the faithless, faithful only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- FAITHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *faithless*.]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
 2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FAITOUR. *n. f.* [from *fauteur*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a
mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obsolete.
To Philemon, false faitour, Philemon,
I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Into new woes unweeting I was cast,
By this false faitour. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4. Stan. 47.*
- FAKE. *n. f.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope.
- FALCADE. *n. f.* [from *fals*, *falsus*, Latin.]
A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself
upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick cur-
vets, which is done in forming a stop, and half a stop; there-
fore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs,
which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a
stop. *Farriv's Dict.*
- FALCATED. *adj.* [from *falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a
reaping hook or scythe.
The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form
of a fickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is
moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the
new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the en-
lightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*
- FALCATION.

FAL

- FALCA'TION. *n. f.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.
- The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcpated tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
- FALCHION. *n. f.* [*ensis falcatus*; in French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.
- I've seen the day, with my good biting *falehion*,
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Sh. K. Lear.*
- Old *falehions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The sounding trumpet ev'ry soul inspires. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Hath Eugene caufed! how many widows curfe
His cleaving *falehion*! *Phillips.*
- FALCON. *n. f.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a roftro falcato live aduice*, from the falcatcd or crooked bill.]
1. A hawk trained for fport.
- As Venus' bird, the white, fwift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmoft fwiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*
- Air ftops not the high foaring of my noble generous *falcon*.
Walton's Angler.
- Apulian farms, for the rich foil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryd. Juv.*
- Say, will the *falcon*, ftrooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*
2. A fort of cannon, whole diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight feven hundred and fifty pounds, length feven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*
- FALCONER. *n. f.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the fport of fowling with hawks.
- Hift! Romeo, hift! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this taffel gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
- The univerfal remedy was fwallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*
- I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarfels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*
- FALCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A fort of ordnance, whole diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length fix foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot fomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*
- Mahomet fent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other fmall pieces, to take the ftreights. *Knolles.*
- FALDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently feveral lords referv'd to themfelves of fetting up folds for fheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants fheep, which they call'd *falta falde*. This *faldage* in fome places they call a foldcourse, or freefold; and in fome old charters 'tis call'd foldoca, that is, *libertas foldæ*, or *foldagii*. *Harris.*
- FALDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald and fee*.] A compofition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*
- FALDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarfe cloth. *Dict.*
- FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald or fold and stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the fourth fide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*, compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fallu*. [*jeallan*, Saxon; *fallen*, German.]
1. To drop from a higher place.
- Thou fhalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houfe, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*
- I was walking in the open fields 'till the night infernally *fell* upon me. *Speftator*, N^o. 565.
- I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man fee me more. *Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone pofture.
- Saul *fell* all along on the earth. *1 Sa. xxviii. 20.*
- Where he bow'd, there he *fell* down dead. *Judg. v. 27.*
- That is a ftep,
On which I muft *fall* down, or elfe o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*
3. To drop; to be held no longer.
- His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts xii. 7.*
4. To move down any defcent.
- All liquid bodies are diffufive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air preffeth them. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree.
- As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *1 J. xxxiv. 4.*
6. To pafs at the outlet: as a river.
- Cæfar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbutnot on Cæfar.*
7. To be determined to fome particular direction.

FAL

- Birds and fowls that reft one foot to eafe the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they ftand on. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
8. To apoftatife; to depart from faith or goodnefs.
- Labour to enter into that reft, left any man *fall* after the fame example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*
- They brought fcandal
To Ifrael, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenfe enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton's Agonist.*
- Whether fome fpirit on holy purpofe bent,
Or fome *fall'n* angel from below broke loofe,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curft intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*
9. To die by violence.
- God and good angels fight on Richmond's fide,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shak. Rich. III.*
- If one fhould be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakefpeare.*
- What other oath,
Than honefty to honefty engag'd?
That this fhall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shak. Jul. Cæfar.*
- A thoufand fhall *fall* at thy fide, and ten thoufand at thy right hand; but it fhall not come nigh thee. *Pf. xci. 7.*
- Ye fhall chafe your enemies, and they fhall *fall* before you by the fword. *Lev. xxvi. 7.*
- They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they lefs? the penalty;
And manifold in fin, deferv'd to *fall*. *Milton's Parad. Loft.*
- Almon *falls*, old Tyrreus' eldeft care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diftant war. *Dryden's Æn.*
10. To come to a fudden end.
- The greatnefs of thefe Irifh lords fuddenly *fall* and vanifhed, when their oppreffions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*
- He firft the fate of Cæfar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæfar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*
11. To be degraded from an high ftation; to fink into meanness or difgrace; to be plunged into fudden mifery.
- They fhall *fall* among them that *fall*; at the time that I vifit them they fhall be caft down. *Jer. vi. 15.*
- What can be their bufinefs
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour! *Shak. H. VIII.*
12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.
- What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witnefs,
If Rome muft *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addifon's Cato.*
13. To enter into any ftate worfe than the former.
- He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and fhut him out. *Bacon's H. VII.*
- Some of the ableft painters taking precepts in too literal a fenfe, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden's Dyrefrey.*
14. To come into any ftate of weaknefs, terror, or mifery.
- Thefe, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hamm.*
- One would wonder how fo many learned men could *fall* into fo great an abfurdity, as to believe this river could preferve itfelf unmixt with the lake. *Addifon on Italy.*
- The beft men generally *fall* under the fevereft preffures. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
15. To decreafe; to be diminifhed.
- From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as *fell* to two ounces in the firft Punic war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbutnot on Cæfar.*
16. To ebb; to grow fhallow.
17. To decreafe in value; to bear lefs price.
- When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will fupply their own turn. *Carew.*
- But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*
- His rents will *fall*, and his income every day leffen, 'till induftry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, fhall reftore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Lætk.*
18. To fink; not to amount to the full.
- The greatnefs of an eftate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under meafure; and the greatnefs of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon's Eflay 30.*
19. To be rejected; to become null.
- This book muft ftand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Lætk.*
20. To decline from violence to calmnefs, from intenfenefs to remiffion.
- He was ftirr'd,
And fomething fpoke in choler, ill and hafty;
But he *fell* to himfelf again, and fweetly
In all the reft fhew'd a moft noble patience. *Shak. H. VIII.*
- At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her foul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
21. To enter into any new ftate of the body or mind.

FAL

- In fweet mufick is fuch art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall afleep, or hearing die. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
- Solyman, chafed with the lofs of his galleys and beft foldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into fuch a rage that he curfed Barbarofia. *Knolles.*
- When about twenty, upon the fallenefs of a lover, the *fell* diftracted. *Temple.*
- A fpark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell fick; and thus to his phyfician laid:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulfe unequal, and my breath is ftrong;
Beside a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Perf. Sat.*
- And have you known none in health who have pitied you;
and behold, they are gone before you, even fince you *fell* into this diftemper? *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
- He died calmly, and with all the eafinefs of a man *falling* afleep. *Atterbury.*
- Portius himfelf oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill fuccels. *Addifon's Cato.*
- For as his own bright image he furvey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantaftick fhade. *Addif. Ovid. Met.*
- I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*
22. To fink into an air of difcontent or defection.
- If thou perfuade thyfelf that they fhall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*: I have fpoken it, and none of my words fhall be in vain. *Judith vi. 9.*
- If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye fhall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the anfwer ye fhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;
I have obferv'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercaft with gloomy cares and difcontent. *Addifon's Cato.*
23. To fink below fomething in comparifon.
- Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the reft, me hither brought:
Finding this fame *fall* fhort of truth,
Made me ftay longer than I thought. *Waller.*
24. To happen; to befall.
- For fuch things as do *fall* fcarce once in many ages, it did fuffice to take fuch order as was requifite when they *fell*. *Huak.*
- Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney, b. i.*
- A long advertent and deliberate connexing of confequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*
- Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and feek no new. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*
- If the worft *falls* that ever *falls*, I hope, I fhall make fhift to go without him. *Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *falls*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a loft hour recall! *Donne.*
- Since both cannot poffels what both purfue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance fhould *fall* on you. *Dry.*
- I had more leifure, and difpofition, than have fince *fallen* to my fhare. *Swift.*
25. To come by chance; to light on.
- I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyfelf about the field;
But feeing thou *fall'st* on me fo luckily,
I will affay thee. *Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
- The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and defign. *Swift.*
26. To come in a ftated method.
- The odd hours at the end of the folar year, are not indeed fully fix, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be feen the reafon why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21ft of March, *falls* now about ten days fooner.
- It does not *fall* within my fubject to lay down the rules of odes. *Pelton on the Clafficks.*
27. To come unexpectedly.
- I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*
- It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleafing walk, at a diftance from his houfe. *Addifon's Speftator.*
28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.
- The king underftanding of their adventure, fuddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them with infinite praifes. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Each of us *fell* in praife of our country miftreffes. *Shakefp.*
- And the mixt multitude *fell* a luffing. *Num. ii. 4.*
- It is better to found a perfon afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at firft; except you mean to furprize him by fome fhort queftion. *Bacon, Eflay 48.*
- When a horfe is hungry, and comes to a good pature, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- They *fell* to blows, infomuch that the Argonauts flew the moft part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Eftre.*

FAL

29. To handle or treat directly.
- We muft immediately *fall* into our fubject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addifon's Speftator*, N^o. 124.
30. To come vindictively; as a punifhment.
- There *fell* wrath for it againft Ifrael. *2 Chron. xv. 9.*
3. To come by any mifchance to any new poffeffor.
- The ftout bifhop could not well brook that his province fhould *fall* into their hands. *Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.*
32. To drop or pafs by careleffnefs or imprudence.
- Ulyffes let no partial favours *fall*.
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odffey, b. iv.*
- Some expreffions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*
33. To come forcibly and irrefiftibly.
- Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts xix. 17.*
- A kind refrefhing fleep is *fallen* upon him:
I faw him ftretch at eafe, his fancy loft
In pleafing dreams. *Addifon's Cato.*
34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwife.
- All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
- Then 'tis moft like
The fovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
- After the flood, arts to Chaldaea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*
- You fhall fee a great eftate *fall* to you, which you would have loft the relifh of, had you known yourfelf born to it. *Addifon's Speftator*, N^o. 123.
- If to her fhare fome female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*
- In their fpiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, fecretaries, proctors, apparitors and fenefchals. *Swift's Confiderations on two Bills.*
35. To languifh; to grow faint.
- Their hopes or fears for the common caufe rofe or *fell* with your lordfhip's intereft. *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*
36. To be born; to be yeaned.
- Lambs muft have care taken of them at their firft *falling*, elfe, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
37. To FALL away. To grow lean.
- Watery vegetables are proper, and fift rather than flefh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.
- The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings xxv.*
39. To FALL away. To apoftatife; to fink into wickednefs.
- Thefe for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke viii. 13.*
- Say not thou it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughteft not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclef. xv.*
- The old giants *fell away* in the ftrengh of their foolifhnefs. *Ecclef. xvi.*
40. To FALL away. To perifh; to be loft.
- Still propagate; for ftill they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*
- How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the foul, which is capable of fuch immense perfeftions, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, fhall *fall away* into nothing, almoft as foon as it is created? *Addifon's Speftator*, N^o. 111.
41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languifh.
- In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by fuch juft degrees, and another riles fo infenfibly, that we fee the variety, without being able to diftinguifh the total vanifhing of the one from the firft appearance of the other. *Addifon.*
42. To FALL back. To fail of a promife or purpofe.
- We have often *fallen back* from our refolutions. *Taylor.*
43. To FALL back. To recede; to give away.
44. To FALL down. [down is fometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the fignification.] To proftate himfelf in adoration.
- All kings fhall *fall down* before him; all nations fhall ferve him. *Pf. lxxii. 11.*
45. To FALL down. To fink; not to ftand.
- As he was fpeaking, he *fell down* for faintnefs. *Ezth. xv.*
- Gul'd out a purple ftream, and ftain'd the ground. *Dryden.*
46. To FALL down. To bend as a fuppliant.
- They fhall *fall down* unto thee; they fhall make fupplication unto thee. *1 J. xlv. 14.*
47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.
- Clarence
Is very likely now to *fall from* him. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI.*
- The emperor being much foliicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees from the king of England. *Hayward.*

F A L L

48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.
Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
His reasonings in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Asterbury.*
Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison's Spectator, N. 482.*
When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*
49. To comply; to yield to.
Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator, N. 536.*
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeb.*
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*
50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken.
Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakef. King Lear.*
51. To FALL off. To perish; to die away.
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off through disuse. *Fe ton.*
52. To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.
Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! *Shak. Hamlet.*
—He never did fall off, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him. *Hayward.*
- What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milt. P. Lst.*
As for those captive tribes, themselves
Who wrought their own captivity, fell off
From God to worship calves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. *Addison's Spectator, N. 179.*
53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.
Some coarse cold fallad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.
They fell on. I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomfield with me; I held 'em still. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
Draw all; and when I give the word fall on. *Odysseus.*
He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Sh. K. John.*
56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.
Little needed those proofs to one who would have fallen out with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney, b. ii.*
How fell you out, say that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her and fall out with her. *Shakespeare.*
The cedar, by the instigation of the royalists, fell out with the homebians who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*
A foul exasperated in ill, fall's out
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison's Cato.*
It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arcturist's John Bull.*
57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall.
Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be? *Sidney.*
Now, for the most part, it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*
It so fell out, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shakef.*
Yet so it may fall out, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange, Fable 41.*

F A L L

- If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Villoison, Sermon 5.*
58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.
The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden's Juven.*
59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.
They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shak. H. IV.*
Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after fall to labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*
They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland.
My lady falls to play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope's Epist.*
60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the object of.
We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 99.*
Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. *Taylor's Rule of living boy.*
The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which fall under human light. *Dryden's DuRojney.*
61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.
No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which fall under that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison on the Georgicks.*
62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.
Auria falling upon these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*
An infection in a town first falls upon children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*
Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mulberry can escape him. *Addison's Spectator.*
To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in falling upon these authors. *Pope to Swift.*
63. To FALL upon. To attempt.
I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*
64. To FALL upon. To rush against.
At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison's Spectator.*
This is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.
- To FALL, v. a.
1. To drop; to let fall.
To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shak. Rich. III.*
If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. *Shak. Othello.*
Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To fall it on Gonzalo. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I am willing to fall this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryd.*
2. To sink; to deprecate.
If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halts, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price.
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*
4. To yearn; to bring forth.
They then conceiving, did in yearning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's. *Shakef.*
- FALL, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high.
High o'er their heads a mould ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryd. En.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his fall enraged him, or how it was, he did so let his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. The

F A L L

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a fall, and died. *2 Esdr. x. 48.*
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first fall be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
A fever or fall may take away my reason. *Locke.*
Some were hurt with the falls they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
Wail his fall,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great fall before our enemies. *Judith viii. 9.*
I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the falls of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdr. viii. 17.*
5. Ruin; dissolution.
Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall conspire. *Denham.*
6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation; state of being depopulated from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness.
Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her fall. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;
And pitiest this my miserable fall. *Daniel's Civil War.*
He, careless now of interest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy fall. *Pope to Parnel.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.
'Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great,
The fall of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other
universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction
and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 41.*
8. Diminution; decrease of price.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause
why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should,
with the fall of our interest, appears evidently from the effect
the fall of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*
9. Declension or diminution of sound; cadence; close of music.
That strain again; it had a dying fall:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*
How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night;
At ev'ry fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness 'till it smil'd! *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent.
Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, as the falls
of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a
roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 115.*
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.
There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*
A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the
spreading branches, or a pleasing fall of water running violently,
these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisd. xvii.*
Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murmur'ing falls. *Dryd. Virg.*
The swain, in barren deserts, with surprise
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thrifty wilds, to hear
New falls of water murmur'ing in his ear. *Pope's Messiah.*
Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost!
The outlet of a current into any other water.
Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its
channel the most considerable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and
the rest of Lombardy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves
drop from the trees.
What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last fall he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden's Juven.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities.
Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge
heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*
15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.
FALLACIOUS, adj. [fallax, Latin; fallacious, French.]

F A L L

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.
They believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and fallacious; such as were the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
Soon as the force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*
- FALLACIOUSLY, adv. [from fallacious.] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.
We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. *Brown.*
We have seen how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*
- FALLACIOUSNESS, n. f. [from fallacious.] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.
- FALLACY, n. f. [fallacia, Latin; fallace, French.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument; thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*
It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*
- FALLIBILITY, n. f. [from fallible.] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.
There is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet there are some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watt's Logic.*
- FALLIBLE, adj. [fal's, Latin.] Liable to error; such as may be deceived.
Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you must die. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, shall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor's Rule of living boy.*
Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the present state. *Watt.*
- FALLING, n. f. [from fall.] Indentings opposed to prominence.
It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- FALLINGSICKNESS, n. f. [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
- FALLOW, adj. [falepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotfale. *Shakespeare.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*
2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]
The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed; but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel's Vocal Repository.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated.
Her fallow lets
The darnel, hemlock, and rank sumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected.
Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of faints, and let the cause lie fallow. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 2.*
- FALLOW, n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.
The plowing of fallows is a very great benefit to land.
They are the best ploughs to plow up summer fallow with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Ground

FAL

2. Ground lying at rest.
Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Rew's J. Shore.*
To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.
Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing ought to be
very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
But the ground ought to be well plowed and fallowed the
Summer before. *Mortimer.*
FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from fallow.] Barrenness; an exemp-
tion from bearing fruit.
Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness, *Donne.*
S' affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.
FALSE. *adj.* [falsus, Latin; faux, fausse, French.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.
Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
There are false witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.
For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As, loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*
A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture:
the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the
manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of
mankind. *Dryden's Duressney.*
3. Supposititious; succedaneous.
Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvass:
fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
4. Deceiving expectation.
The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we
come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is false under us.
L'Estrange, Fable 54.
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.
Now, fy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true
English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
6. Not honest; not just.
What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The true prince may, for recreation sake, prove a false
thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare.*
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,
in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,
no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto
him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
So hast thou cheated Thefeus with a wife,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,
So false thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*
The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for
being false to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Ded.*
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.
False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*
9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.
To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity.
Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou falsed hast thy faith with perjury. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
2. To deceive.
Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his falsed fancy he, her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade, as fencers commonly
do.
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wife, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed oft his blows t' illude him with such bait. *F. Q.*
4. This word is now out of use.
FALSHARTED. *adj.* [false and heart.]
1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.
The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others,
are severely punished; and the neutrals and falsehearted friends

FAL

- and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he
noted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
FALSHOOD. *n. f.* [from false.]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else
but a lie reduced to practice, and falshood passing from words
to things. *South's Sermons.*
2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.
3. A lie; a false assertion.
FALSIFY. *adv.* [from false.]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.
Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely but infidiously, nay
hypocritically, abusing profelytes and religion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did falsely boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryd. Ann Mir.*
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he falsely said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryd. Aurang.*
Such as are treated ill, and upbraided falsely, find out an
intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour
to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Erroneously; by mistake.
He knows that to be inconvenient which we falsely think
convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.
FALSNESS. *n. f.* [from falsify.]
1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.
Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and
the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to
a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would
that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and
that which we now call virtue grow odious to human na-
ture? *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*
3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all false-
ness or foulness of intentions, especially to perjured devo-
tion. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.
King Richard might create a perfect guest,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that feed grow to a greater falseness. *Shak. H. IV.*
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the false-
ness, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*
FALSER. *n. f.* [from false.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now
obsolete.
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of such falsers friendship been fain. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
FALSIFIER. *n. f.* [from falsify.] Liable to be counter-
feited or corrupted.
FALSIFICATION. *n. f.* [falsification, French, from falsify.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear
what it is not.
Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miscon-
struction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, witting-
ly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not,
is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence,
which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted
heinous. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an
high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in
his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that
of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation.
The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from
searching after this idle, and to preserve his story from detection
of falsification. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
FALSIFIER. *n. f.* [from falsify.]
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem
what it is not.
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few ex-
periments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit
money will endure some one proof, others another, but none
of them all proofs. *Boyle.*
2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.
Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others,
that put their flumes the worst together. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
To FALSIFY. *v. a.* [falsify, French.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that
which in reality it is not.
We cannot excuse that church, which either through cor-
rupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine
speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speak-
eth; or, through falsified additions, propoeth that to the
people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.
Hooker, b. v. f. 19.
The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as they
list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*
2. To

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2. To confute; to prove false.
Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of
the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when
Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the
apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Addison.*
3. To violate; to break by falshood.
It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy
power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and
his bed defiled. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously flew Selymes
the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less
than the falshood of the pyrate. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingre-
dients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important
trust. *Deay of Piety.*
4. To pierce; to run through.
His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lin's fill'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus. My friends quar-
relled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language.
The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in
any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spen-
ser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there: why am I
forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the
word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has
given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, espe-
cially when other words are joined with them which explain
the sense. I use the word falsify, in this place, to mean that
the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and
javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and
through in many places. The words which accompany this
new one, makes my meaning plain:
Ma si l'Ubergio d'Ambr era perfetto,
Che mai poter fallarlo in nessun canto. Ariosto, cant. xxvi.
Falsify cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified; for his
shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have con-
tented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored,
and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*
Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalize the
new signification, which I have never seen copied, except
once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed de-
serves not to be received.
To FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.
This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and uni-
versally unlawful to lie and falsify. *South's Sermons.*
FALSITY. *n. f.* [falsitas, Latin.]
1. Falshood; contrariety to truth.
Neither are they able to break through those errors,
wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto
falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's
truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49.*
Can you on him such falsities obtrude?
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in
the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different de-
gree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South's Sermons.*
2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.
That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the
earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged
on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily con-
futable falsities. *Gloss. Scpt. a. 20.*
To FALTER. *v. n.* [falter, to be wanting, Spanish; vault-
tur, a flammer, Islandick, which is probably a word from
the same radical.]
1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.
With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;
The still-born founds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
He changes, gods! and falters at the question:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*
2. To fail in any act of the body.
This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall faster under foul rebellious arms. *Shakel. Richard II.*
3. To fail in any act of the understanding.
How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakness of
any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways
of faltering would discover. *Locke.*
To FALTER. *v. a.* To sit; to cleanse. This word seems to
be merely rustick or provincial.
Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean faltered
from foulness, feeds and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from falter.] With hesitation; with
difficulty; with feebleness.
To FAMBLE. *v. a.* [fambler, Danish.] To hesitate in the
speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.
FAME. *n. f.* [fama, Latin; φᾶμα, Dorick.]
1. Celebrity; renown.

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- The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding
magnifical, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.
Chr. xxii. 5.
The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie use-
less. *Addison's Spectator.*
What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*
2. Report; rumour.
We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in
Egypt. *Jos. ix. 9.*
I shall shew what are true famers. *Bacon.*
FAMED. *adj.* [from fama.] Renowned; celebrated; much
talked of.
He is fam'd for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shak. H. VI.*
He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode,
Since Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*
Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, fam'd for his learn-
ing and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*
FAMELESS. *adj.* [from fama.] Without fame; without re-
nown.
Then let me, fam'd, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil.*
FAMILIAR. *adj.* [familiaris, Latin.]
1. Domestick; relating to a family.
They range familiar to the dome. *Pope.*
2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Be not too familiar with Poin; for he misuses thy favours
so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shak.*
3. Unremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.
Kalandar freight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and
was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her; but
she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand
that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*
4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice
or custom.
I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar
unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hear-
ing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
Let us chuse such limbs of noble council,
That the great body of our state may go
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation;
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shakel. Henry IV.*
Our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with
others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas
into easy remembrance. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.
Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton's P. Lost.*
The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by
degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged
in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*
He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect
as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a
manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of
blood and defolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
6. Common; frequent.
To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errors
that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly
understood: there is nothing more familiar than this. *Locke.*
7. Easy; unconstrained.
He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose familiar strains. *Addison.*
8. Too nearly acquainted.
A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, and be-
cause he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest
fued him for defamation. *Camden.*
FAMILIAR. *n. f.*
1. An intimate; one long acquainted.
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shakel.*
When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his fami-
liars, this affects him. *Rogers, Sermon 10.*
2. A demon supposed to attend at call.
Love is a familiar; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakel.*
FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [familiarité, French, from familiar.]
1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.
2. Acquaintance; habitude.
We contrast at last such an intimacy and familiarity with
them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our
minds. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Easy intercourse.
They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familia-
rities with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

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TO FAMILIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'MILIARLY. *adv.* [*from familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your fawciness will jest upon my love. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Sh.*
The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said familiarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and fat him down. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long habitude or acquaintance.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*

FAM'ILLE. *en famille*, French. In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tete a tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit whenever you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

There be two great families of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 354.

FA'MINE. *n. f.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our cattle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea to countries in want, but principally by the goodness of God.

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

TO FA'MISH. *v. a.* [*from famis*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to famish me?
The pains of famish'd Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails grofs,
And famish him of breath, if not of bread. *Mit. P. Lost.*

TO FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

You are all resolv'd rather to die than to famish. *Sh. Coriol.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. f.* [*from famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank't. *Hakewill on Providence.*

FAMOUSITY. *n. f.* [*from famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Diät.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too famous to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation, men of renown.

She became famous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek. xxiii. 10.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and wine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

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I shall be nam'd among the fam'uslest
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our famous Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned into English by Mr. Fairfax.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Meneceates and Menas, famous pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [*from famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shak. Rich. III.*

They looked on the particulars as things famously spoken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Cos.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shak. As You Like It.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with reftless art employ:
In other hands the fan would prove
An engine of small force in love;

But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a fan of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Van*, French.]

Flail, strawfork, and rake with a fan that is strong. *Tuff.*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. *Is. xxx. 24.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shak. Troil. and Cr.*

For the cleaning of corn is commonly used either a wicker fan, or a fan with sails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counfels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

TO FAN. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your heings;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii. l. 432.

The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose:
The fanning wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryd.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, fann'd,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANATISM. *n. f.* [*from fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has triumphed over

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all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FANATICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

After these appear'd
A crew, who, under names of old renown,
Oiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Mit. P. L.*

FANATICK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatic. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason.

Some fanciful men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings?
and how foolish and fanciful were they? *Hayward.*

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [*from fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much fancifulness towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations.

HALE'S ORIGIN OF MANKIND.

FANCY. *n. f.* [*contracted from phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *phantasia*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, fancy's sweetest child!
In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joins, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Though no evidence affects the fancy so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full satisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by fancy led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinity grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are fancy all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Mens private fancies must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any fancies in religion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shak. Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourish'd?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

His fancy lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your fancies to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shak. As You Like It.*

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a fancy for the same business or diversion, is oftentimes a ground of affection. *Collier of Friendship.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

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The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a fancy to turn the course of that river. *Arbutnot.*

7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary.

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. Something that pleases or entertains.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but fancies: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

London-pride is a pretty fancy, and does well for borders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO FA'NCY. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may fancy to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

TO FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,
He whom I fancy, but can ne'er express. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, fancied her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleases to fancy. *Swift.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *n. f.* [*from fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shak. As You Like It.*

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unfound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come once to be fancy-sick, there's no cure for it. *L'Estrange.*

FANE. *n. f.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion.

Nor fane, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred fane
Of Juno, now the seem'd. *Dryden's Ann.* b. vii. l. 589.

Yet some to fane repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shad. *Phillips.*

A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their fane. *Pope.*

FANFARON. *n. f.* [*French*, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Menage*.]

1. A bully; a hector.

2. A bluffer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estr.*

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a fanfaron or hector. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

FANFARONA'DE. *n. f.* [*from fanfaron*, French.] A bluffer; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of monsieur Bouffieurs, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview. *Swift.*

TO FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.

Deftruction fang mankind! *Shak. Timon.*

FANG. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy fang
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery. *Shak. As You Like It.*

Some

FAN

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs*; or tusks; as boars, pikes, falmons, and dogs, though less.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 752.

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.

Dryden's Ovid, b. viii.

Then charge him close, provoke him to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting fangs to the ground.

Addison's Cato.

2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses.

Boechius's Calendar.

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will address *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half to swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.

Phillips's Britain.

FA'NGLE. *n. f.* [from *fang*, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fanglements*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated. This is still retained in Scotland; as, he's *new fangled*, or whimsical, and very fond of novelty.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose un-constant.

Ascham.

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.
The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

FA'NGOT. *n. f.* [] A quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters.

Dict.

FA'NNEL. *n. f.* [from *fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a male-priest when he officiates.

Dict.

FA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.
I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her.

Jerem.

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travel'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied*.

Shakespeare's King John.

FA'NTASTICAL. *adj.* [from *fantasy*, Fr. from *fantasy*.] 1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of.

South.

2. Substituting only in the fancy; imaginary.
Pretent feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murder yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in remorse; and nothing is,
But what is not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastical* ideas of a busy imagination.

Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. Capricious; humorous; unsteady; irregular.
Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastical* wheel.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; indulgent to one's own imagination.
They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd concealed true love knots:
To be *fantastical*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Duunvir is provided with an imperious, expensive and fan-

FAN

fantastical mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife.

Tatler.

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed.

Addison.

FANTA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *fantastical*.] 1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.
England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,

Shakespeare's Henry V.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere imagination.
One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he thinks not why.

Gretz's Cosmol. b. ii. c. 4.

FANTA'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.] FANTA'STICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *fantastical*.] 1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.
I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it.

Tillotson's Preface.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. *n. f.* [from *fantasia*, Fr. *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.] 1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy*?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more inconsistent than the wind.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy.

Shakespeare's

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there.

Newton.

2. Idea; image of the mind.
And with the fugitive sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasy* impure.

Hubbard's Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.
I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections.

Whig.

FA'NTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.]

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, fir, was, as they say, cashiered.

Shakespeare's

FAR. *adv.* [from *far*, Saxon; *fart*, Erse.] 1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left wrathful the far-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows.

Prior.

2. To a great extent every way. This less proper.
Vast and great
Is what I love: the far extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer.

Prior.

With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the far fam'd mistress of mankind.

Arbutnot.

From the same lineage stern *Eteas* came,
The far fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.

Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
I twist this and supper.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who fought his destiny.

Dryden's En.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.
He meant to travel into far countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed.

Sidney.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect far and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest far and near,
Far be it from me to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon after.

Bacon's Holy War.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because

cause

FAR

cause the country was unto him best known; following not far after himself with all his army.

Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,
Look not into this little world of mine.

Davies.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain.

Milt.

I have been hunting up and down, far and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy.

L'Estrange.

The nations far and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.

Dryden.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away.

Dryden's Virg. Geor.

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

Dryden's Pers.

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch.

Dryden.

These words are so far from establishing any dominion,
that we find the quite contrary.

Locke.

'Till on the Po his blasted corn was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world.

Addison's Ovid.

5. To a distance.
As far as the East is from the West, so far hath he removed our transgressions from him.

Pf. ciii. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled far off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor.

Raleigh.

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contenting, and remov'd his tents far off.

Milt. Par. Lost.

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world.

Burn. Th. of the World.

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the far destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.

Addison's Ovid.

6. In a great part.
When they were by Jebus the day was far spent.

Judg.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.

Prov. xxxi. 10.

Such a communication passeth far better through the water than air.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 134.

Those countries have far greater rivers, and far higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ far
From what our fiery battles are.

Waller.

Of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.

Tillot.

Latin is a more succinct language than either the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them.

Dryden.

Besides, he's lovely far above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest.

Pope.

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care.

Pope's Odyssey.

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

—You speak him far.
—I don't extend him, sir.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself.

Hooker, b. i.

Answer them
How far forth you do like their articles.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as far in some other sort, as to resolve.

Bacon.

Of this I need not many words to declare how far it is from being so much as any part of repentance.

Hammond.

My discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it.

Tillotson.

The custom of these tongues sometimes to far influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations.

Lake on St. Paul's Epistles.

10. It is used often in composition: as *farboating*, *farjeing*.

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [from *far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptic priest, Kircherus,
Found out this my tick way to jeer us.

Hudibras, p. iii.

FAR

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [from *far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* spoil.

Milt. Pa. Leg.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.

Dryden.

2. Studiously fought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

For *farfetch'd* thymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain.

Smith.

Under this head we may rank those words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *farfetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green when it is half roasted.

Watt's Logick.

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [from *far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whose *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres.

Pope's Odys.

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [from *far* and *shoot*.] Shooting to a great distance.

Then loud he call'd *Aeneas* thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad *Aeneas* came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *farshooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good.

Dryden's Aen.

FAR. *adj.* 1. Distant; remote.
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Behemoth the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to far Oasis shall be sold,
Or try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective, with off.

I hefe things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds.

Shakespeare's

If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any far off dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived.

Raleigh's History of the World.

3. From FAR. In this sense is used elliptically for a far or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth.

Deut. xxvii. 49.

FAR

Who would *fare* deli bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
To *FARE*. *v. n.* [*farjan*, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blustering storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
His spirits pure were subject to our fight,
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 131.
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*
2. To be in any state good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Eccles.* iii. 26.
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal splendor. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sathariffa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard;
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruised and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudibras*, p. i.
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the common enemy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 49.
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.
Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 5.
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an imperforal form.
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakspere's Timon.*
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 25.
FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.
He found a ship going to Tarfish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarfish. *Jon.*
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Call forth the tender grafs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juven.*
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison's Guardian*, N^o. 99.
FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare* well, or *fare* you well; *fit felix*, *ali* in *bonam rem*; or *bene fit tibi*; but in time use familiarised it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell*, king; sit thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

FAR

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare* you well, gentlemen, both. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our everlasting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shaksp.*
An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*
Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*
O queen, *farewell*! be still possess'd
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Odyss.*
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.
Farewell the year which threaten'd fo
The fairest light the world can show.
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Resolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*
FAREWELL. *n. f.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the public in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator*, N^o. 445.
FAFINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FARM. *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *peopm*, provision, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in farms, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*
TO FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakspere's Richard II.*
2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farm'd* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*
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FA'RMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shaksp.*
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the flocking of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear. *Motimer's Husbandry.*
FA'RMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.
A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.
FA'RNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *far-ness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the utmost number of able hands to fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials.
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER.

FAR

FARRIER. *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *farriarius*, Latin.]
1. A shoer of horses.
But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*
2. One who professes the medicine of horses.
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
TO FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowlceching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*
FA'RRON. *n. f.* [*farrah*, Saxon.] A little pig.
Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrows*. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
TO FA'RRON. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.
Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,
Are for to be made of. *Tuff. Hush.*
The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolious, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bifolious animals. *Brown.*
Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juven.*
FART. *n. f.* [*farre*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.
Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*
TO FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.
As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*
FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoger can *far* make *farther* or *farthist*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *farther* and *farthist*, from *forth*, *farther*, *forthest*, *forthop*, *forthep*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]
At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.
To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*
FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]
1. More remote.
Let me add a farther truth, that without those ties of gratitude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*
2. Longer; tending to greater distance.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*
FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *farther*.] Encouragement; promotion.
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*
TO FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To farther*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.
If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town, *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*
FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*. See *FARTHER*.]
1. At the greatest distance.
2. To the greatest distance.
FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*
FA'RTHING. *n. f.* [*farthing*, Saxon, from *peopm*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.
A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*
2. Copper money.
The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*
3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FAS

His son builds on, and never is content,
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juven.*
FA'RTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *virtu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shaksp.*
Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shaksp.*
Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras*, p. i. cont. 1.
Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*
She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian ruff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*
FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is fold for a farthing.
They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.
The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage; which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fascis* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*
FASCIATA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diæ.*
FASCIATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.
Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wifeman.*
TO FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon's Essay* 9.
Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*
FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.
He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*
The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South's Sermons.*
FASCIINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.
The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*
FASCIINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment.
I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinus* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
FASHION. *n. f.* [*fason*, French; *facies*, Latin.]
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.
They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 17.
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man: *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of tailors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
3. Manner; sort; way.
For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Pluck Calca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakspere's Julius Cesar.*
The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments.
Here's

FAS

- Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare*.
5. Custom; general practice.
Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprises. *Sidon*.
Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about it.
Tillotson, Sermon 3.
Why truly, wife, it was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare*.
7. General approbation; mode.
A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke*.
His panegyrics were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope*.
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.
It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh*.
9. Any thing worn.
Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shak. Hen. VI*.
10. The fancy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.
His horse is pelted with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew*.
To *FASHION*. *v. a.* [from *fashion*, French, from the noun.]
1. To form; to mould; to figure.
He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shak. Jul. Caesar*.
Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job xxxi. 15*.
The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hands:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii*.
Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke*.
How could this noble fabric be design'd,
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackm. Creat.*
A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan*.
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.
Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser*.
Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselfes thereto, according to occasion. *Hubb. Tale*.
Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakel. Timon*.
This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Sh. H. VIII*.
3. To cast into external appearance.
It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing*.
4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke*.
FASHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]
1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.
The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glan*.
Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers*.
'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley*.
2. Made according to the mode.
Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryd. Ovid*.
3. Observant of the mode.
Time is like a *fashionable* host,

FAS

- That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakel. Trailus and Cressida*.
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
FASHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.
Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tiewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke*.
FASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.
He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluted into another world. *South's Sermons*.
FASHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*
To *FAST*. *v. n.* [from *fasten*, Gothick; *faetan*, Saxon.]
1. To abstain from food.
Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew*.
I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra*.
We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.
When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Mat. vi*.
Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakel. Cymbeline*.
FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Abstinence from food.
A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakel*.
Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.
Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor*.
She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryd. Tyrant Love*.
2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.
We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by affliction of our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
Nor pray'st nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope*.
FAST. *adj.* [from *fasten*, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immovable.
He by his strength fetter'd *fast* mountains. *Pf. lxx. 6*.
Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milt*.
Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
2. Strong; impregnable.
England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland*.
3. Fixed.
Lodronius, with the breaking in and force of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being fore wounded, and almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the utmost of that his last endeavour, he yielded himself. *Kneller*.
A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolv'd to draw the ship to him. *Templ*.
4. Deep; sound.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a *fast* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
5. Firm in adherence.
Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friends, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.
6. [from *fast*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift.
This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth in their hands. *Exa v. viii*.
Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies*.
The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers*.
7. *FAST* and *lose*. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

FAS

- A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast* and *lose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney*.
If the perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes the heard him, sometimes stoop'd her ear,
And play'd *fast* and *lose* the live-long day. *Fairfax, b. v*.
The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast* and *lose* with God Almighty! *L'Estrange*.
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast* and *lose*, without ever confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons*.
FAST. *adv.*
1. Firmly; immovably.
Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakespeare's King John*.
This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep. *Shakespeare*.
2. Closely; nearly.
Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast* by. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i*.
Let purring streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast* by,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryd. Tyr. Love*.
Fast by the throne obsequious flame refides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope's Odyssey*.
Well known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast* beside it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope's Odyssey*.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast* beside him once-fear'd Edward sleeps. *Pope*.
3. Swiftly; nimbly.
I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou canst. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.
There streams a spring of blood to *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face. *Daniel*.
The heaviest mule the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fast* when most lead is on. *Pope*.
You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift to Pope*.
4. Frequently.
Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Praef. Catch*.
To *FASTEN*. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]
1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immovably.
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney*.
Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Ex*.
By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clufium king Olinus bore. *Dryden's Aen*.
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
She had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and *fasten* hundred parts in one. *Donne*.
In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 8*.
3. To affix; to conjoin.
The words Whig and Tory have been press'd to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fasten'd* to them. *Swift's Examiner, N^o. 43*.
4. To stamp; to impress.
Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.
5. To settle; to confirm.
Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise. *Decay of Piety*.
6. To lay on with strength.
Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffer'd to approach? *Dryden's Aen. Dedication*.
To *FASTEN*. *v. n.* To fix himself.
This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and therefore an horte-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke*.
FASTENER. *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.
FASTER. *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food. *Ans*.
FA'STHANDED. *adj.* [from *fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; close-handed; closefisted; covetous.

FAT

- The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the prince's Catharine. *Bacon's Henry VII*.
FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift*.
FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [from *fastidious*, Latin; *fastidiosus*, *fastidiosus*, French.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; intolently nice.
Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil*.
Let their *fastidious* vain
Commotion of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, let's thou for them. *B. John*.
A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange*.
All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South's Sermons*.
FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.
Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, on any one who want them; concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at the knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Government of the Tongue, f. 7*.
FASTIGIATED. *adv.* [from *fastigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict*.
FASTINGDAY. *n. f.* [from *fast* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.
Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.
FASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *fast*.]
1. Firmness; firm adherence.
Such as had given the king any distaste, did content by their forwardness to shew it was but their *fastness*, to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon's History of Great Britain*.
2. Strength; security.
All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland*.
The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. *Dryden's Aen*.
3. A strong place; a place not easily forced.
If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind*.
4. Closeness; closeness; not diffusion.
Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness*: in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.
FASTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fastuosus*, Latin; *fastuosus*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict*.
FAT. *adj.* [from *fat*, Saxon.]
1. Full; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.
When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor flag, and the *fat*test, I think, I th' forest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shakespeare*.
'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Estrange*.
Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat*: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat*. *Artusmat on Aliments*.
2. Coarse; gross; dull. [*fat*, French.]
O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-growling on the ground. *Dryd. Pers*.
3. Wealthy; rich.
Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton*.
A *fat* bench is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.
FAT. *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and scrotum. In some the vessels of the membrana adiposa are so full, that the fat is an inch or more thick; and in others they are almost flat, containing little or no fat. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, which is easily melted, called pinguedo; another firm, white, brittle, and which is not so easily melted, called sebum, suet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. *Quincy*.
In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and

FAT

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 998.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

FAT. *n. f.* [fæt, Saxon; *vaite*, Dutch.] This is generally written *fat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Jael* ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils*.

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FAT'AL. *adj.* [fatalis, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.
O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.
A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Appointed by destiny.
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Fatal course
Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophesy'd of old,
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

O race divine!
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FAT'ALIST. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Watts.*

FAT'ALITY. *n. f.* [fatalité, French, from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.
The flocks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
2. Decree of fate.
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.
All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro.*

FATALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.
The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been. *Denham.*
2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.
To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

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FA'TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [fatum, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.
Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined.
There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. a th; destruction.
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden.*
4. Cause of death.
When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*
5. Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the float from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*
6. Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shakespeare.*
7. Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*
8. Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chafe the longest way to *fate*,
Waiting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*
9. Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*? *Dryden.*
10. The whizzing arrow wings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*
11. With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dry.*
12. FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]
1. Decreed by fate.
She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryd.*
2. Determined in any manner by fate.
Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate.
Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare.*
5. Thy *fatal* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*
6. FATHER. *n. f.* [pæter, Saxon; *aaber*, Erse. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]
1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.
Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*
2. Son of Benafalem, thy *father* faith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*
3. He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
4. The first ancestor.
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
5. Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom. iv. 16.*
6. The appellation of an old man.
A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*
7. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.
You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sb. R. III.*
8. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*
9. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Stillingfleet.*
10. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*
11. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*
12. There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Add.*
13. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of Alban *fathers* comes,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*

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10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.
We have one *Father*, even God. *John viii. 41.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 547.

To FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *fat* 'er thee than master thee. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
2. To supply with a father.
I am no fronger than my fex,
Being so *father'd* and to husbanded. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*
3. To adopt a composition.
Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ *Swift.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
And left we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 4.
5. My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
6. Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Kuigar Errors*, b. ii. c. 3.
7. FA'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*
8. We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*
9. FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*
10. Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shak. R. III.*
11. The *fatherless* had no friend.
He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 517.
12. FA'THERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.
13. FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.
Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*
14. The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dry.*
15. FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*
16. FA'THOM. *n. f.* [pæom, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.
The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time.*
2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Sb. H. IV.*
3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.
Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Otello.*
4. To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden's Pers.*
5. To found; to try with respect to the depth.
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights.
Our depths who *fathoms*? *Fulton on the Classicks.*
6. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as,
I cannot *fathom* his design. *Pope.*

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FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waist most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

FAT'DICAL. *adj.* [fatidicus, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howel.*

FAT'FEROUS. *adj.* [fatifer, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

FAT'IGABLE. *adj.* [fatigo, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [fatigo, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude.
By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FAT'IGUE. *n. f.* [fatigue, French; *fatiga*, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*
3. To FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [fatiga, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.
The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*
4. FAT'IDNEYED. *adj.* [fat and kidney.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye *fatidneyed* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
5. FA'TLING. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *If. xi. 6.*
6. FA'TNER. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.
The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbutnot, Mart. Scribl.*
7. FA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fat*.]
1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fai. Queen*, b. i.
8. UNCTUOUS or greasy matter.
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 355.
9. Oleaginousness; sliminess.
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*
10. Fertility; fruitfulness.
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen. xxvii. 28.*
11. That which causes fertility.
When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Phillips.*
12. Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley's Sermons.*
13. To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. To make fruitful.
Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Lendinensis.*
3. Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden.*
4. To feed grossly; to increase.
Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
5. To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.
All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*
6. Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*
7. Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
8. Tygers

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Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find. *Granville.*

FA'UCIOUS. *adj.* [*fauces*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
We pity or laugh at those *fauces* extravagants, while yet
ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glan.*
2. Impotent; without force; illusory; alluding to an ignis
fatus.
And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatus* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*
FA'UTY. *n. f.* [*fautité*, French; from *faturus*.] Foolish-
ness; weakness of mind; some degree of frenzy.
It had argued a very short fight of things, and extreme
fauty of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their re-
quest. *King Charles.*
These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort
of *fauty* or madness. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FA'UTWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; stupid.
Thou art so *fautwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbot-
toning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the
afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*
FA'UTY. *adj.* [*fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy;
partaking of the nature of fat.
The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not
because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water,
and flame and fire upon oil. *Lacan's Natural History.*
The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Phillips.*
The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a
saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with
a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FA'UCET. *n. f.* [*fauisset*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe
inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up
by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written
fauet.
You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a
cause between an orange-wife and a *fauet*-seller, and adjourned
a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakspeare.*
If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not
run, blow strongly into the *fauet*, and it will immediately
pour into your mouth. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*
FA'UCHION. *n. f.* [See *FALCHION*.] A crooked sword.
But good *Aeneas* order'd on the shore
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauetion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden's Æn.*
FA'UFEL. *n. f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-
tree. See *PALM*.
FA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.
As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungus particles
about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air
about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous*
particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 22.*
FA'WCON. } See *FALCON*.
FA'ULCONRY. } See *FALCONRY*.
FAULT. *n. f.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish.
The *f* is sometimes founded, and sometimes mute. In con-
versation it is generally suppressed.]
1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or ob-
jection.
The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault*
of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of trans-
gressing a law which God had made. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*
He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God,
but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*
He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*
If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my
writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which can-
not bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think
its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*
To be defirous of a good name, and careful to do every
thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from
being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and
indispensible duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*
Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt? *King.*
Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never com-
plain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*
2. Defect; want; absence.
I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a

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better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed
too. *Shakspeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
There is no straw given unto thy servants, and they say
unto us, make brick; and behold, thy servants are beaten;
but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Ex. v. 16.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.
TO FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.
Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to
write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it
faulteth. *Spenser.*
TO FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.
For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*
FA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *fault*.] An offender; one who com-
mits a fault.
Then she, behold the *faultier* here in fight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censorer; an ob-
jector.
Then she, behold the *faultier* here in fight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly;
defectively; erroneously.
FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faulty*.]
1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.
When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faulti-
ness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who
coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether
it be a thing or no to be elchewed. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences.
The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faulti-
ness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Preface.
FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Without fault; perfect; com-
pletely excellent.
Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*
Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface? *Dryden's Æn.*
Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*
FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.]
1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.
The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Sa. xiv. 13.*
Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unlighty sufferings be debas'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. Wrong; erroneous.
The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is
three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in
Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that
ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multi-
tude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as
things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in
truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by
Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker, b. iii.*
3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.
By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was
stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died pre-
sently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
TO FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favere*, Latin.]
1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;
to countenance.
Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did *favore* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favore* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shakspeare, Tit. Andr.*
Men *favore* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History, N.º. 495.*
Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming
surrendered unto him. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
The good *Aeneas* am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favoured*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*
Oh happy youth! and *favoured* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.
No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favore* an
enemy in his approaches. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*
3. To resemble in feature.
The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his
master. *Spektator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.
FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favours*, Latin; *favneur*, French.]
1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.
It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favours* from myself, and all our house. *Shakspeare, H. IV.*
The child Samuel was in *favours* both with the Lord and
also with men. *1 Sa. ii. 26.*
The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favours* to men of
skill. *Ecc. ix. 11.*

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His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favours* of mankind. *Waller.*
This *favours*, had it been employed on a more deserving
subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as
placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Awengzebe, Preface.*
At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and
wishes engaged on a sudden in *favours* of one side more than
another. *Swift.*
2. Support; defence; vindication.
The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are
of a kind very different from those in *favours* of which they
are here alleged. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
3. Kindness granted.
All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and
places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*
O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favours* to you, made her cruel. *A. Phillips.*
4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.
I could not discover the lenity and *favours* of this sentence;
but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliv. Trav.*
5. Leave; good will; pardon.
Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
—Give me your *favours*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favours*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Johns. Cat.*
They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right
hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, be-
cause thou hast a *favours* unto them. *Pf. xlv. 3.*
Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favours*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*
6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.
All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favours*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milt. P. L.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
And every one his love's will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakspeare.*
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear
the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other
like *favours*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be
the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favours* on
such occasions of old. *Spektator, N.º. 436.*
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.
Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favours* for me, and flick it
in thy cap: when Alanfon and myself were down together, I
pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*
9. Feature; countenance.
That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a
filthy *favours*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*
Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favours* that it loves. *Shakspeare.*
Difficult thy *favours* with an usurped beard. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favours*
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakspeare, R. II.*
A youth of fine *favours* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their
favours, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what
is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.
Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favorable* ear to our requests. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.
None can have the *favorable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.
People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the
climate, *favorable* to generation, to health, and long life.
Temple.
4. Accommodate; convenient.
Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place
very *favorable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obsolete.
Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies
Was none more *favorable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*
FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *favorable*.] Kindness; ben-
ignity.
FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favorable*.] Kindly; with favour;
with tenderness; with kind regard.
Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

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more *favorably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for
themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hook.*
She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and
sheweth herself *favorably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd. vi.*
The violent will condemn the character of Abalom, as
either too *favorably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*
We are naturally inclined to think *favorably* of those we
love. *Rogers's Sermons.*
FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favours*.]
1. Regarded with kindness.
Oft with some *favoured* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [From *favours*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined
with *well* or *ill*.
Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with
well or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.
FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *favours*.] One who favours; one who
regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.
If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us
with superstitious *favours*, the answer which herein they
would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Do I not know you for a *favours*?
Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*
Being now a *favours* to the Briton. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favours*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
All the *favours* of magick were the most profect and bit-
ter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christi. Rel.*
FA'VOURITE. *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]
1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any
thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with
particular approbation or affection.
Every particular master in criticism has his *favorite* pas-
sages in an author. *Addison's Spektator, N.º. 262.*
So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *favours* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour; a mean wretch
whose whole business is by any means to please.
All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and
places of importance were distributed to his *favorites*. *Sidney.*
I was a Theffalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having
killed a *favorite* of the prince of that country, was pursued
so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they
would obtain my destruction. *Sidney, b. i.*
The great man down, you mark, his *favours* flies;
The poor advanced, makes friends of enemies. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeyfuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favorites*,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *fa-
vours*, especially towards the waining time, and suspect of
fatuity. *Watson.*
This man was very capable of being a great *favours* to a
great king. *Clarendon.*
What *favours* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*
FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favours*.]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; without pa-
tronage; without countenance.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.
Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favours* less. *Fairy Queen.*
FA'USEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.
He left the waves to wash;
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausers* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xxi.*
FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom
wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart,
made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far ad-
vanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive
the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.
Harris.
FA'UTOR. *n. f.* [*fauteur*, French.] Favours; coun-
tenance; supporter.
I am neither author or *fauteur* of any sect: I will have no
man addit himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, de-
fend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben. Johnson.*
The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged,
by the *fauteurs* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it,
was not raised thus. *Woodward.*
FA'UTRESS. *n. f.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman
that favours, or shows countenance.
It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman's Iliads.*
He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from
the barbarous to the polite. *Garth's Dedication to Ovid.*
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FAWN.

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FAWN, *n. f.* [*fau*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.
Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket.
The colt hath about four years of growth; and to the *fawn*, and to the calf. *Bacon's Natural History*, N. 759.
Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*
To **FAWN**, *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.]
1. To court by trifling before one: as a dog.
The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
2. To court by any means. Used by animals.
Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South's Sermons.*
3. To court servilely.
My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak. Henry VI.*
And thou, fly hypocrite, who now wouldst be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.
Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.
Dextrous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*
4. To bring forth a fawn.
FA'WNER, *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator*, N. 304.
FA'WNINGLY, *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.
FA'XED, *adj.* [from *pæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.
They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
FAY, *n. f.* [*fé*, French.]
1. A fairy; an elf.
And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-fleets, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*
Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*
2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.
They plainly to speak of shepherds most what,
Bad is the best, this English is flat;
Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
FE'ABERRY, *n. f.* A gooseberry.
To **FEAGUE**, *v. a.* [Gower uses *Te feige*, free to censure; *fege*, German, to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat. In Scottish *feake*, to flutter; to be idly or officiously busy.
FE'ALTY, *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.
I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shak. Henry IV.* p. ii.
Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
FEAR, *n. f.* [peapian, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Eric.]
1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.
Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe the throwd him might. *F. 2.*
For fear was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Exra. iii.* 3.
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not with, for fear of wishing ill? *Dryden's Juv.*

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Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil.
2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing.
And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Gen. ix.* 2.
3. Anxiety; solicitude.
The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Mac. xv.* 18.
4. That which causes fear.
Antony, stay not by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
5. The object of fear.
Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen. xxxi.* 42.
6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.
He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *J. xxiv.* 18.
FEAR, *n. f.* [poepia, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.
But fair Charilla to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Q.*
To **FEAR**, *v. a.* [peapian, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.
Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.
—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Sh. R. II.*
There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *fear'd* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdr.* xii. 13.
When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.
The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*
If he be taken, he shall never more
Be *fear'd* of doing harm: make your own purpose
How in my strength you please. *Shak. King Lear.*
We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*
Some, fitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*
To **FEAR**, *v. n.*
1. To live in horror; to be afraid.
Well you may *fear* too far.
—Safer than trust too far:
Let me still take away the harms I fear,
Not fear still to be harm'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. To be anxious.
If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak. Coriolan.*
Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horat.*
See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much the *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*
FE'ARFUL, *adj.* [fear and full.]
1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.
He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.
The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*
I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryd. Auren. Prig.*
3. Awful; to be revered.
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises. *Ex. xv.* 11.
4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.
Neither fast to friends, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham's Schoolm.*
Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*
What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 17.
All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebr. x.* 31.
Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous
thunders

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thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*
FE'ARFULLY, *adv.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorously; in fear.
In such a night
Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully.
There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
FE'ARTULNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorously; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.
Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our proffered *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error. *Hooker*, b. v.
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders. *South's Sermons.*
FE'ARLESSLY, *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror.
'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*
FE'ARLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity.
He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
FE'ARLESS, *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.
From the ground she *fearlessly* doth arise,
And walked forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton.*
A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Tempe.*
FE'ASIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable.
Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubieties for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 5.
FE'ASIBLE, *adj.* [*faissible*, French.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.
We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Clarendon's Speech*, c. 14.
Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South's Sermons.*
FE'ASIBLY, *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.
FEAST, *n. f.* [*fest*, French; *festum*, Latin.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.
Here's our chief guest.
—If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen. xl.* 20.
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden feats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dry.*
2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion.
Opposed to a fast.
This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
3. Something delicious to the palate.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*
To **FEAST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.
Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens-
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*
To **FEAST**, *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.
He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper.
All these are ours, all nature's excellence,
Whole taste or smell can bleis the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*
FE'ASTER, *n. f.* [from *feast*.]
1. One that fares deliciously.
Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.
FE'ASTFUL, *adj.* [*faest* and full.]
1. Festive; joyful.
The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

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Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Palfies to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Halt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous.
The futor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FE'ASTITE, *n. f.* [*faest* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.
His hospitable gate,
Unbar'd to all, invites a num'rous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feast* of old. *Phillips.*
FEAT, *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action; exploit.
Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full o'er approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addis. Spectat.*
2. A trick; a festive or ludicrous performance.
The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays.*
FEAT, *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*.]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.
Never master had
A page so kind, so dutious, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feats*, so huckle-like. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.
That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Nice; neat.
Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
FE'ATEOUS, *adj.* [from *feast*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.
FE'ATEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously.
And with fine fingers crompt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*
FEATHER, *n. f.* [*peðen*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]
1. The plume of birds.
Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shak. H. VI.*
The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*
When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.
The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. *Sh. H. VI.*
I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shaksp. Timon.*
3. An ornament; an empty title.
4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*
To **FEATHER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock.
Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. To *FEATHER* one's Nest. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to get riches together.
FEATHERBED, *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.
The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *feather-bed*. *Donne.*
FE'ATHERDRIVER, *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.
A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FE'ATHERED, *adj.* [from *feather*.]
1. Cloathed

FEC

1. Cloathed with feathers.
I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuifles on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shak. H. IV.*
So when the new-born phoenix first is seen,
Her feather'd subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*
Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er, and shroud
The wanton failors with a feather'd cloud. *Prior.*
Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*
Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many
other feathered creatures, several little winged boys perch upon
the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 159.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.
An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd*
from her own wing. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FEATHEREDGE. *n. s.*
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another,
are called featheredge stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [feather and edge.] Belonging to a
feather edge.
The cover must be made of featheredged boards, in the na-
ture of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*
FEATHERFEW. *n. s.* A plant both single and double: it is
increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it
flowereth most part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from feather.] Without feathers.
This fo high grown ivy was like that featherless bird, which
went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his naked-
ness. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*
FEATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [feather and seller.] One who sells
feathers for beds.
FEATHERY. *adj.* [from feather.] Cloathed with feathers.
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. *Milton.*
FEATLY. *adv.* [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.
Foot it featly here and there, *Shaksp. Tempest.*
And sweet sprites the burthen bear.
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round, *Dryden.*
That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground.
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen, *Tickell.*
Or shepherd-boy, they featly foot the green.
FEATNESS. *n. s.* [from feat.] Neatness; nicety; dexte-
rity.
FEATURE. *n. s.* [faiture, old French.]
1. The cast or make of the face.
Report the feature of Octavia, her years. *Shaksp.peare.*
2. Any lineament or single part of the face.
Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly features. *Spenser.*
We may compare the face of a great man with the
character, and try if we can find out in his looks and features
the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself
in the history. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Though various features did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*
TO FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.
He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young; it; to th' more mature,
A glass that featur'd them. *Shaksp.peare's Cymbeline.*
TO FEAZE. *v. a.* [See FAXED, perhaps from fax, Saxon,
hair.]
1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first
flamina.
2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*
TO FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [febricator, Latin.] To be in a
fever. *Diët.*
FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [febriculosus, Latin.] Troubled with a
fever. *Diët.*
FEBRIFUGE. *n. s.* [febris and fuge, Latin; febrifuge, Fr.]
Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*
Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the
best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*
FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.
Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbutn.*
FEBRILE. *adj.* [febris, Latin; febrile, Fr.] Constituting a
fever; proceeding from a fever.
The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and
turgid and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebo-
tomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
FEBRUARY. *n. s.* [februarius, Latin.] The name of the
second month in the year.
You have such a February face,
So full of froit, of storm, and cloudiness? *Shaksp.peare.*
FECES. *n. s.* [fecer, Latin; feces, French.]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.
Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime belmeard, the feces of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

FEE

2. Excrement.
The symptoms of such a constitution are a four smell in
their feces. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FECULENCY. *n. s.* [feculentia, Latin.]
FECULENCY. *n. s.* [feculentia, Latin.]
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separa-
tion of its feculencies. *Boyle.*
Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Phillips.*
FECULENT. *adj.* [feculentus, Lat. feculent, French.] Foul;
dreggy; excrementitious.
But both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*
We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a
candle to the gross and feculent snuff, which as it is not pent
up in it, so neither doth it partake of its stench and im-
purity. *Glauco. Apology.*
FECUND. *adj.* [fecundus, Latin; second, Fr.] Fruitful;
prolific.
The more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of
children also they be. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*
FECUNDATION. *n. s.* [fecundo, Latin.] The act of making
fruitful or prolific.
She requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation, or
to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 7.*
TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make pro-
lific. *Diët.*
FECUNDITY. *n. s.* [from fecund; fecundité, French.]
1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great
abundance.
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the
earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the ex-
treme luxuriance and fecundity of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. Power of producing or bringing forth.
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their
fecundity forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that
melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons.
Ray on the Creation.
He could never create so ample a world, but he could have
made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never grow-
ing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermons.*
FED. Preterite and participle pass. of To feed.
For on the grassy verdure as he lays,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*
FEDARY. *n. s.* [fedus, Latin, or from feudum.] This word,
peculiar to Shaksp.peare, may signify either a confederate; a
partner; or a dependant.
Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a fedary for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without?
FEDERAL. *adj.* [from fedus, Latin.] Relating to a league or
contract.
It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drink-
ing, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right
and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory,
and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Greuv.*
FEDERARY. *n. s.* [from fedus, Latin.] A confederate; an
accomplice.
She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A fedary with her. *Shaksp.peare.*
FEDERATE. *adj.* [federatus, Latin.] Leagued; joined in
confederacy.
FEE. *n. s.* [feoh, Saxon; fee, Danish, cattle; feudum, low
Latin; feu, Scottish.]
1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any ac-
knowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and
tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and
his heirs, &c. are divided into allodium and feudum: allodium
is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own
right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment
of any rent to any other. Feudum, or fee, is that which we
hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe
services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all
our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's
own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature
of feudum: for though a man have land by descent from his
ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such
a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or
purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who
had novel fee, or first of all received it as a benefit from his
lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be

FEE

- be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England
has directum dominium, that is, the very property or demesne
in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though
he that has fee has *jus perpetuum* & *utile dominium*, yet he
owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own.
Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called
fee-simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail:
fee-simple is that whereof we are seized in those general words,
To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are
seized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs
of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special:
general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his
body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are
seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*
Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or felt fee-simples in his master's name. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for
entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shaksp.peare's Henry VI.*
2. Property; peculiar.
What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a fee-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shaksp.peare's Macbeth.*
3. Reward; gratification; recompense.
These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Not helping, death's my fee;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.peare.*
4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.
Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shak. Hen. VI.*
5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not
know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for
a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison's Spectat.*
6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property fees. *Tull. Husbandry.*
FEETARM. *n. s.* [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are
held from a superior lord.
John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them
back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into such
hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possess'd with fear. *Davies.*
TO FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay.
No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs
if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*
Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryden's Pers.*
2. To bribe.
I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet
her; feed every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give
me sight of her. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
3. To keep in hire.
There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Shaksp.peare's Macbeth.*
FEEBLE. *adj.* [foible, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly;
infirm; without strength of body or mind.
The men carried all the feeble upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*
Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But feeble are the succours I can send. *Dryden's Æn.*
How I have lov'd, excuse my faltering tongue;
My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal
soul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we
aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exal-
tation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*
A crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
TO FEEBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to en-
feeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.
Or as a cattle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious flight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite. *Fairy Queen.*
Shall that victorious hand be feebled here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Sh. K. John.*
FEEBLEMINDED. *adj.* [feeble and mind.] Weak of mind;
defective in resolution and constancy.
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, sup-
port the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess. v. 14.*
FEEBLENESS. *n. s.* [from feeble.] Weakness; imbecility; in-
firmity; want of strength.
A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and feebleness. *Shak. Tit And.*
Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their
limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*
FEEBLY. *adv.* [from feeble.] Weakly; without strength.

FEE

- Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep;
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*
To FEED. *v. a.* [fēdan, Gothick; pēan, pēcan, Saxon.]
1. To supply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*
Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which
time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. To supply; to furnish.
A constant smoke arises from the warm springs that feed
the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the
length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it
may not feed them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. To graze; to consume by cattle.
Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you can-
not get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*
The frost will spoil the grafs; for which reason take care to
feed it close before Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To nourish; to cherish.
How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation.
Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily
feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.*
6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.
The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, feeds and
relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*
TO FEED. *v. n.*
1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.
To feed were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp.peare's Macbeth.*
2. To prey; to live by eating.
I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would feed on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by
milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*
Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*
He feeds on fruits, which, of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden's Virg.*
The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields
and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*
All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.
If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his
beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make
restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*
4. To grow fat or plump.
FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten.
A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the
best feed, with a shivering kind of tremor through all her
principal parts. *Sidney, b. ii.*
An old worked ox eats as well as a young one: their feed
is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Pasture.
Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed
Are now on sale. *Shaksp.peare's As you like it.*
FEEDER. *n. s.* [from feed.]
1. One that gives food.
The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his feeder's hand. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager.
When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
3. One that eats.
With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder. *Shaksp.*
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the
mistle-thrush, or feeder upon mistletoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriously.
But that our feasts
In every mead have folly, and the feeders
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shaksp.peare's Winter's Tale.*
But such fine feeders are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juven.*
TO FEEL. *pret. felt; part pass. felt. v. n.* [fēlan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch.
The sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension,
shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except co-
lours. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 411.*
2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.
3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.
Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*
4. To

FEE

4. To appear to the touch.
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- TO FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch.
Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. *Judg. xxvi. 26.*
2. To try; to sound.
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*
3. To have sense of pain or pleasure.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel? *Milton.*
But why should those be thought to 'scape, who feel
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creach's Juvenal.*
The well sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;
He best can paint them who can feel them most. *Pope.*
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair. *Pope.*
4. To be affected by.
Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
5. To know; to be acquainted with.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.
The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp's Surgery.*
FEELER. *n. f.* [from feel.]
1. One that feels.
This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. The horns or antennæ of insects.
Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their feelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FEELING. *participial adj.* [from feel.]
1. Expressive of great sensibility.
O wretched state of man in self-division!
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision.
Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,
That may discover such integrity. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I had a feeling sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*
FEELING. *n. f.* [from feel.]
1. The sense of touch.
Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That the might look at will through ev'ry pore. *Milton.*
2. Sensibility; tenderness.
The apprehension of the good,
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. Perception.
Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal feeling. *Watts.*
FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from feeling.]
1. With expression of great sensibility.
The princess might judge that he meant himself, who spake so feelingly. *Sidney.*
He would not have talked so feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*
2. So as to be sensibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That feelingly persuade me what I am. *Shak. As you like it.*

FEL

- He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
FEET. *n. f.* The plural of foot.
His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears. *Pope's Statius.*
FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Without feet.
Geoffrey of Bouillon broched three feetless birds, called Al-lerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*
TO FEIGN. *v. a.* [from *feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]
1. To invent.
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson's Discover.*
No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart. *Neh. vi. 8.*
2. To make a show of.
Both his hands, most filthy seculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And feigned to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fairy Qu.*
3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around. *Pope.*
4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*
TO FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention.
Therefore the poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shaksp.*
FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly.
Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly in some of the heathens. *Bacon, Essay 28.*
FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the poetry and the poet. *Ben. Johnson.*
FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*, or *feint*, Fr.]
The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*
FEINT. *n. f.* [from *feint*, French.]
1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a feint to get off. *Spectator, No. 286.*
2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.
But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred feints and future wars. *Prior.*
FEINTERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*
FEINTFARE. *n. f.* See FELDFARE.
TO FELICITATE. *v. a.* [from *felicitare*, French; *felicitas*, Latin.]
1. To make happy.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear highness's love. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*
2. To congratulate.
They might proceed unto forms of speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French, from *felicitate*.] Congratulation. *Diët.*
FELICITOUS. *adj.* [from *felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Diët.*
FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happily. *Diët.*
FELICITY. *n. f.* [from *felicitas*, Latin; *felicitas*, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.
The joyous days, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser, Sonnet 68.*
Others in virtue plac'd felicity;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
So the felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Athenian's Sermons.*
How great, how glorious a felicity, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers, Sermon vii.*
FELINE. *adj.* [from *felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Even as in the heaven; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Gray's Miscell.*
FELL. *adj.* [from *felles*, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

FEL

- It seem'd fury, discord, madness fell,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
So fell'st foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shak.*
That instant like I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More fell than tigers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, fell'st of the fell. *Thomson's Spring.*
FELL. *n. f.* [from *felles*, Saxon.] The skin; the hide.
Wipe thine eye;
The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-hawk; and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shak. Macbeth.*
TO FELL. *v. a.* [from *fel*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
Villain, stand, or I'll fell thee down. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Up and down he travels his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stool, and felled him. *Raleigh.*
His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was felled. *Hawes's Vocal Forest.*
On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell'd
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milt. Agon.*
Whom with such force he struck he fell'd him down,
And clef't the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he seem a farmer that would fell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately sell. *Hubb. Tale.*
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak. *Dryden.*
FELL. The preterite of To fall.
None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*
FELLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us. *Is. xiv. 8.*
FELLIFLUGOUS. *adj.* [from *fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Diët.*
FELLMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in hides.
FELLSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.
When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very felch's loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
FELLOE. *n. f.* [from *felger*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.
Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and fellys from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shaksp.*
Their axle-trees, naves, fellys, and spokes were all molten. *Kings vii. 33.*
FELLOW. *n. f.* [from *quasi*, to follow, *Minstrew*; from *pe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fellow*, Scottish.]
1. A companion; one with whom we consort.
In youth I had twelve fellows like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end. *Ayclam's Schoolmaster.*
To be your fellow,
You may deny me; but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*
2. An associate; one united in the same affair.
Each on his fellow for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls. *Dryden's Virg.*
3. One of the same kind.
Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*
A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his fellows. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

FEL

4. Equal; peer.
Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His fellows late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax, b. i.*
So you are to be hereafter fellows, and no longer servants. *Sidney.*
5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the soul and the body do not seem to be fellows. *Addison's Spectator, No. 86.*
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his fellow.
7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; some times with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant fellow. *Shak. Othello.*
An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said, that he had been crucified, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon, Apophthegm 4.*
Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*
8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.
Those great fellows scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleas'd the eternal justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and fellows that are 'cap'd:
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shak. Othello.*
I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows.
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputation's banishment;
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood. *Shak. Henry IV.*
How oft the fight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st not thou been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak. K. John.*
The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow. *Shak. Othello.*
The fellow had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would ingratiate a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. *Dryden.*
You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.
The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the fellow cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*
10. A member of a college that shares its revenues.
TO FELLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match.
Fellow is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.
Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And fellow'st nothing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*
1. One who has the same right of common.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellowcommoners, all mankind. *Locke.*
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the same creator.
Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above our fellowcreatures: the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, introduction.*
FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.
The Gentiles should be fellowheirs. *Eph. iii. 6.*
FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellowhelpers to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*
FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours in the same design.
My fellowlabourers have likewise commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryd. Juv. Ded.*
FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same master. *Not*

FEL

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our fellow-servant; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Fair fellow-servant! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my flighted care
Than the bright dame's we serve. *Waller.*
Their fathers and yours were fellow-servants to the same
heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dis-
solved by their death, but ought still to operate among their
surviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights under the same com-
mander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their
men.
Come, fellow-soldier, make thou proclamation. *Shaksp.*
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and
fellow-soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*
FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in company with
another.
I pray thee, do not mock me, fellow-student;
I think it was to see my mother's wedding. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
If you have no fellow-student at hand, tell it over with your
acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*
FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under the same go-
vernment.
The bleeding condition of their fellow-subjects was a feather
in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*
FELLOW-SUFFERER. *n. f.* One who shares in the same evils;
one who partakes the same sufferings with another.
How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace
was made their fellow-sufferer? And how glorious for you, that
you chose to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the
same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only
their patrons but fellow-sufferers. *Addison's Spectator.*
FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at the same time, or
on the same subject.
Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their
fellow-writers, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they
would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison's Spectator.*
FELLOWFEELING. *n. f.* [fellow and feelings.]
1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellowfeel-
ing of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*
2. Combination; joint interest.
Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a fel-
lowfeeling. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FELLOWLIKE. *adj.* [fellow and like.] Like a companion;
FELLOWLY. *adv.* on equal terms; companionable.
All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike
kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
One fed for another, to make an exchange.
With *felowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*
FELLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fell.w.*]
1. Companionship; comfort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship. *Shak. Coriolan.*
From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they sit
In fellowships of joy, the fons of light
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 80.*
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his
possession, to be used for the common good; for men are
made for society and mutual fellowship. *Calamy's Sermons.*
God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him
not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have
fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also
with language, which was to be the great instrument and ce-
ment of society. *Locke.*
2. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his fellowship to die with us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men,
although they have never any settled fellowship, never any so-
lemn agreement amongst themselves what to do, or not to
do. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the
fellowship of that war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnership; joint interest.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*
O love! thou sternly do'st thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*
5. Company; state of being together.
The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our fellowship. But hark, a fail! *Shaksp. Othello.*
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.
In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not
that fellowship which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

FEM

7. Fitness and fondness for feital entertainments, with good pre-
fixed.
He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to
all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of
the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
8. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue.
Corusodes having, by the most extreme parsimony, saved
thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowship, went up to
London. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby
we balance accounts, depending between divers persons,
having put together a general stock, so that they may every
man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional
part of loss. *Cocher's Arithmetick.*
10. A rule in arithmetic, by which two or more independent
operations of the rule of three may divide any given number
into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers.
It is so called, because the more common and useful application
thereof is in the division of gains, losses, or other things,
among partners in company. *Malcolm.*
FELLY. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely;
barbarously.
Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tiger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast, doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
FEL-DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by
murdering himself.
FELON. *n. f.* [from *felon*, French; *felus*, low Latin; *fel*, Saxon.]
1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murderous deed. *Dryden.*
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its in-
vesting membrane, very painful.
The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a
felon. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirr'd up so mischievous despite!
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villa-
nous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the
motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Watson.*
O thieves night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the milled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*
FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.
FELONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; felonious.
I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
FELONY. *n. f.* [from *felonia*, Fr. *felonia*, low Latin, from *felon*.] A
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.
I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.
FELT. *n. f.* [from *felt*, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. A hide or skin.
To know whether sheep are found or not, see that the *felt*
be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.
The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
TO FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.
His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*
FELUCCA. *n. f.* [from *felu*, Fr. *felon*, Arab.] A small open boat
with six oars. *Dia.*
FEMALE. *n. f.* [from *fel*, French; *fenella*, Latin.] A she;
one of the sex which brings young.
God created man in his own image, male and female created
he them. *Gen. i. 27.*
Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are matters to their females, and their lords. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
FEMALE. *adj.*
1. Not masculine; belonging to a she.
If by a female hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*
2. FEMALE

FEN

2. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called, because in
French, from which the term is taken, they end in a weak or
feminine. These rhymes are female:
Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*
The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in every line,
with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alter-
nately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of
their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*
FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [French.] A married woman; who is also
said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*
FEME Sola. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried
woman.
FEMINAILITY. *n. f.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature.
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of femininity
take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine
appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*
FEMININE. *adj.* [from *femininus*, Latin.]
1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
Thus we chaffice the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so congregate. *Cleaveland.*
2. Soft; tender; delicate.
Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
3. Effeminate; emasculated.
Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine
and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young;
a female.
O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine? *Milt. Par. Lost.*
FEMORAL. *adj.* [from *femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
The large crooked needle should be used in taking up the
femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*
FEN. *n. f.* [penn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat
and moist ground; a moor; a bog.
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or
fen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*
Yon common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten fens. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*
He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy fen divides,
And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addison.*
FENBERRY. *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of black-
berry. *Skinner.*
FENCE. *n. f.* [from *defence*.]
1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.
That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their
oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*
There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hur-
ricanes. *L'Estrange, Fable 167.*
To put them out of their parents views, at a great distance,
is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life,
when they have the least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Horace.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the fences and surprise the fair. *Pope.*
3. The art of fencing; defence.
I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and
dagger with a master of fence. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
4. Skill in defence.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
TO FENCE. *v. a.*
1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In fenced towers belowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass, and set dark-
ness in my paths. *Job xix. 8.*

FEN

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced
me with bones and sinews. *Job x. 11.*
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which
was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*
See that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, of
other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. To guard.
So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy forceries. *Milton's Agonistes.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenced from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*
TO FENCE. *v. n.*
1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of
weapons.
He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords,
and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one
another. *Locke.*
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.
Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous
evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*
3. To fight according to art.
If a throttle ring, he falls strait a capering;
He will fence with his own shadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The sloping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful found
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and game-
sters company. *Locke.*
These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned
alone than fencing or cudgelling. *Arbut. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*
FENCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without inclosure; open.
Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from East, from West. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
FENCER. *n. f.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the
use of weapons, or science of defence.
Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil
will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*
FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*
FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [fence and master.] One who teaches
the use of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [fence and school.] A place in which
the use of weapons is taught.
If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine
should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is
the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be con-
stantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*
TO FEND. *v. a.* [from *de fend*.] To keep off; to shut out.
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
TO FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to
fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning;
but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*
FENDER. *n. f.* [from *fend*.]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from
rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off
violence.
FENERATION. *n. f.* [from *feneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of
interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.
The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from
its temper, but feneration and usury from its fecundity and
superfétation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 17.*
FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [from *fenugreek*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, somewhat
plain, shaped like a horn, and full of seeds, for the most part
rhomboid or kidney-shaped. *Miller.*
FENNEL. *n. f.* [from *feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.
It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into
capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed
orbicularly, expanding in form of a rose: each flower is suc-
ceeded by two oblong thick gibbous seeds, chauced on one
side, and plain on the other. *Miller.*
A fav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* A plant.
FENNELGIANT. *n. f.* A plant.
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It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spongy, and filled with pith: the flowers consist of many leaves, expanded in form of a rose, growing in an umbel: each flower is succeeded by two large oval-shaped flat seeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like those of fennel. *Miller.*

FENNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.] 1. Marshy; boggy; moorish. Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Moxon.* The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake, Lurk in the trouble'd stream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.* 2. Inhabiting the marsh. Fillet of a *fenny* snake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* In the caudron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FENNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

FENSUCKED. *adj.* [from *fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. Infect her beauty, You *fensuck'd* fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun. *Sh. K. Lear.*

FEO. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dist.*

FEODAL. *adj.* [from *feodum*, French, from *feod*.] Held from another. *Dist.*

FEOBARY. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Hammer.*

TO FEOFF. *v. a.* [from *fief*, *fief*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. f.* [from *feoffatus*, Latin; *fief*, French.] One put in possession. The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffee* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the estate of his lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

FEOFFER. *n. f.* [from *feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing. See **FEOFFMENT**.

FEOFFMENT. *n. f.* [from *feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession. Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the *feoffor*, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a *feoffor* and a donor is, that the *feoffor* gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and frustrated all such conveyances as had, by the space of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compass whereof the fraudulent *feoffment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traitors, were contained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

FERACITY. *n. f.* [from *feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dist.*

FERAL. *adj.* [from *feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Dist.*

FERIATION. *n. f.* [from *feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work. As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FERINE. *adj.* [from *ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage. The only difficulty that remains is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FERINENESS. *n. f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness. A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FERITY. *n. f.* [from *feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO FERMENT. *v. a.* [from *fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts. Ye vigorous twains! while youth *ferments* your blood, And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood, Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset, Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

TO FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERRAGE. *n. f.* [from *ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.] 1. That which causes intestine motion. The women puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer on the Humours.* Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The intestine motion; tumult.

FERRMENTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

FERRMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fermental faculty of the stomach. *Br. un.*

FERRMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *fermentatio*, Latin.] A slow

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motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when heaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap, in fluent dance, And lively fermentation, mountings, spreads All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Thomson.*

FERRMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation. Aromatic spirits destroy their fermentative heat. *Arbuth.*

FERN. *n. f.* [from *ferreum*, Saxon.] A plant. The male *fern* is common on the stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close by one another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been used in chronic disorders and obstructions. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood, Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn; Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden's Æneid.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. The herd *fenn'd*, did late repair To *fenny* heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden.*

FERO. *n. f.* [from *ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.] 1. Savage; fierce. 2. Ravenous; rapacious. The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfecundation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iii. c. 16.*

Smedley rose in majesty of mud; Shaking the horrors of his ample brows, And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii.*

FEROCITY. *n. f.* [from *ferocitas*, Lat. from *ferocitus*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were Inhospital, full of *ferocity*. *Phillis's Briton.*

FERREROUS. *adj.* [from *ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron. In the body of glass there is no *ferrous* or magnetic nature. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

FERRRET. *n. f.* [from *ferret*, Welsh; *ferret*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Lat.] 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. With what an eager earnestness he looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes, As we have seen him. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Coney are destroyed or taken either by *ferrets* or purloiners. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

TO FERRRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney. The archbishop had *ferrret* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FERRRETER. *n. f.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *n. f.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [from *ferrugineus*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferrugineus*, saline, petrifying and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FERRULE. *n. f.* [from *ferreum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

TO FERRY. *v. a.* [from *ferry*, Saxon; *ferry*, German, a passage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried? To carry over in a boat.

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Cymocles heard and saw; He loudly call'd to such as were aboard, The little bark unto the shore to draw, And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen, b. iii.*

TO FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage. Thence hurried back to fire, They *ferry* over this Lethæan found Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

FERRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water. By this time was the worthy Guyon brought Unto the other side of that wide strand, Where he was rowing, and for passage sought: Him needed not long call, the soon to hand Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.* There went a *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. *2 Sa. xix. 18.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry* Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water. I past, methought, the melancholy flood, With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of, Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Rowson.*

FERTH. *or forth.* Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word *fyrð*. *Gibson.*

FERTILE. *adj.* [from *fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.] 1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. I had hope of France, As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thousand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods, Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackin. Great.*

2. With of before the thing produced. The earth is *fertile* of all kind of grain. *Camden's Remains.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FERTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity. **TO FERTILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iii.*

FERTILITY. *n. f.* [from *fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness. I will go root away The noisom weeds, that without profit suck The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*

In inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodin.*

TO FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FERTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FERVENCY. *n. f.* [from *ferveo*, Latin.] 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. Your diver Did hang a saltfish on his hook, which he With *ferveo* drew up. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal. We have on all sides lost much of our first *ferveo* towards God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

There must be zeal and *ferveo* in him which propoeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful exclamations must ratify. *Hooker, b. v. f. 25.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *ferveo*, and with perseverance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

FERVENT. *adj.* [from *ferveo*, Latin; *fervent*, French.] 1. Hot; boiling. From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of *ferveo* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Watson.*

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2. Hot in temper; vehement. They that are more *ferveo* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion. This man being *ferveo* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts xviii. 25.*

So spake the *ferveo* angel; but his zeal None seconded, as out of season judg'd, Or singular and rash. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *ferveo* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from *ferveo*.] 1. Eagerly; vehemently. They all that charge did *ferveo* apply, With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal. Ephraim saluteth you, labouring *ferveo* for you in prayers. *Col. iv. 12.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *ferveo*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FERVID. *adj.* [from *fervidus*, Latin.] 1. Hot; burning; boiling. 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fervidus*.] 1. Heat. 2. Zeal; passion; ardour. *Dist.*

FERVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fervidus*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion. As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FERVULA. *n. f.* [from *ferula*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose. These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Grammar.*

TO FERVULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the *ferula*.

FERVOUR. *n. f.* [from *ferveo*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.] 1. Heat; warmth. Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *ferveur* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iv.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray Foretells the *ferveur* of ensuing day, And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat To leafy shadows, from the threatned heat. *Waller.*

These silver drops, like morning dew, Foretell the *ferveur* of the day; So from one cloud soft flow'rs we view, And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal; ardour of devotion. Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *ferveur* of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her; Or, wing'd with *ferveur* of her love, she's flown To her dear'd Polthumus. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present *ferveur*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FESCUE. *n. f.* [from *fescue*, Dutch; *fescu*, French.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*. *Holder.*

Teach them how many passions ought to move; For such as cannot think, can never love; And since they needs will judge the poet's art, Point 'em with *fescues* to each shining part. *Dryden.*

FESSEL. *n. f.* A kind of bafe grain. Diddain not *fessels* or poor vech to sow, Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Ving. Georg.*

FESSE. *n. f.* [in heraldry.] The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say to many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwife, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight. *Pea-ham on Blazoning.*

TO FESTER. *v. n.* [from *fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, Junius.] To rancid; to corrupt; to grow virulent. I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the fore which had deeply *festered* within me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FET

How should our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*
Inward corruption and infected fin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained fill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
There was imagination, that between a knight whom
the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and
Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and
by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Watton.*
Paſſion, anger, and unkindneſs may give a wound that
ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery only that makes it
feſter. *South's Sermons.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A
word not in uſe.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate*
preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate*.] Haſtily; ſpeedily;
with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring
him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts;
joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments,
that he might ſhew his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feaſt; anniversary-day of civil or
religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtis.*
Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Notes on the Odeſſey.*
The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated,
and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection,
a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; beſtifying a
feat.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſon.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin, from *feſtive*.]
1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity,
and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*
There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the
ſheep-hearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich
man ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

2. Gaity; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour beſtitting a feaſt.
To thoſe perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the
remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feſton*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickſet at the middle,
and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
perpendicular. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little infect of a *feſtucine* or
pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw.
We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn
over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy ſewel, made ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*
He in a chair was *fet*,
Toſſing and turning them withouten end;

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiaſhim, who
ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

FET. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]
A piece.

The bottom clear,
New laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather
came from *To fet*. [peccan, pettan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſpeare.*
We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.
Gen. xxvii. 9.

The feat of empire, where the Irifh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*
Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen
in ordinance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching*
men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At Rome any of theſe arts immediately thrives, under the
encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch'd* up to its per-
fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what
our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of
the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among
them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
vance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the
quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the
poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mounſ, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*

To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles
on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetch mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſp.*
The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her
beauty by the ſmall-pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time ſlew our ſhips, and ſtreight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens ſile; a ſpickeleſs wind ſo ſtrecht
Her wings to waſt us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,
If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. viii.*

The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; for, ſays he,
I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as
much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a ſail,
It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any
thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems in-
tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind;
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying theſe flight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Streight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*
The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 42.*

From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks and watches,

Quoth

FEV

Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetides*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-
cid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell
either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who
praſtice abſtinent, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbut.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemelus divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods,
From ſifted Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomſon's Summer.*

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of ſtinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fet and lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
hair of the mane that grows behind the paſtern-joint of many
horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft.

Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded ſideſs
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Sh. H. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FETOR. *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A ſlink; a ſtench; a ſtrong
and offenſive ſmell.

The *fetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*
When the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,
ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by acceſcent ſubſtances, and
none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*.
[from *fet*; pertere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-
nacles on the right hand. *Eccl. xxi. 19.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have
been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

Raleigh's Apology.

Paſſion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

To **FETTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
to ſlackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthineſs nor his own ſuffering for her,
could *fetters* his ſickleneſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my thanks and writs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
Charm ſuch with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come,
yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he can-
not move? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FETTER.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling
buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and
pretend to *ſettle* about the room; and if he chides, ſay you
thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FETUS. *n. f.* [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any
thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leiſure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
crates, which ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived,
that the *fetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FETD. *n. f.* [reahs, emity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

In former ages it was a conſtant policy of France to raiſe
and cheriſh intestine *feuds* and diſcords in the iſle of Great
Britain. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half uncopied by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,
feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure;
a fee; a ſu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The duke of Parma was reaſonably well tempted to be
true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory
in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

Bacon's War with Spain.

FEVER. *n. f.* [*fevere*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in
which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened,

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes
continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think'ſt thou the ſtry *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient
excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Pavergon.*

FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris and fuge*, Latin.]

It has a fibroſe root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
into many ſegments: the cup of the flower is ſquamole and
hemipſpherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top
of the ſtalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.
The ſpecies are nine; but the firſt, called common feverfew,
is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
dens. *Miller.*

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feverish*, that is, its
juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toſs and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire;
It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A ſlight diſorder of the
feverish kind.

FEVEROUS. *adj.* [*fevrexus*, French, from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds,
blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of
the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FEVERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diſeaſed with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*. *B. Johns. Catil.*

FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I incloſe the outline, that
you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or
reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

Jervas to Pope.

FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded
leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FE

FIC

- So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
 Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton*.
 Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden's Enn.*
 The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope's Odyssey*.
FICHEL. *n. f.* [*feus*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.
 If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewels*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions and broils? *Hooker, Dedication*.
 Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;
 But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Denham*.
 A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Sermons*.
TO FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.
 Never, alas! the dreadful name,
 That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley*.
FE'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *few*.]
 1. Paucity; smallness of number.
 These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers of the rest with whom they are embodied. *Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panther*.
 2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.
Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakef. Meas. for Measure*.
TO FEY. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.
 Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
 That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
 By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
 Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tuff, Husband*.
FIB. *n. f.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.
 Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain,
 The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope's Epistles*.
 I so often lie,
 Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I. *Pope*.
TO FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.
 If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
FIBBER. *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of *fib*s.
FIBRE. *n. f.* [*fibres*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.
 Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
 And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope*.
 2. A *fibre*, in physics, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all these some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense: some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muscles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of some or all of these parts, the more compound organs are framed; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs and arms, the sum of all which make up the body. *Quincy*.
 My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
 And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
 Like nature letting down the springs of life:
 The name of father awes me still. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.
FIBRIL. *n. f.* [*fibrilla*, French.] A small fibre or string.
 The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne's 1st Prin.*
FIBROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French, from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or *famina*.
 The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscidous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around
 A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
 This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
 The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden*.
 The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
FIBULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg; much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy*.
FICKLE. *adj.* [*picol*, Saxon.]
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

FID

- Remember where we are,
 In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
 A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
 Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear*.
 Or like hovering dreams,
 The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton*.
 They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
 Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
 For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden*.
 We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
 Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior*.
 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.
 He would be loth
 Us to abolish; lest the adversary
 Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
 Most favours! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
FICKLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.
 Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom the complained. *Sidney*.
 Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
 In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen*.
 I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,
 Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
 Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 25.
 Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison*.
FICKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.
 Do not now,
 Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
 Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
 To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
 By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern*.
FICCO. *n. f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.
 Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fig* to all that his adversaries can by siege, force, or famine attempt against him. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
FICTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.
 The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
FICTION. *n. f.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fictum*, French.]
 1. The act of feigning or inventing.
 If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it?
Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*. *Dryden's Dunciad*.
 2. The thing feigned or invented.
 If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
 By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;
 If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
 While that my soul, flies, she lives in affliction. *Sidney*.
 So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh*.
 3. A falsehood; a lie.
FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.
 With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
 Matter and motion man restrains,
 And study'd lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior*.
FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]
 1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
 Draw him strictly so,
 That all who view the piece may know
 He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden*.
 2. Feigned; imaginary.
 The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope*.
 3. Not real; not true.
 Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison's Spec.*
FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.
 These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v. c. 20.
FID. *n. f.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which fashen untwist their cords. *Skinner*.
FIDDLE. *n. f.* [*vielle*, Saxon; *veedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidelis*, Latin; *fiddle*, Erse.]
 1. A stringed instrument of music; a violin. *In*

FIE

- In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.
 The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
 Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras*.
 She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addison's Guardian*, N^o. 98.
TO FIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play upon a fiddle.
 Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon's Essays*.
 Others import yet nobler arts from France,
 Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance. *Pope*.
 2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.
 A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbut. H. of J. Bull.*
 Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. *Swift*.
FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.
 She said that their grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. *Speilator*, N^o. 299.
FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.
 'She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbut. J. Bull.*
FIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.
 Let no fawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
 Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *Ben. Johnson*.
 Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.
 These will appear such chits in story,
 'Twill turn all policies to jests,
 To be repeated like John Dory,
 When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden*.
 When mis'd delights in her spinnet,
 A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift*.
FIDDLESTICK. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.
 His grizzly beard was long and thick,
 With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
FIDDLING. *n. f.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.
 A *fiddling*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth. *Arbutnot on Sir*.
FIDELITY. *n. f.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelté*, French.]
 1. Honesty; veracity.
 The church, by her public reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is a *fidelté*. *Hooker*, b. v. c. 19.
 2. Faithful adherence.
 They mistake credulity for *fidelté*. *Clarke*.
TO FIDGE. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and to *fidget*. Irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.
 Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble in;
 You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
 Put all your brother puppets out;
 Run on in a perpetual round,
 To tease, perplex, disturb, confound. *Swift*.
FIDUCIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.
 Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obedient submission to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]
 1. One who holds any thing in trust.
 2. One who depends on faith without works.
 The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond*.
FIDUCIARY. *adj.*
 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.
 That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.
 2. Not to be doubted.
 Eliaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Houel's Poc. Porc.*
FIEF. *n. f.* [*fiel*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.
 To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,
 For painture near adjoining lay,
 A plenteous province and alluring prey;
 A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
 And the whole *fiel*, in right of poetry, she claim'd. *Dryd.*
 As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiels*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

FIE

- FIELD**. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]
 1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.
 Live with me, and be my love,
 And we will all the pleasure prove,
 That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
 And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh*.
 By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
 2. Ground not enclosed.
 Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 3. Cultivated tract of ground.
 Or great Ostris, who first taught the swain
 In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope's Statius*.
 4. The open country: opposed to quarters.
 Since his majesty went into the *field*,
 I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 5. The ground of battle.
 What though the *field* be lost,
 All is not lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
 When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke*.
 6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.
 You maintain several factions;
 And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
 You are disputing of your generals. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 7. A wide expanse.
 The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
 Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
 Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden*.
 Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
 Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope's Essay on Man*.
 8. Space; compass; extent.
 The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in; he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison's Spectator*.
 I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Smalridge*.
 Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
 And not with Galen all in rapture say,
 Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore's Creation*.
 9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.
 Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden's Dunciad*.
 10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.
FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.
 Now, Mars, I pray thee, make us quick in work;
 That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
 To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, roundish, and generally split in two; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three segments: these flowers are disposed in whorles round the stalks, and are succeeded by oblong seeds. *Miller*.
FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.
 Romeo, good-night; I'll to my trucklebed,
 This *fielded* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *farra*, to wander in the fields.] A bird.
 Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 816.
FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.
FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.
 The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden*.
 Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
FIELDOFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FIELDPICCE. *adj.* [*field* and *picce*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.
 The *basia* planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the North-side, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knales's History of the Turks*.
FIEND. *n. f.* [*fiens*, *fiens*, Saxon, a foe.]
 1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.
 Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.
 2. Any infernal being.
 What now, had I a body again, I could,
 Coming from hell; what *fiends* would with should be,
 And Hannibal could not have with'd to see. *B. Johnson's Cat.*
 The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,
 Pursue their prey, and seek their wanted food;
 The *fiend* remounts his courier. *Dryden's Theod. and Hon.*

O woman!

FIE

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FERCE. *adj.* [*fer*, French; *ferax*, Latin.]
1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.
Thou hunt'st me as a *ferce* lion. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.
Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful slaughter, *ferce* for human blood. *Pope.*
Tyrants *ferce*, that unrelenting die
With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia crost the vast profound. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. Violent; outrageous
Curled be their anger, for it was *ferce*; and their wrath,
for it was cruel. *Gen. xlix. 7.*
4. Passionate; angry; furious.
This *ferce* abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
A man brings his mind to be positive and *ferce* for positions
whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*
5. Strong; forcible.
The ships, though so great, are driven of *ferce* winds;
yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *Ja. iii. 2.*
FERCELY. *adv.* [from *ferce*.] Violently; furiously.
Battle join'd, and both sides *ferce* fought. *Shak. H. VI.*
The defendants, *ferce* assailed by their enemies before,
and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously
distressed. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it
burn more *ferce*, as fire scorseth in frosty weather, and so
furthereth the consumption. *Bacon's Natural History.*
FERCENESS. *n. f.* [from *ferce*.]
1. Ferocity; savageness.
The same defect of heat which gives a *ferceness* to our
natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language.
Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.
2. Eagerness for blood; fury.
Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with
a the-bear not far from him, of little less *ferceness*. *Sidney.*
3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.
The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *ferceness* valiant. *Shak.*
4. Violence; outrageous passion.
His pride and brutal *ferceness* I abhor;
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryd. Aureng.*
FIERIFACIAS. [*In law.*] A judicial writ, that lies at all
times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in
an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command
him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against
whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*
FIERINESS. *n. f.* [from *ferce*.]
1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.
The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness,
belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*
2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.
The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of tem-
per, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*
FIERV. *adj.* [from *ferce*.]
1. Conflicting of fire.
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East
Yet harnessed his *ferv* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smok aloft did steam. *Fairy Queen.*
I know, thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a *ferv* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
2. Hot like fire.
Hath thy *ferv* heart so parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shak. H. VI.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active.
Then *ferv* expedition be my wings,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these *ferv* spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shak. K. John.*
4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.
You know the *ferv* quality of the duke;
How unremovable, and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
5. Unrestrained; fierce.
Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *ferv* steed,
Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,
With slow but stately pace kept on his course. *Shak. R. II.*
Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *ferv* couriers drew. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire.
The sword which is made *ferv* doth not only cut, by rea-
son of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by
means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v. 54.*

FIG

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fig* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*
FIFE. *n. f.* [*fife*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; mi-
litary wind-musick.
Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fife*. *Shak. Othello.*
Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds. *Phillips.*
FIFTEEN. *adj.* [*fifteen*, Saxon.] Five and ten.
I have dreamed and slept above some fifteen years and
more. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [*fifteenth*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen;
the fifth after the tenth.
A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be
recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater
quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*
London sends but four burgesses to parliament, although
it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in
all public taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
FIFTH. *adj.* [*fifth*, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*
Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on four.
Mylife the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they
express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.
The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income
for ever.
FIFTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.
Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than
plants. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 607.*
FIFTIETH. *adj.* [*fiftieth*, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.
If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its
surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch
from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an
inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn,
I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any
where. *Newton's Opt.*
FIFTY. *adj.* [*fiftig*, Saxon.] Five tens.
A wither'd hermit, five score Winters worn,
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*
Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*,
and tens. *Mac. iii. 55.*
The breadth of the ark shall be *fifty* cubits. *Gen. vi. 15.*
In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one let-
ter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several signi-
fications. *Locke.*
FIG. *n. f.* [*figus*, Latin; *figa*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs.
The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclosed
in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male
and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated
towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing
near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire
fruit is, for the most part, turbinate and globular, or of an
oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste. *Miller.*
Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise,
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xii.*
Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.
It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to
put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Figs are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
To *FIG.* *v. a.* [See *FIGO*.]
1. To insult with sco's or contemptuous motions of the fingers.
When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
2. To put something useless into one's head. Low cant.
Away to the fow the goes, and *figs* her in the crown with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
FIGAPPLE. *n. f.* A fruit.
A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a *fig*,
and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Hukonary.*
FIGMARGOLD. *n. f.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the ap-
pearance of houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Mill.*
To *FIGHT.* *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [*prethan*,
Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle;
to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single com-
batants.
King Henry, be thy tide right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shak.*
The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain,
what

FIG

what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is
ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick in-
terest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*
For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Phillips.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.
One shall undertake to *fight* against another. *z Esdr. xiii.*
The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shak. Macb.*
3. To act as a soldier in any case.
Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shak. K. John.*
Greatly unfortunate, he *figh*ts the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Addison's Cato.*
4. It has with before the person opposed.
The hot and cold, the dry and humid *figh*t. *Sandys.*
To *FIGHT.* *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.
Himself alone, an equal match he boasts,
To *figh*t the Phrygian and the Aulonian hofs. *Dryd. En.*
FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel.
Herilus in single *figh*t I flew,
Whom with three lives Peronia did endue;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden's En.*
3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.
FIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *figh*t.] Warrior; duellist.
I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct
of the lady: I am no *figh*ter. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *figh*ter! *Dryden's All for Love.*
FIGHTING. *participle adj.* [from *figh*t.]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.
An host of *figh*ting men went out to war by bands. *2 Chron.*
2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.
In *figh*ting fields, as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FIGMENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fic-
tion; the idea feigned.
Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus,
who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of
those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The most frightful passages, probably so strange as to be
hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *figment*
and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it,
than of truth and reality. *Woodward's Natural History.*
FIGPECKER. *n. f.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.
FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters
clay.
FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figura*, Latin.] Capable of being
brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is
figurable, but not water.
The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable, *figurable*
and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian no-
tions. *Bacon's Natural History.*
FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being
capable of a certain and stable form.
FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figura*.]
1. Represented by delineation.
Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the
figural resemblances of several regions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
2. **FIGURAL Numbers.** Such numbers as do or may represent
some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always
considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*
FIGURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form.
Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate
bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread
and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then
is determined. *Bacon.*
2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate*
stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed
by the deluge.
3. **FIGURATE Counterpoint.** [In musick.] That wherein there
is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*
4. **FIGURATE Discant.** [In musick.] That wherein discords
are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords;
and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of
musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties
of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and
whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*
FIGURATION. *n. f.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form.
Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with
motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate
figurations of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The act of giving a certain form.

FIG

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification
and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figurativus*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]
1. Representing something else; typical; representative.
This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's
appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlast-
ing glory of a more divine sanctity; where into Christ being
long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations
should rather cease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*
2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning;
not literal.
How often have we been railed at for understanding words
in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood
without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and
reason. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in
a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary
intention. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of
changes from the original sense.
Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and
with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*
FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a
sense different from that which words originally imply; not
literally.
The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to him-
self, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*
The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for
therein are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*
Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are repre-
hended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most
part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*
FIGURE. *n. f.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.
Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers
are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single
musk-roses, single pinks and gilliflowers, &c. which have five
leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, &c. which
have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the wa-
ter, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it
what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*
Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space
is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be
or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*
2. Shape; form; semblance.
He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age,
doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant,
mean or grand.
The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
E'er I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virgil.*
I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and deli-
very, as well as with his discourses. *Addison's Spectator.*
A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit
at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*
4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.
While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden's En.*
The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the
knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye,
and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*
Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either
as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*
Whether or no they have done well to let you up for
making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*
Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who
before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of
something else.
The several statues, which seemed at a distance to be made
of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures*
in snow. *Addison's Freeholder.*
6. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.
In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to em-
ploy the finews of his art; for in them consists the principal
beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*
7. Arrangement; disposition; modification.
The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the
middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logic.*
8. A character denoting a number.
Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Anthony. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop. tra.*
He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a
great

FIL

Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pettifoggers, and republican
ters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Conscience*

The valu'd fire
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shak.*

Now like a chain around her neck he rides;

FIL

Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryd. En.*
She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope's Windsor For.*
The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden's Iliad.*
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel*. *Harris.*
To *FILLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or *fillet*.
2. To adorn with an aural.
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*
To *FILIP*. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the found. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.
If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Filip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
We see, that if you *fillip* a lute-string, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 183.*
FILIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
FILLY. *n. f.* [*filioy*, Welsh; *filie*, French.]
1. A young horse or mare.
Geld *fillets*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, or gelders do rage:
Young *fillets* to likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuff. Husband.*
A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end,
when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*
2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*
I am joined in wedlock, for my fins, to one of those *fillets*
who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*
FILM. *n. f.* [*pylmepa*, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.
While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye,
to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing
more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 412.*
A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept
from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve
the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleet-
ing superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*
He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah.*
To *FILM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or
thin skin.
It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
FILMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or
pellicles.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whole *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*
They with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Phillips.*
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*
To *FILTER*. *v. a.* [*filtru*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
2. To strain; to percolate.
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper,
and so evaporate it. *Grew's Muscæum.*
FILTER. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor
to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

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vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. See *NEW DISPEN-*
SATORY.
2. A strainer; a searce.
That the water, passing through the veins of the earth,
should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by
any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will
pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray on the Creation.*
FILFTH. *n. f.* [*fil8*, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.
When we in our viciousness grow hard,
The wife gods seal our eyes;
In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakespeare.*
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filth favour but themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are
commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must
needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him hap'ence. *Swift.*
2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.
Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and reli-
gion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual
delights. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
FILTHY. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.
It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and
the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size
should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange, Fable 78.*
FILTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discov-
er the others *filthiness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Corruption; pollution.
They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power,
but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of
life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*
FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]
1. Nasty; foul; dirty.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
2. Gross; polluted.
As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or
a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects
both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of
immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Duress.*
To *FILTRATE*. *v. a.* [from *filtru*.] To strain; to perco-
late; to filter.
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to
ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a
fiery salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FILTRATION. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which
liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is
straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of
its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the
rest behind. *Quincy.*
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way
of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crys-
tals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong
new crucible. *Boyle.*
FIMBLE *Hemp*. *n. f.*
The season of pulling of it is first about Lambas, when
good part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp,
that bears no seed, which is called *fimble* hemp. *Martim. Herb.*
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her feed. *Tuff. Herb.*
FIN. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish;
the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the
water.
He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fin* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Their *fin* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and
slender, like pins and needles. *Moré's Antid. against Atheism.*
Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fin* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*
Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addison's Metam.*
FIN-FOOTED.

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FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet
with membranes between the toes.
It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet
or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like
swans and geese, according to the method of nature in lati-
trous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers,
the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are
framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
FINABLE. *adj.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine.
This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bac.*
He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged
himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*
FINAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]
1. Ultimate; last.
And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milt. P. L.*
2. Conclusive; decisive.
There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final*
to the war. *Bacon, Essay 30.*
Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had
neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest
of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Mortal; destructive.
At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Fai. Queen.*
4. Respecting the end or motive.
Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also re-
quired as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, imme-
diate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance
of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any
means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker, b. ii.*
By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and
other engines; and performs all those feats which former phi-
losophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed
to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*
Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you
are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*
FINALLY. *adv.* [from *final*.]
1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.
Sight hereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. Completely; without recovery.
Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was
there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly de-
stroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the
house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*
Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no
mens fins to answer for but their own. *South's Sermons.*
FINANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It
is seldom used in the singular.
This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device.
Bacon's Off. of Alienation.
The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncer-
tain; as be the *elcheats* and forfeitures. *Bacon.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their
pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was
straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbutnot.*
FINANCIER. *n. f.* [French.] One who collects or farms
the public revenue.
FINARY. *n. f.* [from *To fine*.] In the iron works, the second
forge at the iron mills. *Diet.*
FINCH. *n. f.* [*finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have
three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.
To *FIND*. *v. a.* [*finban*, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]
1. To obtain by searching or seeking.
Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find*.
Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou
found of all thy household stuff?
A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It fits and sings. *Cowley.*
2. To obtain something lost.
When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoul-
ders rejoicing. *Luke xv. 5.*
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I lost *found* both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
3. To meet with; to fall upon.
There watchful at the gate they find
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodley's Miscell.*
In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*
The bad must miss, the good unfought shall *find*. *Pope.*
4. To know by experience.
How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

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The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*
5. To discover by study.
Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*
Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*
6. To discover what is hidden.
A curse on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*
7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.
They build on sands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*
8. To gain by any mental endeavour.
If we for happiness could leisure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*
We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*
9. To remark; to observe.
Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.
When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange
monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*
11. To reach; to attain.
They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job iii. 22.*
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*
12. To meet.
A clear conscience and heroic mind,
In ill their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*
13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.
Some men
The marks of old and catholic would *find*. *Cowley.*
14. To determine by judicial verdict.
His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
15. To supply; to furnish; as, he *finds* me in money and in
virtuals.
16. [In law.] To approve; as, to *find* a bill.
17. To *FIND* himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or
pain, health or sickness.
Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself*? says the doctor. *L'Estr.*
18. To *FIND* out. To unriddle; to solve.
The *finding* out of parables is a wearisome labour of the
mind. *Ecclus. xiii. 26.*
19. To *FIND* out. To discover something hidden.
Can't thou by searching *find* out God? Can't thou *find* out
the Almighty unto perfection? *Job ii. 7.*
There are agents in nature able to make the particles of
bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the
business of experimental philosophy to *find* them out. *Newton.*
What hinders then, but that thou *find* her out,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison's Cato.*
20. To *FIND* out. To obtain the knowledge of.
The principal part of painting is to *find* out and thoroughly
to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*
21. To *FIND* out. To invent; to excogitate.
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find* out
every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*
22. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than
that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.
While the proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find* out,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*
It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the
character, and to try if we can *find* out in his looks and fea-
tures either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*
He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which rea-
son he desired a friend to *find* him out a clergyman rather of
plain sense than much learning. *Addison's Spectator.*
FINDER. *n. f.* [from *find*.]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a
finder of mad men. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. One that picks up any thing lost.
Some lewd squeaking cryer,
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire,
May like a devil roar through every street,
And gall the *finder's* conscience, if they meet. *Downe.*
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the *finder* surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Croschaw.*
FINDER. *n. f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller.
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that
follows our places, stops the mouth of all *finders*. *Shaksp.*
FINDY. *adj.* [*gynbz*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm;
solid. Thus the proverb,
A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*,
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*

FIN

FINE, *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fin*, Dutch and Erse, perhaps from *finitu*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse.
Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser*.
He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke*.
 2. Refined; pure; free from dross.
Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Exra* viii. 27.
 3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.
 4. Refined; subtly excited.
In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends,
and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon*.
Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple*.
 5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.
Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon*.
 6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine*.
 7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.
Are they not senseless then, that think the foul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense. *Davies*.
The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine*, when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
 8. Artful; dexterous.
The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon*.
 9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.
Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale*.
 10. Elegant; with elevation.
To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dry.*
 11. Accomplished; elegant of manners.
He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars. *Felton on the Classics*.
 13. Showy; splendid.
It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope*.
The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift*.
 14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.
That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Phillips's Briton*.
- FINE**, *n. f.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.
The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland*.
 2. Penalty.
Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakespeare's King John*.
 3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Beside *finer* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addis.*
How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unfore the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope*.
 4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *ensin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, in *fine*.
In *fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sid.*
His resolution, in *fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 5.
Still the *fine's* the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakespeare*.
Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chaffly absent. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.
The blessings of fortune are the lowliest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, in *fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange*.
In *fine*, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With sores and sicknesses beleagu'd round. *Dryden's Juv.*
In *fine*, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden*.

FIN

To **FIN**, *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.
The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*
There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job* xxviii. 1.
 2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.
Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakespeare's H. V.*
 3. To make less coarse.
It *finer* the grals, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortin*.
 4. To make transparent.
It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mo. timer's Husbandry*.
 5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.
To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke*.
- To **FIN**, *v. n.* To pay a fine.
What poet ever *fin'd* for thieriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham*.
- To **FINE**DRAW, *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINE**DRAWER, *n. f.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sow up rents.
- FINE**NGERED, *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite.
The most *finer*ger'd workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquish'd. *Spenser*.
- FINE**LY, *adv.* [from *fine*.]
1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.
Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because, says he, if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 125.
 - The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.
Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*, and put it into quills. *Peacocks on Drawing*.
 3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.
He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
 4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.
Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle*.
 5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.
Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South*.
For him the loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom he has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar*.
- FINE**NESS, *n. f.* [from *fine*.]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.
Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney*.
 - The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior*.
 2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.
The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover. *Deacy of Piety*.
 3. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity.
Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida*.
 4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.
Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive trials of great loves,
To find perceptive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.
I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History*.
- The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
- FINE**RY, *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.
Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern*.
The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift*.
Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts*.
- FINE**SSE, *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem; an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.
A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finess*. *Hayward*.
- FINGER**, *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.
Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.
- FINGER**, *n. f.* [finger, Saxon, from *sangen*, to hold.]
1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.
The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the last, where the nails are. The order of their dispositions is called first, second, and third phalanx: the first is longer than the second, and the second longer than the third. The upper extremity of the first bone on each *finger* has a little sinus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the second and third bones of each *finger* hath two small sinuses, parted by a small protuberance; and the lower extremity of the first and second bones of each *finger* has two protuberances, divided by a small sinus: the two protuberances are received into the two sinuses of the upper extremity of the second and third bones; and the small sinus receives the little protuberance of the same end of the same bones. The first bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrist and second of the thumb, as they are to the wrist and first of the *fingers*. The second bone of the thumb is like the first bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the first and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and second of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved sideways only upon their first joint. Besides these there are some small bones, called *ossa sesamoides*, because they resemble sesamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they serve as pulleys. *Quincy*.
You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 - Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras*.
 - The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*
A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one found a particular note. *Keil against Burnet*.
Poor Peg fewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were fore. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull*.
 2. A small measure of extension.
Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryd. Juv.*
One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Watkins's Math. Mag.*
 3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.
Fool, that forgets her stubborn look
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller*.
- To **FINGER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with.
Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakespeare*.
One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cefmol. Sac.*
 2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.
His ambition would needs be *fingering* the scepter, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons*.
 3. To touch an instrument of music.
She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakespeare*.
Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser*.
- FINGLE**ANGLE, *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.
We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the slightest *fingle*angle. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cau. 3.
- FINICAL**, *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.
A whorl, glazifying, superserviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
I cannot hear a *finical* sop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange, Fable 34*.
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FIN

FINICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppishness.

- To **FINISH**, *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finis*, Latin.]
1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete.
For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke* xiv. 28.
As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Cor.* viii. 6.
A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Notes on the Odyssey*.
 2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.
Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore*.
I would make what bears your name as *finish'd* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finish'd* than the rest. *Pope*.
 3. To end; to put an end to.
- FINISHER**, *n. f.* [from *finish*.]
1. Performer; accomplisher.
He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shakespeare*.
 2. One that puts an end; ender.
This was the plain condition of those times; the whole world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocence, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 42.
 3. One that completes or perfects.
The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews*.
O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.
- FINITE**, *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.
Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 12.
Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke*.
That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*. *Bentley's Sermon*.
- FINITE**LESS, *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds; unlimited.
It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
- FINITE**LY, *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.
They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finite*ly distant from us. *Stillingfleet*.
- FINITENESS**, *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.
I ought now to unbury the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris*.
- FINITUDE**, *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.
Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cleyn*.
- FIN**LESS, *adj.* [from *fin*.] Without fins.
He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.
- FIN**LIKE, *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.
In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untought Indian, on the stream did glide;
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
- FIN**NED, *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges spread out on either side.
They plow up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortin*.
- FIN**NY, *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.
High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* couriers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* b. iv.
New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryd. Ovid*.
While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* tholes. *Blackmore*.
With hairy springs we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprize the *finny* prey. *Pope*.
- FIN**TOED, *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.
Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fin*toed, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray on the Creation*.

FINOCHIO.

FIR

- FIRNOCHIO**. *n. f.* See **FENNEL**, of which plant it is a species.
- FIPPLE**. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.
- You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the fipple that straiteneth the air, much more than the simple concave, would yield no found. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FIR**. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welsh; *fyrh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.
- It is ever green: the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. See **PINE-TREE**. *Miller.*
- He covered the floor of the house with planks of fir. *1 Kings.*
- The 'spiring fir and stately box adorn. *Pope.*
- FIRE**. *n. f.* [*fyrr*, Saxon; *feur*, German.]
1. The igneous element.
 2. Any thing burning.
- A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
- Where two raging fires meet together, They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shaksp.*
- So contraries on Etna's top conspire; Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out fire. *Cowley.*
3. A conflagration of towns or countries.
- There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great fire. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies, Conceal'd in chests from human eyes, A fire may come, and it may be Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*
4. Flame; light; lustre.
- Stars, hide your fires! Let not night see my black and deep desires! *Shaksp. Macb.*
5. Torture by burning.
- Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire, To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire? *Prior.*
6. The punishment of the damned.
- Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isa. xxxiii.*
7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.
- What fire is in my ears? Can this be true? Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shaksp.*
8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.
- He had fire in his temper, and a German bluntness; and, upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*
9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.
- Nor can the snow that age does shed Upon thy rev'rend head, Quench or allay the noble fire within, But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*
- They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Classics.*
- He brings The reasoner's weapons and the poet's fire. *Blackmore.*
- Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble fire, Taught us that France had something to admire. *Pope.*
- The bold Longinus all the nine inspire, And warm the critic with a poet's fire. *Pope.*
- Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*
10. The passion of love.
- Love various hearts does variously inspire, It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle fire, Like that of incense on the altar laid; But raging flames tempestuous souls invade; A fire which every windy passion blows, With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*
- The fire of love in youthful blood, Like what is kindled in brush-wood, But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*
- The god of love retires; Dim are his torches, and extinct his fires. *Pope.*
- New charms shall still increase desire, And time's swift wing shall fan the fire. *Moore's Fables.*
11. Eruptions or imposthumes: as, St. Anthony's fire.
12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.
- Hermofilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and set fire also upon the stables where the Turks horses stood. *Kneller.*
- He that set a fire on a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree set on his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- FIREARMS**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms*.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.
- Nor had they ammunition to supply their few firearms: horses they had, and officers they had, which made all their show. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
- Before the use of firearms there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FIR

- FIREBALL**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ball*.] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.
- Judge of those insolent boasts of confidence, which, like so many fireballs, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South's Sermons.*
- The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in fireballs. *Swift.*
- FIREBRUSH**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brush*.] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.
- When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the firebrush. *Swift.*
- FIREBRAKE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *drake*.] A fiery serpent: I suppose the preler.
- By the hissing of the snake, The rustling of the firebrake, I charge thee thou this place forsake, Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Draught's Nymphs.*
- FIRENEW**. *adj.* [*fire* and *new*.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house.
- Armado is a most illustrious wight, A man of firenew words, fashion's own knight. *Shaksp.*
- Some excellent jests, firenew from the mint. *Shaksp.*
- Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit firenew, with silver buttons to it. *Addis. Guard.*
- FIREPAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.] Vessel of metal to carry fire.
- His firepans, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass. *Ex. xxvii. 3.*
- Pour of it upon a firepan well heated, as they do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- FIRER**. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] An incendiary.
- Others burned Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these firers. *Caveau's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FIRESIDE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.
- My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by the fireside. *Bacon.*
- By his fireside he starts the hare, And turns her in his wicker chair: His feet, however lame, you find, Have got the better of his mind.
- What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to fit quietly at thy own fireside. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- FIRESTICK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.
- Children, when they play with firesticks, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*
- FIREWORK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.
- The king would have me present the princes with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antic, or firework. *Shaksp.*
- We represent also ordnances, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also fireworks of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*
- In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*
- Our companion proposed a subject for a firework, which he thought would be very amusing. *Addis. Guardian.*
- Their fireworks are made up in paper. *Tatler, N° 88.*
- TO FIRE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To set on fire; to kindle.
- They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*
- The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay, And fire the pile. *Dryden.*
- A second Paris, diff'ring but in name, Shall fire his country with a second flame. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To inflame the passions; to animate.
- Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r, A beauteous princess, with a crown in dow'r, So fire your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden.*
3. To drive by fire.
- He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n And fire us hence. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- TO FIRE**. *v. n.*
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
 2. To be inflamed with passion.
 3. To discharge any firearms.
- FIREBRAND**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*.]
1. A piece of wood kindled.
- I have cased my father-in-law of a firebrand, to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.
- Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand; Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shaksp.*
- He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their firebrand. *Bacon.*
- FIRECROSS**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *cross*.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms; the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.
- He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the firecross to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Haywood.*
- FIRELOCK**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *lock*.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.
- Prime all your firelocks, fallen well the stake. *Gay.*
- FIREMAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *man*.]
1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.
- The fireman treads beneath his crooked arms; A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends, Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent passions.
- I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these firemen. *Tatler, N° 61.*
- FIREPAN**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan*.]
1. A pan for holding fire.
 2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.
- FIRESHIP**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.
- Our men bravely quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- FIRESHOVEL**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.
- Nim and Bardolph are sworn brothers in sitching; and in Calais they stole a fireshovel. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, fireshovels, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vagabond.*
- The neighbours are coming out with forks and fireshovels, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
- FIRESTONE**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *stone*.]
- The firestone, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- Firestone is a kind of stone called also Rygate stone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearth, ovens, and stoves. *Builder's Dict.*
- Firestones, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FIREWOOD**. *n. f.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fuel.
- FIRING**. *n. f.* [from *fire*.] Fuel.
- They burn the cakes, firing being there scarce. *Mortimer.*
- TO FIRE**. *v. a.* [from *ferre*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.
- Besides, it is not only foppish, But vile, idolatrous and popish, For one man out of his own skin To fire and whip another's sin. *Hudibras, p. ii. can. 2.*
- FIRKIN**. *n. f.* [from *peopen*, Saxon, the fourth part of a vessel.]
1. A vessel containing nine gallons.
- Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a firkin of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
2. A small vessel.
- You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder, Which made the lye so much the louder; Now list to another, that miracle's brother, Which was done with a firkin of powder. *Denham.*
- FIRM**. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft.
- The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are firm in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job xli. 23.*
- Love's artillery then checks The breastworks of the firmest sex. *Cleveland.*
- There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*
- That body, whose parts are most firm in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most firm; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*
2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.
- We hold firm to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- He straight obeys; And firm believes. *Mt. Paradise Lost.*
- The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the firm persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world.
- The man that's resolute and just, Firm to his principles and trust,

FIR

- Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walsh.*
- TO FIRM**. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.
- He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had seen to be true, they by another secret and speedy messenger advertised Solyman again thereof, firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- 'Tis ratify'd above by every god, And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Albion.*
- The pow'r, said he, To you, and your's, and mine, propitious be, And firm our purpose with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Oh thou, who free'st me from my doubtful state, Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate! Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid Proceed, and firm those omens thou hast made. *Pope's Stat.*
2. To fix without wandering.
- He on his card and compass firms his eye, The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FIRMAMENT**. *n. f.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.
- Even to the heavens their shouting shrill Doth reach, and all the firmament doth fill. *Spenser.*
- I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the firmament. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*
- The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the firmament. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- The firmament expanse of liquid, pure, Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
- The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain; And when the middle firmament they gain, If downward from the heavens my head I bow, And see the earth and ocean hang below, Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addis. Ovid's Metamorph.*
- What an immensurable space is the firmament, wherein a great number of stars, lesser and lesser, and consequently farther and farther off, are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham's Astro-Theology.*
- FIRMAMENTAL**. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.
- An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
- FIRMLY**. *adv.* [from *firm*.]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.
- Thou shalt come of force, Though thou art firmer fasten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agonist.*
- How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so firmly, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Steadily; constantly.
- Himself to be the man the fates require; I firmly judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*
- The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines. *Addis. on Italy.*
- FIRMNESS**. *n. f.* [from *firm*.]
1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity.
- It would become by degrees of greater consistency and firmness, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
2. Durability.
- Both the easiness and firmness of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayw.*
3. Certainty; soundness.
- In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South's Sermons.*
4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.
- That thou should'st my firmness doubt To God, or thee, because we have a foe May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
- Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my mule, Which for his firmness does his heat excuse. *R. common.*
- This armed Job with firmness and fortitude. *Atterbury.*
- FIRST**. *adj.* [*primus*, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.
- Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- In the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 13.*
- Arms and the man I sing, the first who bore His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Æn.*
2. Earliest in time.
- The first covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb. ix. i.*
- I find,

FIR

- 9 F

FIS

- I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who first offend, will first complain. *Pri. r.*
3. Highest in dignity.
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was first. *Dan.*
First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spect.*
4. Great; excellent.
My first son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespeare's Cæsar.*
- FIRST. *adv.*
1. Before any thing else; earliest.
He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*
Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
First recommended Quiscard to my choice. *Dryden.*
Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were created first. *Prior.*
2. Before any other consideration.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they
are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean;
whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth.
Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 603.
3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning.
At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æn.*
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures
that can provide for themselves at first, without the assistance of parents.
Bentley's Sermons.
4. FIRST or last. At one hour or other.
But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers first or last. *Dryden.*
- FIRST-BEGOT. *n. f.* [from *first* and *begot*.] The eldest
FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [from *first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by
the order of nativity.
Last, with one midnight stroke, all the first-born
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n first-born! *Milton.*
The first-born has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law
of God and nature; the younger children having an equal
title with him. *Locke.*
- FIRST-FRUIT. *n. f.* [from *first* and *fruits*.]
1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milt. P. L.*
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have
been confirmed by most noble first-fruits, and his life is going
on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*
2. The first profits of any thing.
Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops,
because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon
themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he
might not lose the profit of the first-fruits, which by that
course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. The earliest effect of any thing.
See, Father, what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced
or brought forth.
All the firstling males that come of thy herd, and of thy
flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deutr. xv.*
- FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first*.]
1. The first produce or offspring.
A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
The tender firstlings of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virg. Post.*
The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope's Odyss.*
2. The thing first thought of or done.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of these broils,
Ginning it th' middle. *Shakes. Troil. and Cress. Prologue.*
The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer;
revenue.
War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long
maintained by the ordinary fiscal receipt. *Bacon.*
- FISH. *n. f.* [from *fish*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.] An animal that
inhabits the water.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subjects. *Shakes. Comedy of Errors.*
I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no fish. *Sh. K. Lear.*

FIS

- And now the fish ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Crash.*
There are fishes, that have wings, that are not strangers to
the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants
of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes; and their flesh is
so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-
days. *Locke.*
- TO FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fishes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
I, with great truth, catch meir simplicity. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing
else.
Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men
of wit.
Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which
fish are caught.
A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a fish-
hook. *Grew's Museum.*
- FISH-POND. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.
Fish-ponds are no small improvement of warty boggy
lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were level'd to extend the view. *Prior.*
After what I have said of the great value the Romans put
upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should
sell his fish-ponds for quadrages H. S. 32,291 l. 13 s. 4 d.
Arbutnot on Coins.
- FISHER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching
fish.
In our fight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another had seiz'd on us,
And would have reft the fishes of their prey,
Had not they been very flow of sail. *Shakes. Comedy of Err.*
We know that town is but with fishes taught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*
Left he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As fishes do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*
A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A fisher now, his trembling angle bears;
Each shape he varies. *Pope.*
- FISHERBOAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in
catching fish.
- FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment
and livelihood is to catch fish.
How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a fisherman espies. *Waller.*
Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the fisherman for less. *Dryd. Juven.*
- FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by
fishermen.
Others of them, in that time, burned that fishertown
Mouchole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little fishertown. *Clarendon, b. vii.*
- FISHERS-COAT. *n. f.* [from *fisher* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a
fisher.
When Simon-Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his
fishers-coat unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself
into the sea. *Jo. xxi. 7.*
- FISHERY. *n. f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.
We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our fishery
will not be disturbed by privateers. *Addison's Spectator.*
- FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with
fish.
Thus mean in state, and calm in spirit,
My fishful pond is my delight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious
for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with plea-
sant, fishful and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*
- TO FISHY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant
word.
Here comes Romeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishy! *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
- FISHING. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.
There also would be planted a good town, having both a
good haven and a plentiful fishing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long
for the fish to be boiled without bending.
It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyp-
tians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a fish-
kettle, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Grew's Museum.*

FIT

- FISHMEAL. *n. f.* [from *fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious
diet.
Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many
fishmeals, they fall into a kind of male greenickness. *Sharp.*
- FISHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of
fish.
I fear to play the fishmonger; and yet so large a commodity
may not pass in silence. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The surgeon left the fishmonger to determine the controversy
between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*
- FISHY. *adj.* [from *fish*.]
1. Consisting of fish.
My absent mates
Roam the wild ile in search of rural cates,
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood
Appeal th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope's Odyss.*
2. Having the qualities of fish.
Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is,
according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above,
and fishy extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- FISSELE. *adj.* [from *fissile*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain
direction, so as to be cleft.
This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water or crystal
of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without
losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining
without fusion. *Newton's Opt.*
- FISSILE. *n. f.* from *fissile*. The quality of admitting to be
cleft.
- FISSURE. *n. f.* [from *fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a
narrow chasm where a breach has been made.
The stone and other terrestrial matter was distinguished
into strata or layers, as it is in England: those strata were
divided by parallel fissures, that were inclosed in the
stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- I see
The gaping fissures to receive the rain. *Thomson's Autumn.*
- TO FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a
fissure.
By a fall or blow the skull may be fissured or fractured. *Wife.*
- FIST. *n. f.* [from *fist*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the
fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.
She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wife;
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*
And being down, the villain fore did beat
And bruise with clownish fists his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*
Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling,
swelling, foaming at the mouth, stamping, and bending the
fist. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 716.*
And the same hand into a fist may clofe,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TO FIST. *v. a.*
1. To strike with the fist.
I saw him furning and fisting her most unmercifully. *Dryd.*
2. To gripe with the fist.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakes. Cæsar.*
- FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.
- FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [from *fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows
with the fist.
Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks,
or dully falling together by the ears at fisticuffs. *More.*
She would seize upon John's commons; for which they
were sure to go to fisticuffs. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, till
they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*
- FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistula*, French.]
1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.
That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of
a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the
gland and caries in the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
2. FISTULA Lacrimalis. A disorder of the canals leading
from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress
of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but
this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the
next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta
lacrimalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the
skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last
and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long
continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft
parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- FISTULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having
the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.
How these sinuous ulcers become fistulous, I have shewn
you. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a
struggle of nature; from *vit*, in Flemish, frequent, *Junius*.]
4

FIT

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.
Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in
the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the
cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Any short return after intermission; interval.
Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and fit of poverty. *Dryden's Horace.*
Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits
and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*
By fits, my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*
Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by fits,
And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addison's Cato.*
Religion is not the business of some fits only and intervals
of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid
aside for the rest of our time; but a system of precepts to be
regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers's Sermons.*
All fits of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain
or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's
revenue. *Swift.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body.
The life did slit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress'd. *Fairy Queen.*
An ambitious man subjects himself to others, and puts it
in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a
fit of melancholy. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Disorder; distemperature.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hyf-
terical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children;
and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.
Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright
into a fit. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- FIT. *adj.* [written, Flemish, *Junius*.]
1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before
the verb.
Mighty men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle. *Chron. vii. 11.*
He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword,
The fittest help just fortune could afford. *Cowley's Davideis.*
This fury fit for her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Æn.*
It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule
and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither fit
for, nor capable of. *Locke.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.
Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambi-
tious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is fit we speak in
what cases they are so. *Bacon, Essay 17.*
See how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milt. P. L.*
It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weak-
nesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he
thinks fit to praise. *Boyle.*
If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope
their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*
- TO FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, *Junius*.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.
The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he fitteth it with
planes. *J. xlv. 13.*
Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune fit,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor fits
his customer.
A trussmaker fitted the child with a pair of boddices, stiffened
on the lame side. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.
She shall be our messenger to this pautry knight: trust me
I thought on her; she'll fit it. *Shakespeare.*
As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite,
fitted the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Bo.*
4. TO FIT out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessa-
ries or decoration.
A play, which if you dare but twice fit out,
You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*
The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and fitted
out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Freeb.*
5. TO FIT up. To furnish; to make proper for the use or re-
ception of any.
He has fitted up his farm. *Pope to Swift.*
- TO FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.
Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast,
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyss. b. iii.*
- FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind
of wild pea.
Now is the season
For sowing of fitches, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*
- FITCHAT. *n. f.* [from *fitch*, French; *fische*, Dutch.] A stinking
FITCH. } little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.
Skinner

FIX

Skinner calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *stinking ferret* a float.

'Tis such another *stinking ferret*! marry, a perfume'd one!

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakespeare.*

The *stinking ferret*, the fulmar, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FIXTUL. *adj.* [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave; *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

FIXTULY. *adv.* [from fix.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Mutinous parts

That envied his receipt, even so most *fitly*

As you malign our senators. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

I cannot *fitly* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

An animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,

Sun or stars are *fitly* view'd

At their brightest; but to conclude

Of longitudes, what other way have we

But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Donne.*

FIXTNESS. *n. f.* [from fix.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fixtness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 7.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fixtness*

That we adjourn this court. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Wer't my *fixtness*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:

They've made themselves, and that their *fixtness* now

Does unmake you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FIXTMENT. *n. f.* [from fix.] Something adapted to a particular purpose.

Poor beseeching: 'twas a *fixtment* for

The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FIXTTER. *n. f.* [from fix.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fixtment* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *setta*, Italian: *setzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fixtters*. *Skinner.*

FITZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *fitz*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *Mat.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like *five* fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd;

His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 111.*

FIVELEAVED GRASS. *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

His horse sped with spavins rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the flaggers. *Shakespeare.*

TO FIX. *v. a.* [fixer, French; fixus, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw

Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled

Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep

Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell

In which of all these orbs hath man

FIX

His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none;

But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt. P. L.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods,

his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the fullen earth,

Gazing at that which seems to dim thy fight! *Shak. H. VI.*

'Tis while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,

Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprize. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

TO FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,

'T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

Fix'd on his aim, and obliquely bent

To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; and resolv'd to try,

She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In most bodies, not propagated by feed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,

Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Wallar.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less material, than *via versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glenn. Scip. c. 7.*

FIXEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixus*.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

FIXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fixus*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

All matter is either fluid or solid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermon.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *King Charles.*

FIXTIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fixus*.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixtidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

FIXTIV. *n. f.* [fixit, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newt. Opt.*

FLA

FLAURE. *n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,

As we were mock'd with art. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors,

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

FLAZIG. *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbutnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop

Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BLE. *adj.* [flabilis, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [flaccidus, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beate waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter r. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The furgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce fungules, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FLA'CCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

TO FLAG. *v. n.* [flaggeren, Dutch; pleogan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, flaging down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flaging wings

Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor funk the sun,

The promise of a storm; the shifting gales

Forfake by fits, and fill the flaging sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow listless or dejected.

My flaging soul flies under her own pitch,

Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along

As if he were a body in a body:

My senses too are dull and stupidly'd,

Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches. *Dryden's D. Seb.*

The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flaging, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, and grow peevish if he passes it; either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or flaging into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

There must be a noble train of actions to preserve his fame in life and motion; for, when it is once at a stand, it naturally flags and languishes. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 256.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,

My love above the starry vault I raise,

Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,

I flag, I drop, and flutter in the dust.

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches 'till it begins to flag: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

TO FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;

As well as Cupid, Time is blind:

Soon must those glories of thy face

The fate of vulgar beauty find:

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,

Mult drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all flaged with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLA

A white stone used for flaging floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the flags by the river's brink. *Ex. ii. 3.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?

Can flags there flourish where no waters flow. *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut flag roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These flags of France that are advanced here,

Before the eye and prospect of your town,

Have hither march'd to your endamage. *Shak. K. J. bn.*

He hangs out as many flags as he decrieth vessels; square, if ships; if gallees, pendants. *Sandys's Travels.*

Let him be girt

With all the grisly legions that troop

Under the footy flag of Acheron,

Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms

'T'wixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him cut,

And force him to restore his purchase back,

Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniard, when your flags appear,

Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the flag is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either flag the golden serpents bear,

Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,

And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden's Aurenga.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,

In woods and wilds the flags of Bacchus bear,

And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [jaches, old French]

Part of two flags striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

FLAG-BROOM. *n. f.* [from flag and broom.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. *n. f.* [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a flag-officer. *Addison's Spectator.*

FLAG-SHIP. *n. f.* [flag and ship.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *n. f.* [flag and worm.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or ledge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLA'GELET. *n. f.* [flageolet, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your flagelet. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

FLAGELLATION. *n. f.* [from flagello, Latin.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,

As morning pray'r and flagellation end. *Garth's Dispens.*

FLA'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from flaggy.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY. *adj.* [from flag.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His flaggy wings, when forth he did display,

Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind

Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,

And resting there, their flaggy pinions dry. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great flaggy apple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLAGTIOUS. *adj.* [from flagitius, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villany or flagitious action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a flagitious and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those flagitious times,

Pregnant with unknown crimes,

Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so flagitious a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,

Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and four dildain,

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,

Nor fear a dearth in these flagitious times. *Pope.*

FLA

FLAGITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *flagitiosus*.] Wickedness; villainy.
FLAGON. *n. f.* [*flaccus*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flafke*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasca*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
 A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once.
 More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*.
 Did they coin pipstots, bowls, and *flagons*?
 Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 2.
 His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
 Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon*.
 One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
 They either change, or tint him of his drink. *Dryd. Juv.*
FLAGRANCY. *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.
 Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon's Natural History*.
FLAGRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
 1. Ardent; burning; eager.
 A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 39.
 2. Glowing; flushed.
 See Sapho, at her toilet's greasy task,
 And issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
 So morning insects, that in muck begun,
 Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles*.
 3. Red; imprinted red.
 Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
 The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior*.
 4. Notorious; flaming.
 When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect flame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift*.
 With equal poize let steady justice sway,
 And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
 But, till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Smith*.
FLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.
FLAGSTAFF. *n. f.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.
 The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
 On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
 His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
 And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
FLAIL. *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *fliegel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.
 Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
 Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
 Fell gently down as if they struck their friends. *Sh. H. VI.*
 When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
 His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,
 That ten day-labourers could not end,
 Then lies him down the lubbar-fend. *Milton*.
 In this pile should reign a mighty prince,
 Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryden*.
 The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms, nor make them less able in the arts of war and government. *Locke*.
 The thresher, Ducky, could o'er the queen prevail;
 The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift*.
FLAKE. *n. f.* [*flaccus*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.
 O crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 And from his wide devouring oven sent
 A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
 Him all amaz'd, and almost made afraid. *Fairy Queen*.
 The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burns*.
 Small drops of a misting rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sacra*, b. i. c. 3.
 Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. A stratum; layer; lamina.
 The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
 As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys*.
 A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon*.
TO FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

FLA

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow;
 Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope's Odys.*
FLAKY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]
 1. Loosely hanging together.
 The silent hoar steals on,
 And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
 The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
 With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope*.
 Hence, when the snows in Winter cease to weep,
 And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
 The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
 Which swell in Summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackm.*
 2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.
FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext.
 A *flam* more senseless than the rogery
 Of old aruspicy and augury. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 3.
 'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church,
 To be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South's Sermons*.
 What are most of the histories of the world but lyes?
 Lyes immortalized and consign'd over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South's Sermons*.
FLAM. *n. f.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A transient blaze; a sudden explosion of flame from fat or dripping; and so in Scotland transferred to any thing glowing and flashily illusory.
TO FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.
 For so our ignorance was *flam'd*,
 To damn ourselves 't avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
 God is not to be *flam'd* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can't do, and what not. *South's Sermons*.
FLAMBEAU. *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.
 The king seiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden*.
 As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian*.
FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]
 1. Light emitted from fire.
 Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame. *Newton's Opt.*
 What *flame*, what lightning e'er
 So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley*.
 2. Fire.
 Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
 The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley*.
 3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.
 Of all our elder plays,
 This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
 Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
 In both our English genius is express'd,
 Lofty and bold, but negligently dress'd. *Waller*.
 4. Ardour of inclination.
 Snit with the love of kindred arts we came,
 And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope*.
 5. Passion of love.
 My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
 To her aspire.
 Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
 All the extremities of love.
 No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
 Swiftly like sudden death it came:
 I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville*.
TO FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.
 Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shaksp.*
 He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
 To bottomless perdition. *Milton*.
 As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton*.
 2. To shine like flame.
 Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
 Now break'd and glowing with the morning red;
 Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
 And chusing fable for the peaceful night. *Prior*.
 3. To break out in violence of passion.
FLAMECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.
 'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* stockings. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night*.
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and choleric aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacocks*.
FLAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.
 Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
 Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope*.
FLAMMATION.

FLA

FLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.
 White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
FLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire.
 In the sulphur of bodies torrifed, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown*.
FLAMMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.
 This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown*.
FLAMMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Diët.*
FLAMMIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vome*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Diët.*
FLAMY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]
 1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.
 My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
 With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 2. Having the nature of flame.
 The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being fire, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural History*.
FLANK. *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Ménage*, from *λαγών*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]
 1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank. *Peach.*
 2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.
 He said, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
 Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went,
 His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
 And glancing downward near his flank descends. *Pope*.
 3. The side of any army or fleet.
 Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallees that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
 The other half of the battle, and the whole flank of the rear, was closed by the carriages. *Hayward*.
 Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the flank of the enemy. *Hayward*.
 To right and left the front
 Divided, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris*.
TO FLANK. *v. a.*
 1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.
 2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side.
 With fates averse, against their king's command,
 Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
 And flank the passage. *Dryden's Æn.*
 By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
 Which *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden*.
FLANKER. *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.
 The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of their flankers, were enforced to retire. *Knutler's History of the Turks*.
TO FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.
FLANNEL. *n. f.* [*ewelanen*, Welch, from *ewlan*, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.
 I cannot answer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakspere*.
FLAP. *n. f.* [*loeppe*, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.
 There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the flaps. *Sharp's Surgery*.
 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.
 3. [A disease in horses.]
 When a horse is said to have the *flap*, you may perceive his lips to be swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg; you must, to cure it, cut some flashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Diët.*
TO FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
 A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange*.
 Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
 This painted child of dirt, that stinks and flings. *Pope*.
 2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.
 The dira *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

FLA

With fruitless toil
 Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
 Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Ph. lift.*
 Three times, all in the dead of night,
 A bell was heard to ring;
 And shrieking at her window thrice
 The raven *flapt* d his wing. *Tickell*.
TO FLAP. *v. n.*
 1. To ply the wings with noise.
 'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange*.
 2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.
 When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
 Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
 This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
 Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay's Trivia*.
FLAPDRAGON. *n. f.*
 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.
 2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.
 He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. ii.*
TO FLAPDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour.
 But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale*.
FLAPPEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.
 A whorlson, beetleheaded, *flappeared* knave. *Shakspere*.
TO FLARE. *v. n.* [from *fladeren*, to flutter, Dutch; *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]
 1. To flutter with a splendid show.
 She shall be loose enrob'd,
 With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakspere*.
 2. To glitter with transient lustre.
 Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
 When they combine and mingle, bring
 A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
 Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert*.
 3. To glitter offensively.
 When the sun begins to fling
 His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
 To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton*.
 4. To be in too much light.
 I cannot stay
 Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior*.
FLASH. *n. f.* [*φάεξ*, *Minbew*.]
 1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.
 When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
 The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
 Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar*.
 We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 210.
 One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smok;
 The other out of smok brings glorious light. *Roscommon*.
 And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
 Desy'd the fork lightning from afar,
 At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
 And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd. Æn.*
 2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.
 Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
 Your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?
 Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers*.
 3. A short transient state.
 The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon*.
 4. A body of water driven by violence.
TO FLASH. *v. n.*
 1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.
 This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle*.
 2. To burst out into any kind of violence.
 By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
 He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
 That sets us all at odds. *Shakspere's King Lear*.
 3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.
 They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton on the Claphams*.
TO FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.
 With his raging arms he rudely *flapt* d
 The waves about, and all his armour swept,
 That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen*.
 If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same causeth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall*.
FLASHER.

FLA

FLA'SHER. *n. f.* [from *flash*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Diab.*
FLA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *flashy*.] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.
FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flashy*.]
 1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.
Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse.
 When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
 Grate on their scannell pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*
 This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
 Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
 Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
 2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner*.] Inlaid; without force or spirit.
 Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon, Essay 51.*
 The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watery or *flashy*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
FLASK. *n. f.* [from *flasque*, French.]
 1. A bottle; a vessel.
 Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
 But the Champagne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*
 2. A powder-horn.
 Powder in a skilful soldier's *flask*
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*
FLA'SKET. *n. f.* [from *flaske*.] A vessel in which viands are served.
 Another place'd
 The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope's Ode.*
FLAT. *adj.* [from *plat*, French.]
 1. Horizontally level without inclination.
 Thou all-shaking thunder,
 Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak. K. Lear.*
 The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. Smooth; without protuberances.
 In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of bofage. *Bacon.*
 3. Without elevation.
 Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
 Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
 At every sudden flighing quite abasht. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 4. Level with the ground.
 In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
 What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
 That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*
 5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along.
 The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
 And worship her as goddesses of the wood. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 That lamentable wound,
 Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*
 6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.
 7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.
 He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
 The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Sh. Troil. and Cref.*
 Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
 Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*
 The miry fields,
 Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
 Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
 But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Phillips.*
 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.
 Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon, Essay 16.*
 Some short excursions of a broken vow
 He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
 9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.
 My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
 In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 10. Unpleasing; tasteless.
 How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
 Seem to me all the iles of this world! *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
 To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unfavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.
 His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete stays make speedy journeys.
 It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*
 You start away,
 And lend no ear unto my purposes;
 Those prisoners you shall keep:
 —I will, that's *flat*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

FLA

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
 Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
 Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
 And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
 Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
 Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness:
 But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
 He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
 With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky. *Herbert.*
 You had broke and robb'd his house,
 And stole his talismanique louse;
 And all his new-found old inventions,
 With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
 12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.
 If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*
FLAT. *n. f.*
 1. A level; an extended plane.
 The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a *flat* of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Watson's Architecture.*
 He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. Even ground; not mountainous.
 Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
 Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
 T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
 Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The way is ready and not long,
 Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
 Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
 3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.
 The ocean, overpeering of his list,
 Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste,
 Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
 O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 All the infections, that the sun sucks up
 From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
 Half my pow'r's this night
 Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
 These Lincoln wathes have devoured them. *Shak. K. John.*
 4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.
 I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
 But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shakespeare.*
 The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essay.*
 Having newly left these grammatical *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable confusions, we are now on the sudden turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton on Education.*
 Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
 And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
 Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
 And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*
 The sea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*
 5. The broad side of a blade.
 A darted mandate came
 From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
 Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
 To guard thee from the demons of the air;
 My flaming sword above 'em to display,
 All keen and ground upon the edge of day.
 The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
 The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryden.*
 6. Depression of thought or language.
 Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*
 7. A surface without relief, or prominences.
 Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills. *Bentley's Sermon.*

FLA

To **FLAT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.
 The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*
 With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
 Diffends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose. *Creech.*
 2. To make vapid.
 An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 377.*
 To **FLAT**. *v. n.*
 1. To grow flat; opposed to swell.
 I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*
 2. To obstruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.
 Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *K. Charles.*
FLATLONG. *adv.* [from *flat* and *long*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.
 What a blow was there given?
 —An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
FLATLY. *adv.* [from *flat*.]
 1. Horizontally; without inclination.
 2. Without prominence or elevation.
 3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
 4. Peremptorily; downright.
 He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
 To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel's Ci. War.*
 Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, do yet seclude him from directing the affairs of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*
FLATNESS. *n. f.* [from *flat*.]
 1. Evenness; level extension.
 2. Want of relief or prominence.
 It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the corner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.
 Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 4. Dejection of state.
 The emperor of Russia was my father:
 Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
 His daughter's trial! that he did but see
 The *flatness* of my misery! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.
 6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidly.
 How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*
 Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope's Preface to Homer.*
 7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.
 Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more *flat*, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 157.*
 To **FLATTEN**. *v. a.* [from *flatur*, French, from *flat*.]
 1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
 2. To beat down to the ground.
 If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 3. To make vapid.
 4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.
 To **FLATTEN**. *v. n.*
 1. To grow even or level.
 2. To grow dull and insipid.
 Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *L'Estrange, Fable 161.*
FLATTER. *n. f.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.
 To **FLATTER**. *v. a.* [from *flatur*, French.]
 1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.
 When I tell him he hates flatterers,
 He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak. Jul. Cas.*
 His nature is too noble for the world;
 He would not *flatten* Neptune for his trident,
 Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
 What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent. *Shakespeare.*
 He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov. xxix. 5.*

FLA

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pf. xxxvii. 2.*
 After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*
 Averse alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*
 They *flatter'd* ev'ry day, and some days eat. *Pope.*
 I scorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Dr. Newton's Ded. to Milt.*
 2. To praise falsely.
Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
 Provoke our censure. *Young.*
 3. To please; to soothe. This sense is purely Gallick.
 A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 4. To raise false hopes.
 He always vacant, always amiable,
 Hopes thee, of *flattering* gales
 Unmindful. *Milton.*
FLATTERER. *n. f.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsties.
 When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
 He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak. Jul. Cas.*
 Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to performe. *Bacon, Essay 54.*
 If we from wealth to poverty descend,
 Want gives to know the *flatterer* from the friend. *Dryden.*
 After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 113.*
 The publick should know this of your ladyship; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*. *Swift.*
FLATTERY. *n. f.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.
 Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
 And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery*. *Rowe.*
 Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope.*
 See how they beg an alms of *flattery*!
 They languish, O! support them with a lye. *Young.*
FLATTISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.
 These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flatish* shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*
FLATULENCY. *n. f.* [from *flatulent*.]
 1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.
 Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency*. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.
 Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*
FLATULENT. *adj.* [from *flatulentus*, Latin.]
 1. Turgid with air; windy.
 Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbutnot.*
Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again: these are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwise inconvenient than by their unfitness or bulk. *Quincy.*
 2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.
 To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanv. Serp. c. 23.*
 How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*
FLATUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *flatuosus*, French, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.
 The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*
FLATUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.
 Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so lendeth it to the mesenteric veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 44.*
FLATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal peripartion; which is therefore discoloured by warm aromatics. *Quincy.*
FLATWISE. *adj.* [from *flat* and *wise*: so it should be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.
 Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the fits of the stratum in which it was reposit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLA

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove

With flaunting honeyfuckle.

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough fain to im-

molate their own desires to their vanity.

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,

For useless ornament and flaunting show:

We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,

And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

You sit, you loiter about alcoves, or flaunt about the

streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your

numerous family.

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems

not to be proper.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;

One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade.

FLAUNT. *n. f.* Any thing loose and airy.

Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how

Should I in these my borrow'd flaunts behold

The sternness of his presence!

FLAVOUR. *n. f.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from

several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not

taken early.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,

With bending heads, so nigh their bloom disclose,

Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows.

FLAVOURS. *adj.* [from flavour.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd

From their first flav'rous taste, renounce their kind.

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. f.* [Flaw, to break; plo, Saxon, a fragment;

flaw, Dutch, broken in mind.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws,

Or ere I weep.

Wool, new-thorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of ver-

juice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the ver-

juice, though the vessel were whole, without any flaw, and

had not the bungle open.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from

getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found;

'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.

As if great Atlas, from his height,

Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;

And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shall,

Should gape immense, and, rushing down, o'erwhelm this

nether ball.

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,

Or some frail China-jar receive a flaw.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every

little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately, else time

alone will bring all to ruin.

2. A fault; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the scri-

veners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own

turn.

Traditions were a proof alone,

Could we be certain such they were, so known:

But since some flaws in long descents may be,

They make not truth, but probability.

And laid her dowry out in law,

To null her jointure with a flaw.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality

of mankind admires.

So many flaws had this vow in its first conception.

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *fio*, Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint;

As humorous as Winter, and as sudden

As flaws congealed in the spring of day.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,

Should patch a wall, to expel the Winter's flaw.

As a huge fish, laid

Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north flaw

Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,

And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw,

Boreas, and Cæcias, and Arctes loud,

And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn.

I heard the rack,

As earth and sky would mingle; but myself

Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals fear them,

As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,

Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,

Are to the main inconsiderable.

FLA

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,

Until the golden circuit on my head

Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,

The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,

And deluges of armies from the town

Came pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw;

When first it broke, the crowding enighs saw

Which choak'd the passage.

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these flaws and starts,

Impostors to true fear, would become

A woman's story at a Winter's fire.

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his flaw'd heart,

Alack, too weak the conflict to support;

'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,

Burst smilingly.

The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks,

that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are flaw'd,

The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd

Our merchants goods.

FLAWLESS. *adj.* [from flaw.] Without cracks; without de-

fects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more

vast, and more flawless, shines only bright enough to make

itself conspicuous.

FLAWN. *n. f.* [plena, Saxon; flan, French; vlaye, Dutch.]

A fort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.FLAWY. *adj.* [from flaw.] Full of flaws.FLAX. *n. f.* [pleax, plex, Saxon; vlas, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

The leaves, for the most part, grow alternately on branches:

the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and

divided into five parts at the top; the flower consists of five

leaves, which expand in form of a clove gillflower: the ova-

ry, which rises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an

almost globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and com-

posed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain smooth

seeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the

other. The species are six. The first sort is that which is

cultivated for use in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an

excellent commodity. It should be cultivated.

2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some flax, and whites of eggs,

'T apply to's bleeding face.

Then on the rock a scanty measure place

Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace,

And turning sung.

FLAXCOMB. *n. f.* [flax and comb.] The instrument with

which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER. *n. f.* [flax and dress.] He that prepares flax

for the spinner.

FLAXEN. *adj.* [from flax.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly task,

With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the flaxen thread

that shoemakers use.

2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine flaxen long wig, that cost me thirty guineas.

FLAXWEED. *n. f.* A plant.To FLAY. *v. a.* [ad flay, Islandick; flay, Danish; vlayn, Dut.]

1. To strip of the skin.

I must have suffered famine, been eaten with wild beasts, or

have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been flayed

alive.

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of

the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices.

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;

Let the flay'd victims in the plains be cast;

And sacred vows, and mystick songs, apply'd

To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They flay their skin from off them, break their bones, and

chop them in pieces.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting

scraws, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground,

to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches.

FLAYER. *n. f.* [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any

thing.

FLEA. *n. f.* [plea, Saxon; vloye, Dutch; fleach, Scottish.] A

small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which

sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath fed, get a handful or twain,

To save against March to make flea to refrain:

FLE

Where chamber is sweep'd, and wormwood is strown,

No flea for his life date abide to be known.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath

been a little moisture.

A valiant flea, that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a

lion.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.FLEABANE. *n. f.* [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glu-

tinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for

the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is

composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with

a downy substance adhering to them.

FLEABITE. *n. f.* [flea and bite.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all

over the body, like a fleabiting.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing

the flesh, are but fleabites to the pains of the soul.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a flea-

biting to another.

FLEABITTEN. *adj.* [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude

Chaos of preb'yry, where laymen guide,

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from fleas, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small

lock, thread, or twill.

The businness of men depend upon these little long fleaks

or threads of hemp and flax.

FLEAM. *n. f.* [corrupted from *φλεβοτομος*, the instrument used

in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which

is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLEAWORT. *n. f.* [flea and wort.] A plant.

This plant agrees with plantain and buckthorn-plantain in

every respect, excepting that this rises up with leafy stalks,

and divides into many branches; whereas both the others pro-

duce their flowers upon naked pedicles.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [fleck, German, a spot, Skinner: perhaps itis derived from *fleck*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle,

or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick

fleke.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to varie-

gate.

Let it not see the dawning fleck the skies,

Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,

Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.

Both fleck'd with white, the true Arcadian strain.

To FLECKER. *v. a.* [from fleck.] To spot; to mark with red

strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red

whelks.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Check ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness fleck'd, like a drunkard, reels

From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of fly, to use

the wings, but of flee, to run away.

The truth is fled far away, and leaving is hard at hand.

In vain for life he to the altar fled;

Ambition and revenge have certain speed.

FLEDGE. *adj.* [fledgers, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able

to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find

The shells of fledg'd souls left behind.

His locks behind,

Illustrous on his shoulders, fledg'd with wings,

Lay waving round.

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with

wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet fledg'd enough to shift for them-

selves.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and

fed by the old ones 'till they be fledg'd, and come almost to

full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of

providence.

The sandals of celestial mould,

Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet.

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. fled. [This word is now almost univer-

sally written fly, though properly to fly, pleogan, is to move

with wings, and flee, plean, to run away. They are now con-

founded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to flee unto.

Were men so dull they could not see

That Lyce painted; should they flee

FLE

Like simple birds into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

There are none of us fall into those circumstances of dan-

ger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but

from God alone; none in all the world to flee to, but him.

FLEECE. *n. f.* [fley, fley, Saxon; vleys, Dutch.] As much

wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase

Both of their lambs and of their woolly fleece.

So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I shall shear the fleeces.

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not shear the fleeces that I graze.

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

Sailors have used every night to hang fleeces of wool on the

sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have cruised

fresh water out of them in the morning.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen

manufacture, by the fineness of the fleeces.

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his

wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are

FLE

- For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.
So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden*.
He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay*.
Ten thousand thousand *fleet* ideas
Croud fast into the mind. *Thomson's Autumn*.
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially
fruitful.
Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it
is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*.
3. Skimming the surface.
Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
TO FLEET. *v. n.* [plotan, Saxon.]
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.
How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakespeare*.
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell foul *fleet*. *Shakespeare*.
2. To be in a transient state; the same with *fit*.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add
something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficialities,
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies*.
Of *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milt. P. Lost*.
While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller*.
As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior*.
TO FLEET. *v. a.*
1. To skim the water.
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet*
the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare*.
3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream:
whence the word *fleeting* dish.
FLEETING-DISH. *n. f.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming
bowl.
FLEETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift
pace.
FLEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course; nimble-
ness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.
FLESH. *n. f.* [flesh, flesh, Saxon; vleesch, Dutch; fleis, Erse.]
1. The body distinguished from the soul.
As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brafs impregnable. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
And thou, my foul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies*.
2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.
A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testament*.
3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.
Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least
till he is two or three years old. *Locke*.
Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent
a diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the
nurse. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from
fishes.
There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh*
to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish; and think we
fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
5. Animal nature.
The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen. vi. 13*.
6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakespeare*.
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts
thereof. *Smalbridge's Sermons*.
7. A carnal state; worldly disposition.
They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8*.
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the
flesh. *Gal. v. 16*.
8. Near relation.
Let our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Gen.*
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thy-
self from thine own *flesh*. *Isa. lviii. 7*.
9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the
immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the
flesh, and the remote or typical meaning the spirit. This is
frequent in St Paul. *John viii. 15*.

FLE

- TO FLESH. *v. a.*
1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his
hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or train-
ing them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.
Good man boy, if you please; come, I'll *flesh* ye. *Shakespeare*.
Every puny swordsmen will think him a good game quarry
to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Government of the Tongue*.
2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often
feeding on any thing.
These princes finding them so *flesh'd* in cruelty, as not to be
reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney*, b. ii.
The women ran all away; saving only one, who was so
flesh'd in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she
gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney*, b. ii.
3. To glut; to satiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he
fleshes his will in the spoil of her honour. *Shakespeare*.
The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
FLESHROATH. *n. f.* [flesh and roath.] Broath made by
decocting flesh.
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *flesh*-
broath, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wysman*.
FLESHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [flesh and colour.] The colour of flesh.
A complication of ideas together makes up the single com-
plex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or fleshcolour in
England is one. *Locke*.
A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a
blush of red, is found in small fissures of a brown soft stone in
the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward on Fossils*.
FLESHLY. *n. f.* [flesh and fly.] A fly that feeds upon flesh,
and deposits her eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshly* blow my mouth. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot, in five
days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and
perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation*.
FLESHHOOK. *n. f.* [flesh and hook.] A hook to draw flesh
from the caldron.
All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. *1 Sa. ii. 12*.
FLESHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.
FLESHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fleshly*.] Carnal passions, or ap-
petites.
When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stan. 2.
Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doc-
trine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham*.
FLESHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]
1. Corporal.
Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham*.
2. Carnal; lascivious.
From amid't them rose
Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,
The sensualist; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus. *Paradise Regained*, b. ii.
3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* mortels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden*.
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.
Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrace. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
What time th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Fairy Queen*.
Much ostentation, vain of *fleshly* arm,
And of frail arms, much instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Par. Regained*, b. iii.
FLESHMEAT. *n. f.* [flesh and meat.] Animal food; the flesh
of animals prepared for food.
The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeat*. *Floyer*.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human
creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear. *Swift*.
FLESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a suc-
cessful initiation.
He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
FLESHMONGER.

FLE

- FLESHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a
pimp.
Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you
then reported him? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
FLESHPOT. *n. f.* [flesh and pot.] A vessel in which flesh is
cooked; thence plenty of flesh.
If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the ap-
petite. *Taylor's Rule for living holy*.
FLESHQUAKE. *n. f.* [flesh and quake.] A tremor of the body;
a word formed by *Johnson* in imitation of earthquake.
They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In found of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *Ben. Johnson's New-Imm*.
FLESHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muculous.
All Ethiopians are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all
which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon*.
We say it is a *fleshy* file when there is much periphrases and
circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows
fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries*.
The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and
covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy
places. *Ray*.
2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.
Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink
by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon*.
FLETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fleshe*, an arrow, French.] A manu-
facturer of bows and arrows.
It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
FLET, participle passive of *To flet*. Skimmed; deprived of the
cream.
They teach them to drink *flet* milk, which they just warm.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
FLEW. The preterite of *fly*.
The people *flew* upon the spoil. *1 Sa. xiv. 32*.
O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. v.
FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hamm*.
FLEWED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare*.
FLEXANIMOUS. *adj.* [flexanimus, Latin.] Having power to
change the disposition of the mind. *Dia*.
FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [flexibilitas, French, from *flexible*.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.
Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in
flexibility? And are they not, by their different inflexions, sepa-
rated from one another, so as after separation to make the
colours? *Newton's Opt.*
Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those
that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hard-
ness, and in flexibility, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward*.
2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance;
facility.
Advise me to resolve rather to err by too much flexibility
than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.
FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [flexibilis, Latin; flexible, French.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant;
not stiff.
When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Sh. Trill. and Cress.*
Take a stock-gillyflower and tie it upon a stick, and put
them both into a stoop glass full of quicksilver, so that the
flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the
flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 796.
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.
Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible*
to the will of the people. *Bacon*.
3. Ductile; manageable.
Under whose care forever a child is put to be taught, during
the tender and flexible years of his life, it should be one who
thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke*.
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. *Rogers*.
FLEXIBleness. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent;
not stiffness; pliancy.
I will rather chafe to wear a crown of thorns, than to ex-
change that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness*
shall be forced to bend. *King Charles*.
Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out,
which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight,
would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*.
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableness.
The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke*.

FLI

- FLEXILE. *adj.* [flexilis, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obse-
quious to any power or impulse.
Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson's Summer*.
FLEXION. *n. f.* [flexio, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial
would be made. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 222.
3. A turn towards any part or quarter.
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye
aside. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 71.
FLEXOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles
which act in contracting the joints.
Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they
are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be
corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Ariuth*.
FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [flexuosus, Latin.]
1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.
In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow
crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things,
are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul*.
2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.
The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise
we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew
the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History*.
FLEXURE. *n. f.* [flexura, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.
Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs
to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the
same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray*.
2. The act of bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shak. Trill. and Cress.*
3. The part bent; the joint.
His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys*.
4. Obsequious or servile cringe.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shak. Hen. V.*
TO FLICKER. *v. a.* [flickeren, Dutch; pliccequan, Saxon.]
To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.
Under th' allowance of your grand aspect,
Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phoebus' front. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dry.*
At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden*.
FLIER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.
Can'st thou from where they made the stand?
—I did;
Though you, it seems, came from the *fliers*. *Shak. Cymbel.*
The gates are open, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the
parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles*.
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more
rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the
motion of the rest; as in a jack.
The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift*.
FLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *To fly*.]
1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble flight. *Denham*.
He thinks by flight his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*
As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her flight; her flight increas'd his fire. *Pope*.
2. Removal to another place.
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her flight. *Dryden's Aen.*
3. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser's Muirpitts*.
Winds that tempest's brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spue. *Dryden*.
4. Removal

FLI

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The fowls shall take their flight away together. *2 Ed. v. 6.*
Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty flight to happier lands. *Dryden's En.*
5. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this
they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were
invited unto it by the infinite flights of birds that came up to
the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift flights of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup attend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest flight
of pigeons.
A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.
At the first flight of arrows sent,
Full threefold Scots they flew. *Cherry Chase.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand,
pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another
flight into the air, as we do bombs. *Gulliver's Travels.*
8. The space pass'd by flying.
Heat of imagination; rally of the soul.
Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*
He shew'd all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has
failed in some of his flights, it was but because he attempted
every thing. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
Strange graces still, and stranger flights the had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and flights, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*
10. Excursion on the wing.
If there were any certain height where the flights of ambi-
tion end, one might imagine that the interest of France were
but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest
flight of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
11. The power of flying.
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight.
The self-same way. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from flight.]
1. Fleeting; swift.
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.
FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and
suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of
manufacturers.]
1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force.
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
- TO FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from fling. *Skinner.*]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw
from any pain or danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon im-
mortality, and look death and danger out of countenance
with the other; nor did they flinch from duty, for fear of
martyrdom. *South's Sermons.*
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accus-
tomed to bear very rough usage without flinching or com-
plaining. *Locke.*
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured
with my friendship, should flinch at last, and pretend that he
can disburse no more money. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.
If I break time, or flinch in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakespeare.*
- FLINCHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in
any matter.
- TO FLING. *preter. flung; part. flung or flung. v. a.* [from
fligo, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from flying; so to
fling is to let flying.]
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.
The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis fate that flings the dice; and as the flings,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning flung. *Denham.*
3. To scatter.
Every beam new transient colours flings,
Colours that change when'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence.

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- A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of
their places with such a violence as to fling them among the
highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. To move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small com-
pacts, ordered all the apartments to be flung open. *Addison's Spect.*
 6. To eject; to dismiss.
Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 7. To cast reproach.
I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire. *Addison's Cat.*
 8. To force into another condition; properly into a worse.
Squalid fortune, into baseness flung,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*
 9. To fling down. To demolish; to ruin.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they over-
turn and fling down some of those which were before stand-
ing. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 10. TO FLING OFF. To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be
flung off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison's Spectator.*
 - TO FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular
motions.
The angry beast
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,
As if he had been beside his fence. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them
wince and fling as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 2. TO FLING OUT. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the
act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.
Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 - FLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his fling at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*
I, who love to have a fling
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*
 - FLINGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.
 - FLINT. *n. f.* [plum, Saxon.]
1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a
blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from
veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is some-
times smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is
various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is use-
ful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*
Searching the window for a flint, I found
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A flint will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*
There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in
fire kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled by a
beam from the sun.
Take this, and lay your flint edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food. *Prior.*
 2. Anything eminently or proverbially hard.
Your tears, a heart of flint
Might tender make. *Spenser.*
Throw my heart
Against the flint and hardness of my fault. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*
 - FLINTY. *adj.* [from flint.]
1. Made of flint; strong.
Tyrant custom
Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*
 2. Full of stones.
The gathering up of flints in flinty ground, and laying them
on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.
I did him a desired office,
Dear almost as his life; which gratitude,
Through flinty Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
 - FLIPP. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made
by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.
The tarpaulin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with
some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of flip. *Dennis.*
 - FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably de-
rived from flip-flap.]

1. Nimble;

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1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue,
and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices,
which render it so wonderfully voluble or flippant. *Addison.*
2. Pert; talkative.
Away with flippant epilogues. *Thomson.*
- FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating
way.
- TO FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or flirt your fan. *Dorset.*
- TO FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.
- FLIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elastic motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little flirts and vibrations,
as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*
Before you pass th' imaginary fights
While the spread fan o'erhades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a flirt,
For a fleet or a flirt. *Ben. Johnson's Cysses.*
3. A pert young hussey.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills; I am none of
his skains mates. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out
of the fashionable world. *Addison's Guardian, N° 109.*
- FLIRTATION. *n. f.* [from flirt.] A quick sprightly mo-
tion. A cant word among women.
A muffin flounce, made very full, would give a very agree-
able flirtation air. *Pope.*
- TO FLIRT. *v. n.* [from *To flirt*; or from *fitter*, Danish, to re-
move.]
1. To fly away.
Likett it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is flit,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*
His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it flitted is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Qu.*
2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for re-
moving from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual
term.
So hardly he the flitted life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen, cant. 7.*
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, de-
parting this life, did flit out one body into some other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove;
Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the flitting bird. *Dryd. En.*
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. *Pope.*
4. To be flut or unstable.
Himself up high he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her flitting parts, and element unfound. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
He stoop'd at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
- FLIT. *adj.* [from flit.] Swift; nimble; quick.
And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,
In poison and in blood, of malice and despite. *Fairy Qu.*
- FLITCH. *n. f.* [placce, Saxon; flycke, Danish; fleche, fleche,
French. *Skinner.*] The side of a hog salted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry flitch of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Jew.*
While he from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a flitch of
bacon.
- FLITTERMOUSE. *n. f.* The bat.
- FLITTING. *n. f.* [flit, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a
fault.
Thou tellst my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalms lvi.*
- FLIX. *n. f.* [corrupted from flax.] Down; fur; soft hair.
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her flix up as the lies;
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,

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- And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*
- FLIXWOOD. *n. f.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.
- TO FLOAT. *v. n.* [flatter, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in floating. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milt. P. L.*
That men, being drowned and sunk, do float the ninth
day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three blurring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thousands float the stream,
In cumb'rous mail, with love of farther shore. *Phillips.*
Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*- 2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That float in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*
- 3. To pass with a light irregular course.
Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave
in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*
- TO FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Pactolus floats the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden's Æn.*
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated
by a deluge. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope's Statius.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*
- FLOAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A
sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are
now at their highest float. *Hosker, Preface.*
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation, par-
ticularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the
main float and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the
universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- 2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat;
but it proved a float of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
A passage for the weary people make;
With o'er floats the standing water throw,
Of maffy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- 3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of
a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes cast-
ing a little of it into the place where your float swims. *Walt. n.*
- 4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is eighteen
foot square, and one deep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship,
especially if she be floaty, and want sharpness of way for-
wards. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- FLOCK. *n. f.* [placce, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will the love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
- 2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of
oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*
France has a sheep by her, not only as a sacrifice, but to
shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks
and pasturage. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- 3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by
flocks. *2 Mac. xiv. 14.*
- 4. [From *flocus*.] A lock of wool.
A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a flock bed, I can cheer my sheep. *Dryden.*
- TO FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or
large numbers.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet
the time carelessly. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts
flocked together to the great master's house. *Knolles's History.*
Others ran flocking out of their houses to the general sup-
plication. *2 Mac. iii. 18.*
Stilpo, when the people flocked about him, and that one
said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to
see

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fee some strange beast; no, faith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes fought with his lantern at noon-day. *Bacon.*
Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they flock from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they flock'd together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*
Friends daily flock. *Dryden's Æn.*
The Trojan youth about the captive flock,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*
People do not flock to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*
To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip; to chastise. *Swift.*

The schoolmaster's joy is to flog. *Swift.*
FLOG. *partic. passiv.* from *To flog*, used by *Spenser*. See FLING.

FLOOD. *n. f.* [flob, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood? *Shak.*
His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end. *Psalms lxxii. 8.*

Or thence from Niger flood to Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremisen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
All dwellings else

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing floods. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.
When went there by an age since the great flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shaksp.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of visiters. *Shak.*
By sudden floods, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shak. R. III.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.
We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and floods of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.
Those that have the good fortune of miscarriage, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Conceptions.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are flooded late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOODGATE. *n. f.* [flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate. *Fai. Qu.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and floodgates of popular liberty were yet set open. *Watson.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FLOOK. *n. f.* [pflog, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *n. f.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the floor of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door
With furious force, and indignation fell;
Where entered in, his foot could find no floor,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Look how the floor of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

The ground lay strewn with pikes so thick as a floor is usually strewn with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Johnson's Catiline.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses. *2 Chron. xxxiv.*

FLOORING. *n. f.* [from floor.] Bottom; floor.

The flooring is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from flap.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

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A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flop*ing kite that she saw over her head. *L'Estrange.*
FLO'RAL. *adj.* [floralis, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and floral play
Be fet aside. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *n. f.* [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth. *Diogenes.*

FLO'REN. *n. f.* [so named, says Camden, because made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET. *n. f.* [fleurlette, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *adj.* [floridus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of living help.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon. *A butnot on Aliments.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The florid, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the florid youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORIDITY. *n. f.* [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

There is a floridity in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FLORIDNESS. *n. f.* [from florid.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his floridness, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORIFEROUS. *adj.* [florifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. *n. f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Bayly.*

FLORIST. *n. f.* [fleuriste, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or florists at the least. *Dunstable, b. iv.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting florist marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomson's Spring.*

FLORULENT. *adj.* [floris, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLORULOUS. *adj.* [florulus, Latin.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnos covering, and the second a dry and fissulous coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To float*.] To skim.

Such cheefes, good Cilley, ye foted too nigh. *Tusser.*

FLOTSON. *n. f.* [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLOTTEN. *part.* [from flote.] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [ploufien, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and flounces in the waves. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six flouncing Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor flounce. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was flounced and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 129.*

They have got into the fashion of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muslin flounce, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLOUNDER. *n. f.* [fjander, Danish; fluke, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the flounder, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camd.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLOUNDER. *v. n.* [from flounce.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horse and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And flound'ring throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

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The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper funk by flound'ring in the mud. *Dryden.*
He champs the bit, impatient of his loss,
And starts aside, and flounders at the cross. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and flound'ring on, in mere despair. *Pope's Dunci.*

To FLOURISH. *v. n.* [florece, floresco, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree. *Pf. xcii. 12.*
Where e'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things flourish where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a prosperous state.

If I could find example
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,
And flourish'd after, I'd not do't: but since
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itself forswear't. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and flourish. *Shaksp.*

He was the patron of my manhood, when I flourish'd in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and flourishes, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*

You should not affect to flourish in a copious harangue and a diffusive style in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream and smookings flourish'd o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boast; to brag.

[In music.] To play some prelude.

To FLOURISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be flourish'd into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of flow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and tosd'd their flaming brands. *Cra.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the platoon push. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

We should add the labours of Hercules, though flourish'd with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

FLOURISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty.

I call'd thee then vain flourish of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

The flourish of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance.

This is a flourish: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the flourish of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical flourishes cannot at all loosen or brush it out. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and flourishes of wit and rhetoric interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estr.*

The so much repeated ornament and flourish of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho' least believed by them. *South's Sermons.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;
He lards with flourish his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say it thou; what to be prais'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat cha-

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rafters and flourishes of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

FLOURISHER. *n. f.* [from flourish.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;

For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [fluyten, Dutch; flouten, Frisick.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency. *Shaksp.*

The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shaksp.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flout'd us downright. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

She rail'd at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would flout her. *Shaksp.*

Phyllida flouts me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shaksp.*

With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;

When you perty raise your snout,
Fleece and gibe, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table,
Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering flout. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*

How many flouts and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermon.*

FLOUTER. *n. f.* [from flout.] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flopian, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Endless tears flow down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run; to opposed to standing waters.

With other floats the standing water flow;
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains
might flow down at thy presence. *Jf. lxiv. 1.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from't,
I shall do good. *Shaksp.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which flows from speculation or discourse. *South.*

5. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and flowing eloquence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

6. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel sung. *Prior.*

7. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men. *Chapman.*

8. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V.*

There ev'ry eye with slumb'rous chains the bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator, N^o. 425.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great advantage to hops; but it is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to flow the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Flow. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the flows and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious flow,
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of

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of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.
Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*
FLOWER. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French; *flor*, *floris*, Latin.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have petals, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever flower wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect flowers are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many florets, all making but one flower. Simple flowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower all of one intire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petals, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petals, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the seeming petals of monopetalous flowers always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform flowers: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the flowers of sage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform flower is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the aristochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus, &c. but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galeculate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded flowers are either, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose florets are set together to close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fistular, which is compounded of many long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jagged at the ends. Imperfect flower, because they want the petals, are called stamencous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cat-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
With flow'r inwoven tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous flow'rs why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead?
Though the same fun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*
If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.
This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill on Providence.*
Truth needs no flow'rs of speech.
3. The prime; the flourishing part.
Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In flow' of age you perish for a song. *Pope's Horace Impr.*
4. The edible part of corn; the meal.
The bread I would have in flower, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

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But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest flour
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.
The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects; the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*
6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.
He is not the flower of courtesy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
FLOWER DE LUCE. *n. f.* A bulbous iris.
It hath a lily flower of one leaf, shaped like that of the common iris: the point has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit shaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. *Miller* specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian flower de luce is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the flower de luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
The iris is the flower de luce. *Peacocks.*
To FLOW'ER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.]
1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly fort,
To take the foliage of the open air,
And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden's Georg.*
To leafless shrubs the flow'ring palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.
Whilome in youth, when flower'd my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
This cause detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.
Those above water were the best, and that beer did flower a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 385.*
An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little flowering. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.
If you can accept of these few observations, which have flower'd off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education.*
To FLOW'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOW'ERAGE. *n. f.* [from flower.] Store of flowers. *Di.*
FLOW'ERET. *n. f.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguish
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flow'rets dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile pacer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty flow'ret's eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakespeare.*
So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With flow'rets deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unolid are the leaves. *Dryden's Fables.*

FLOW'ERGARDEN. *n. f.* [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my flowergarden, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FLOW'ERINESS. *n. f.* [from flower.]
1. The state of abounding in flowers.

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2. Floridness of speech.
FLOW'ERINGBUSH. *n. f.* A plant.
The leaves are triangular and grassy, the stalks naked, and the flowers disposed in an umbella upon the top of the stalk, each consisting of six leaves: three of them are large, and three small, which are expanded in form of a rose. *Miller.*
FLOW'ERT. *adj.* [from flower.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,
Amidst the flow'ry kirtl'd Naiades. *Milton.*
Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw. *Pope's Odyssey.*
To her the shady grove, the flow'ry field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLU'WINGLY. *adv.* [from flu.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOW. *n. f.* [*flake*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish. Amongst these the flounder, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FLU'WORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of fly, or flew, they being confounded.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. *Milton's P. L.*
FLU'CTUANT. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.
To be long for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? *LeStrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.
The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors how'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.
The tempest
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.
As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto on an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison's Spectator, No. 549.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLU'CTUATION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluctuo*.]
1. The alternate motion of the water.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interagency irregulars.

They were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.
It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to be ealed of it by any thing but error.

FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of fly.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'LIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY. *n. f.* [from fluent.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit.

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.
Our publick liturgy must be calthiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fluency. *King Charles.*

Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their pow'rs;
Be their the musket, while the tongue is our's:
We reason with such fluency and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

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3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.
Those who grow old in fluency and ease,
Behold him tost on seas. *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but stupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.
Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being absolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must necessarily continue to do so the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.
Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a fluent and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most fluent utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

FLU'ENT. *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'ulous strive
To cut th' outrageous fluent; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Phillips.*

FLUID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Left it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milt. P. Lost.*
If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton's Opt.*

FLU'ID. *n. f.* [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.
Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

FLU'IDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from fluid.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity; want of adherence between the parts.
Heat promotes fluidity very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton's Opt.*

A disease opposite to this spiffitude is too great fluidity. *Arb.*
FLU'IDNESS. *n. f.* [from fluid.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that fluidness and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'IMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and flummery are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. participle and preterite of fling. Thrown; cast.
Several statues the Romans themselves flung into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLU'OR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a fluor, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was overfet by a sudden flurry from the North. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*flusen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]
1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, flush up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*
It flushes violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to flush,
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben. Johnson's Owls.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the flushing in her gaul'd eyes,
She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper flushing glow'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
What can be more significant than the sudden flushing and confusion of a blush?
Collier of the Aspects.

What

FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*
At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring, l. 95.*
4. To shine. Obsolete.
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*
- To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden.
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato.*
Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with flame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*
2. To elate; to elevate.
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and suc-
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the
bounds of moderation and innocence. *Literbury's Sermons.*
- FLUSH. *adj.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not preface old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot.*
- FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the
flush of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to
the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Cards all of a fort.
To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy
with drinking; to make half drunk.
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *flusher'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- FLUTE. *n. f.* [flute, flute, French; fluyt, Dutch.]
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.
Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*
The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute
split.
To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [ploten, Saxon; flutter, French.]
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead
him. *Deutr. xxxii. 11.*
When your hands untie these strings,
Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
'To wait upon each morning-sigh;
'To flutter in the balmy air
Of your well-perfum'd pray'r. *Crashaw.*
They fed, and, *flutring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-
sequence.
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and
froth high. *Grew.*
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutring* sail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of
uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted*
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.
Hovel's Vocal Forest.
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*
about, or stick only in founts of doubtful signification. *Lake.*
Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutring* dance! *Prior.*
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface
of things. *Watts.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot
be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*
- To FLUTTER. *v. a.*
7. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused,

FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the
flutter of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*,
and the timorous *flutter*. *Addison's Spectator, N. 102.*
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
3. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUTTERICK. *adj.* [flutricus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.
FLUX. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin; flux, French.]
1. The act of flowing; passage.
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.
Digby on Bodies.
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is
thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss
of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-
mine. *Locke.*
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,
nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words
that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Claff.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter.
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and
bleed; bloody *flux*.
Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare.*
6. Concourse; confluence.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
7. The state of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX. *adj.* [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-
tained by a constant succession of parts.
To FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To falivate; to evacuate by spitting.
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or
fluxed into another world. *Saith.*
- FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin.] Easiness of separation of
parts; possibility of liquefaction.
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here
below. *Boyle.*
- FLUXION. *n. f.* [fluxio, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity
given. *Harri.*
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those
who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*
- To FLY. *pret. flew or fled; part. fled or flown. v. n.* [pleogan, Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives flew and
flown. To flee is to escape, or go away, flee, Saxon, and
makes fled. They are now confounded.]
1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloister'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament
of heaven. *Gen. i. 20.*
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not com-
mend: ye with they had held themselves longer in, and had
flown to dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause
had been grown. *Hawker.*
2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job v.*
3. To pass away.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*
4. To pass swiftly.
The scouts with *flying* speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.
Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* speed. *Dryden.*
5. To

FLY

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.
A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shakesp.*
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they
will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being mis-
erable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take
him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*
6. To move with rapidity.
Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A fair example to his master gave;
He bafas heads, to save his own, made *fly*;
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*
7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.
Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle *fies*. *Swift.*
8. To break; to shiver.
9. [plean, Saxon; fliehen, German.] To run away; to attempt
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to flee, when fled
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are
confounded.]
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenser.*
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Ye shall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zach. xiv. 5.*
Abiathar escap'd, and *fled* after David. *1 Sa. xxii. 20.*
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*
I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*
10. To fly in the face. To insult.
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when
you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must ex-
pect only danger to himself. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
11. To act in defiance.
Fly in nature's face:
—But how, if nature fly in my face first?
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
12. To FLY off. To revolt.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and *flying* off. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison's Cato.*
13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *fies* out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *Ben. John's Catil.*
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely
and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*
14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I *fly* out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*
Papists, when unopposed, *fly* out into all the pageantries of
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.
Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.
15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour
to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly* out in
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*
16. To let FLY. To discharge.
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, let *fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville.*
17. To be light and unencumbered; as, a flying camp.
To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues. *Shakesp.*
O Jove, I think
Where they should be relieved.
Foundations *fly* in health altogether, it will be too strange
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon's Essays.*
O whether shall I run, or which way *fly*
The light of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. To refuse association with.
Sleep *fies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his toils'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*
Nature *fies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight.

FOA

- Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey.
If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape;
flown should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-
tinctions are now confounded.
FLY. *n. f.* [pleoge, Saxon.]
1. A small winged insect of many species.
As *fies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares
in their corn. *Locke.*
To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To heedless *fies* the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind
blows.
To FLY'BLow. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to
fill with maggots.
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth
it with a design to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to
make others dislike them. *Stillingfleet.*
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*
- FLY'BOAT. *n. f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and
light for sailing.
FLYCA'TCHER. *n. f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*
- FLY'ER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]
1. One that flies or runs away.
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back
of the *flyer*. *Sandy's Journey.*
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*
2. One that uses wings.
3. The fly of a jack.
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,
whose fore and backides are parallel to each other, and so are
their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off
from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook
baited with a fly.
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-
fishing*. *Walton's Angler.*
- FOAL. *n. f.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young
horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not origi-
nally any such distinction.
Also flew his speed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegafus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Twenty she-afes and ten foals. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*
- To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.
Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*
About September take your mares into the house, where
keep them 'till they foal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FOALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.
FOALFOOT. }
FOAM. *n. f.* [fram, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.
The foam upon the water. *Def. x. 7.*
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring.*
- To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam.
What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,
and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

FOD

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprink'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
FOAMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jufter fide. *Dryden.*
FOB. *n. f.* [*fippe*, *fupfacke*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-flopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his *fab*s: they were two large flits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*
To *FOB*. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobb'd* again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To *FOB* off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *fof* off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd* off so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd* off with a
garter. *Addison's Freilander, N. 3.*
FOCAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
FOCUS.
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or conca-
vity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FOCIL. *n. f.* [*foelle*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg. *Wifem.*
FOCILLATION. *n. f.* [*foaille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diét.*
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their
refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diét.*
FODDER. *n. f.* [*foðre*, *foðer*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up
for cattle against winter.
Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the
air. *Knutley's History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of grafs and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To *FODDER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the
turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
From winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hub.*
FODDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who *fodders* cattle.
FOE. *n. f.* [*jah*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottish.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foes*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet to great a *foe*. *Milton.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakes.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fob.*
Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
FOEMAN. *n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
nist. An obsolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sb. H. VI.*
FOETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
state of a vegetable. *Locke.*
FOG. *n. f.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.
Infest her beauty,
You fensuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful fun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crahe.*
Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in
our hottest months. *Woodward's Natural History.*
FOG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur
pro fogagio. Leges forest. Scotia.*] Aftergrafs; grafs which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FOGGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
FOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or
misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
FOGGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implays,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this mistle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakes. Henry V.*
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject
to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
FOH. *interj.* [from *jah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated
cry out a *foe*!
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank.
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural. *Shakes. Othello.*
FOIBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a
failing.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their
own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of
argument. *Watts's Logic.*
To *FOIL*. *v. a.* [*offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus *foild* their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foild*! *Milton.*
Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward theatre I feel, not therefore *foild*:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Varioufly

FOI

Variouly representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*, *Waller.*
Without the help of colours or of oil!
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.
Wifeman's Surgery.
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*,
that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foild*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foild*. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakes. Hen. VI.*
Whoever overthroweth his mate in such fort, as that either
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell when he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton's P. Lost.*
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick;
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to
raise their lustre.
As for the black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil*
closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is
a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we are perpetually op-
posing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
Notes on the Odyssey.
4. [From *foillier*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; in his majesty shall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil*
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*
FOILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To *FOIN*. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and lath'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lath, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corsets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.
FOISON. *n. f.* [*poison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of use.
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tuff. Hubb.*
Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tuffer's Husband.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
To *FOIST*. *v. a.* [*foister*, French.] To infect by forgery.
Left negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place.
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
FOISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fastidious; mouldiness.
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Left *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
FOISTY. *adj.* [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy; stinky.
FOLD. *n. f.* [*falde*, *palde*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *fold*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of sheep.
And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*
5. [From *filb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a num-
ber of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Not with indented waves,
Prone on the ground, as fince; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let
the *folds* be large: the parts should be often traversed by the
flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*.
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in
composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, two
fold, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
some an hundred *fold*, some sixty *fold*, some thirty *fold*. *Matt.*
At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three *fold* the gates: three *folds* were bras'd,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*
To *FOLD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She in pens his flocks with *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [*palban*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb. i. 17.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the
hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take
forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair,
and sits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will defend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*
To *FOLD*. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to
join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two
leaves of the other door were *folding*. *Kings vi. 14.*
FOLIACEOUS.

FOL

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.
A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward on Foss.*
FOLIAGE. *n. f.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.
The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliages*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wife
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Phillips.*
To **FOLIATE.** *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminae or leaves.
Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*
If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton's Opt.*

FOLIATION. *n. f.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]
1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass of the flower; and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpy body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FOLIATURE. *n. f.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dist.*
FOLIO. *n. f.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
Plumbinus and Plumeco made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts's Improvem.*
FOLIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *phylmot*.
A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FOLK. *n. f.* [*polc*, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch.]
1. People, in familiar language.
Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*
Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a *fon*. *Sidney.*
When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hadibras, p. i.*

2. Nations; mankind.
Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalms lvi. 4.*
3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.
The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's dotting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before. *Shakespeare.*
Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon's Essay.*
4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.
Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with *folks* to shew the fight. *Swift.*
He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FOLKMOSE. *n. f.* [from *folk* and *moose*.]
Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmoose*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*
FOLLICLE. *n. f.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]
1. A cavity in any body with strong coats
Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 1.*
2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsulae feminis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To **FOLLOW.** *v. a.* [*folgian*, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]
1. To go after; not before or side by side.
I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow him like a dwarf. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
2. To pursue as an enemy.
Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can follow. *Irene.*
3. To attend as a dependant.
And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the battle.
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,

FOL

That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,
Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To pursue.
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's En.*
We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To succeed in order of time.
6. To be consequential, as effects to causes.
7. To imitate; to copy.
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker, b. v. f. 28.*
Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

8. To obey; to observe.
If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Christians. *Tillotson, Preface.*
Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her lore. *Paradise Regain'd, b. vii.*

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.
They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*
10. To attend to; to be busied with.
He that undertaketh and followeth other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclus. xxix. 9.*

To **FOLLOW.** *v. n.*
1. To come after another.
Peter followed afar off. *Luke xxii. 54.*
The famine shall follow close after you. *Jer. xlii. 16.*
Welcome all that lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To be posterior in time.
3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.
If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misleads him, the mis-carriages that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*
To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but follow. *Locke.*

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.
Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*
This dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.
Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. *Hof.*
FOLLOWER. *n. f.* [from *follow*.]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.
Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A dependant.
3. An attendant.
No follower, but a friend. *Pope.*
4. An associate; a companion.
How accompanied, can't thou tell that?
—With Pains, and other his continual followers. *Sh. H. IV.*

5. One under the command of another.
I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*
And forc'd Aeneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his followers on a foreign coast. *Dryden's En.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copy; one of the same sort.
Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. *1 Cor. xi. 1.*
The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spenser's Sermons.*
Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. *Locke.*
The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follow'r of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Essay.*

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Folly is the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*
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Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*
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The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Essay.*

FON

FOLLY. *n. f.* [*folie*, French.]
1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.*
Leave such place to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. *Pope's Horace.*
To **FOMENT.** *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomentor*, French.]
1. To cherish with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton's P. L.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He fomented the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot.*
3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.
They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Watson.*
Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou foment'st thy fires. *Dryden.*
They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented in them. *Locke.*
FOMENTATION. *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]
1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and disperse obstructed humours. *Quincy.*
Fomentation calteth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.
The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
FOMENTER. *n. f.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a supporter.
These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up in Druiua. *Havel.*

FON. *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot.
Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser's Past.*
FOND. *n. f.* [*fonn*, Scottish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish.]
1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.
This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account foolishness; but that they ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-master. *Afham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis fond to wall inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves 't invite. *Milton's Agonistes.*
'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But fond repentance of his happy with. *Waller.*
But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden's Tyrann. Love.*
This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.
Not with *fond* thickles of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.
I'm a foolish *fond* wife.
Like Venus I'll shine.
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*
4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Addison.*

FON

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero; who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
I, *fond* of my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*
To **FOND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great indulgence; to care for; to dote on.
How'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden's Aurengze.*
When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden's En.*
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To **FOND.** *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat on.
How will this sadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*
FONDLE. *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.
FONDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.
Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *Locke.*
The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*
Any body would have guessed mis to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heirless,
Dress'd like any lady may'refs;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*
FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak. H. IV.*
Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakespeare, R. II.*
Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Phillips.*
Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope's Criticism.*
Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*
Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FONDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.
Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
2. Foolish tenderness.
My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addison, Cato.*
Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.
Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Phill. Dist. Moth.*
Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness*, for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.
They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
FONT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.
The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their god-fathers. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*
I have

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I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the font. *Shaksp. R. II.*
FO'NTANEL. *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.
A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a fontanel in her arm. *Wifeman of Infirmary.*
FO'NTANGE. *n. f.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.
I hefe old fashioned fontanges rofe an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loofe pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addif.*
FOOD. *n. f.* [*paan*, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.]
1. Viſuals; provision for the mouth.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchfafe me raiment, bed, and food. *Shaksp. Prov. xiii. 23.*
Under whofe lowly roof thou haft vouchfa'd
To enter, and thefe earthly fruits to tafte;
Food not of angels, yet accepted fo,
As that more willingly thou could'ft not feem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton's Paradise Loft.*
They give us food, which may with neclar vie,
And wax that does the abſent fun fupply. *Waller.*
2. Any thing that nourifhes.
Give me fome muſick: muſick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
O dear fon Edgar,
The food of thy abuſed father's wrath,
Might I but live to fee thee in my touch,
I'd lay, I had eyes again. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
FOODFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentiful.
There Tityus was to fee, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurſing from the foodful earth. *Dryden.*
FOODY. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.
To veſſels, wine ſhe drew;
And into well ſew'd ſacks pour'd foody meal. *Chapman.*
FOOL. *n. f.* [*fo*, Welſh; *fol*, Iſlandick; *fol*, French.]
1. One whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an idiot.
Doſt thou call me fool, boy?
—All thy other titles thou haſt given away that thou waſt born with.
The fool multitude, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
It may be asked, whether the eldeſt ſon, being a fool, ſhall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wife man. *Locke.*
He thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
The fool hath laid in his heart there is no God. *Pſ. xiv. 1.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach.
To be thought knowing, you muſt fiſt put the fool upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.
Where's my knave, my fool? Go you, and call my fool hither.
I ſcorn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jester. *Milt.*
If this diſguiſe fit not naturally on ſo grave a perſon, yet it may become him better than that fool's coat. *Denham.*
5. To play the fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.
Returning where I left his armour, found another inſtead thereof, and armed myſelf therein to play the fool. *Sidney.*
6. To play the fool. To act like one void of common underſtanding.
Well, thus we play the fools with the time,
And the ſpirits of the wife fit in the clouds
And mock us. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the fool, and draw ſhame and miſery upon a man's ſelf? *Locke.*
7. To make a fool. To diſappoint; to defeat.
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promiſe with him, and make a fool of him. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
To fool. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.
I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; ſo you may continue and laugh at nothing ſtill. *Shaksp. Tempeſt.*
Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*
If you have the luck to be court-fools, thoſe that have either wit or honeſty, you may fool withal, and ſpare not. *Denham.*
It muſt be an indolent youth that provides againſt age; and he that fools away the one, muſt either beg or ſtarve in the other. *L'Eſtrange.*
He muſt be happy that knows the true meaſures of fooling.
Is this a time for fooling? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
To fool. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to defeat.
2. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to defeat.

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And ſhall it in more ſhame be further ſpoken,
That you are fool'd, diſcarded, and ſhook off? *Shak. H. IV.*
If it be you that ſtir theſe daughters hearts
Againſt their father, fool me not ſo much
To bear it tamely. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
When I am read, thou feign'ſt a weak applauſe,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackeſt a cauſe:
This but thy judgment fools; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy ſpite betray. *Ben. Jonſon.*
Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the ſerpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Loft, b. x.*
If men loved to be deceived and fool'd about their ſpiritual eſtate, they cannot take a ſurer courſe than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South's Sermon.*
When I conſider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
I would adviſe this blinded ſet of men not to give credit to thoſe, by whom they have been ſo often fool'd and impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Freeholder, No. 7.*
2. To inſatuate.
It were an handſome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's ſo fool'd with downright honeſty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleaſures: I will no longer be fool'd or impoſed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermon.*
A boor of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer and richer, perhaps fool him ſo far as to make him enjoy leſs in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*
3. To cheat; as, to fool one of his money.
FOOLBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Fooliſh from the birth.
Reply not to me with a foolborn jeſt. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
FOOLERY. *n. f.* [from *fool*.]
1. Habitual folly.
Folly, fir, does walk about the orb like the fun; it ſhines every where: I would be forry, fir, but the fool ſhould be as oft with your maſter as with my miſtreſs. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice.
It is mere foolery to multiply diſtinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of theſe fooleries, it cannot be ſuſpected. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
We are tranſported with fooleries, which, if we underſtood, we ſhould deſpiſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
FOOLHAPPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
As when a ſhip, that flies fair under fail,
An hidden rock eſcaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, ſtares
At perils paſt, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his foolhappy overſight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
FOOLHARDINESS. *n. f.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad raſhneſs; courage without ſenſe.
A falſe glozing paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly. *South's Sermon.*
There is a difference betwixt daring and foolhardineſs: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden's Duſſejoy.*
FOOLHARDISE. *n. f.* [*fool* and *hardieſſe*, French.] Foolhardineſs; adventurousneſs without judgment. Obſolete.
More huge in ſtrength than wife in courage paſs,
And reaſon with foolhardiſe over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage paſs,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in ſhining braſs. *F. 2.*
FOOLHARDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; fooliſhly bold.
One mother, when as her foolhardy child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe reviv'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Some would be ſo foolhardy as to preſume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Hauſt.*
If any yet be ſo foolhardy,
T' expoſe themſelves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by ſuch a maim. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
FOOLTRAP. *n. f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A ſnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.
Betts, at the firſt, were fooltraps, where the wife
Like ſpiders lay in ambuſh for the flies. *Dryden.*
FOOLISH. *adj.* [from *fool*.]
1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.
Thou fooliſh woman, ſeeſt thou not our mourning? *L'Eſtr.*
He, of all the men that ever my fooliſh eyes looked upon, was the beſt deſerving a fair lady. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. Imprudent; indiſcreet.
We are come off

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Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible.
It is a fooliſh thing to make a long prologue, and to be ſhort in the ſtory itſelf. *2 Mac. ii. 32.*
Pray do not mock me;
I am a very fooliſh fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A fooliſh figure he muſt make;
Do nothing elſe but ſleep and ake. *Prior.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.
FOOLISHLY. *adv.* [from *fooliſh*.] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.
Although we boaſt our Winter ſun looks bright,
And fooliſhly are glad to ſee it at its height;
Yet ſo much ſooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*
FOOLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *fooliſh*.]
1. Folly; want of underſtanding.
2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.
Fooliſhneſs being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon, in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end as is unſuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unſuitable to the compaſſing of his end. *South.*
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And ſhape my fooliſhneſs to their deſire. *Prior.*
FOOLSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.
The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of fix diſſimilar leaves; the five uppermoſt of which are ſo diſpoſed as to imitate in ſome manner a helmet. *Miller.*
FOOT. *n. f.* plural *feet*. [*po*, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *ful*, Scottiſh.]
1. The part upon which we ſtand.
The queen that bore thee,
Off'n'r upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd.
His affection to the church was ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot.
3. The lower part; the baſe.
Yond' towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſt the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own feet. *Shaksp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Fretting, by little and little, waſhes away and eats out both the tops and ſides and feet of mountains. *Hakewill on Provid.*
4. The end; the lower part.
What diſmal cries are theſe?
—Nothing; a trifling ſum of miſery,
New added to the foot of thy account:
Thy wife is ſeiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryd. Cleomen.*
5. The act of walking.
Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea paſſable by foot. *2 Mac. v. 21.*
6. On foot. Walking; without carriage.
Iſrael journeyed about fix hundred thouſand on foot. *Ex. xii.*
7. A poſture of action.
The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural.
Luſias gathered threeſcore thouſand choice men of foot, and five thouſand horſemen. *1 Mac. iv. 28.*
Himſelf with all his foot entered the town, his horſe being quartered about it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Thrice horſe and foot about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*
9. State; character; condition.
See on what foot we ſtand; a ſcanty ſhore,
The ſea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*
In ſpecifying the word Ireland, it would ſeem to inſinuate that we are not upon the ſame foot with our fellow ſubjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
What colour of excuſe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our ſpecies, that we ſhould not put them upon the common foot of humanity, that we ſhould only ſet an inſignificant line upon the man who murders them? *Addiſ.*
10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement.
There is no wellwither to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better foot. *Swift.*
I ask, whether upon the foot of our conſtitution, as it ſtood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deſeped? *Swift.*
11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence.
If ſuch a tradition were at any time ſet on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, the ſquare, par.
Were it not for this eaſy borrowing upon intereſt, men's

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neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under foot. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
13. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.
Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
Did'ſt thou hear theſe verſes?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more feet than the verſes would bear. *Shaksp. 14. Motion; action.*
While other jeſts are ſomething rank on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on foot, with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*
15. A meaſure containing twelve inches.
When it ſignifies meaſure it has often, but vitiouſly, foot in the plural.
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four foot deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*
16. Step.
This man's ſon would, every foot and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange.*
To foot. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly footed ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*
2. To walk; not ride; not fly.
By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half footed in his haſte. *Fairy Queen.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night. *Sh.*
The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and footed it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent, unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and foots it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
To foot. *v. a.*
1. To ſpurn; to kick.
You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and foot me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threshold. *Shaksp. 2. To ſettle; to begin to fix.*
What conſideracy have you with the traitors
Late footed in the kingdom? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
3. To tread.
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak. K. Lear.*
There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they featly foot the green. *Tickell.*
FOOTBALL. *n. f.* [*foot* and *ball*.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot.
Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do ſpurn me thus? *Shaksp. 4. To tread.*
Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as footballs, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peſcham.*
As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at football, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breſt to breſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*
One rolls along a football to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*
He was ſenſible the common football was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribb.*
FOOTBOY. *n. f.* [*foot* and *boy*.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.
Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a lowly footboy
At chamber-door? *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Though I had no body to aſſiſt but a footboy, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*
Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his footboys by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*
FOOTBRIDGE. *n. f.* [*foot* and *bridge*.] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.
Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the footbridge was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*
FOOTCLOATH. *n. f.* [*foot* and *cloth*.] A ſumpter cloth. Three

FOO

- Three times to-day my *foot-loath* horse did flumble,
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
- FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot*.] Shaped in the foot.
- FOO'TFIGHT. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *fight*.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.
So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- FOO'THOLD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *hold*.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange, Fable 6.*
- FOO'TING. *n. f.* [from *foot*.]
1. Ground for the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. Foundation; basis; support; root.
Cloven flakes; and, wondrous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dr. d. Virg. Georg.*
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*
3. Place.
Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the fun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk.
I would outright you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your throuds, within these brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*
5. Dance.
Make holyday: your rye-fraw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
6. Steps; road; track.
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon's H. VII.*
7. Entrance; beginning; establishment.
Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
8. State; condition; settlement.
Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*
- FOO'TLICKER. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *lick*.] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.
Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
- FOO'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *man*.]
1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh's History.*
2. A low menial servant in livery.
He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwife, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*
Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
- FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *footman*.] The art or faculty of a runner.
The Irish archers esp'ying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footman-ship*. *Hayward.*
Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship*. *L'Estr.*
- FOO'TPACE. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pace*.]
1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps,

FOP

- you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Mason's Mech. Exercis.*
2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.
- FOO'TPAD. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *pad*.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.
- FOO'TPATH. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *path*.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.
Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*
- FOO'TSTEP. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *step*.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.
For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footstep*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
- FOO'TSTALL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stall*.] A woman's stirrup.
- FOO'TSTEP. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *step*.]
1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.
Clear-fighted reason wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her valiant, in her *footsteps* treads. *Denham.*
A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*
2. Token; mark; notice given.
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. Example.
- FOO'TSTOOL. *n. f.* [from *foot* and *stool*.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.
Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tie
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*
Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roscommon.*
By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool*. *Stillingfleet.*
- FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flattery; an impertinent.
A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Roscommon.*
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*
In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*
- FO'PDODDLE. *n. f.* [from *fop* and *doodle*.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.
Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- FO'PPERY. *n. f.* [from *fop*.]
1. Folly; impertinence.
Let not the found of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the furies of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granville.*
I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*
- FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop*.]
1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools

FOR

- Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wife men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.
With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*
The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Ariuth.*
- FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.
- FO'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.
- FO'PPING. *n. f.* [from *fop*.] A petty *fop*; an under-rate coxcomb.
Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopping's* heart. *Tickell.*
- FOR. *prep.* [from, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]
1. Because of.
That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length. *Shaksp.*
For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
An astrologer faith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The governor, falling out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had for haste left behind them. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victual. *Kneller.*
Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*
Care not for frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prolog.*
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wicked for hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
Let no man, for his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God; and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*
Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*
I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suffering death for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*
Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aureng.*
Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shrick'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
Children, discountenanced by their parents for any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*
A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better for any thing else. *Locke.*
The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempests. *Addis.*
My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*
Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, for want of drink. *Prior.*
It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*
We can only give them that liberty now for something, which they have for many years exercised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*
Your sermons would be less valuable, for want of time. *Swift.*
2. With respect to; with regard to.

FOR

- Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
- A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poetry was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaksp.*
For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
It was young counsel for the persons, and violent counsel for the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 54.*
For me, if there be such a thing as I.
He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but for any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*
Our laws were for their matter foreign. *Hales.*
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*
For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*
For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Æn. b. xii.*
After death, we spirits have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*
Such little waifs, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juu.*
Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but for particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Liad.*
Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*
In this sense it has often as before it.
As for Maramalus the general, they had no just cause to dislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Kneller.*
4. In the character of.
If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? *Locke.*
She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*
Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
5. With resemblance of.
I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*
The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the postmill cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
6. Considered as; in the place of.
Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
The council-table and star-chamber held for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*
Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those out critics much confide in;
Though merely writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*
7. In advantage of; for the sake of.
An ant is a wife creature for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Essay 24.*
He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his blood for some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*
Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying for, he celebrate. *Cowley.*
Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
8. Conducive to; beneficial to.
It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for mens health to be temperate. *Villoison, Sermon 1.*
It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 186.*
9. With intention of going to a certain place.
We sailed from Peru, where we had continued for the space of one whole year, for China and Japan, taking with us victuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
As she was brought for England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*
We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

9 N

10. In

FOR

10. In comparative respect.
For talks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden*.
11. In proportion to.
As he could see clear, *for* those times, through super-
stition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human
policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.
Shadow will serve *for* Summer: prick him; *for* we have a
number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakef. H. IV.*
13. After O an expression of desire.
O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prel. que.*
14. In account of; in solution of.
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
15. Inducing to as a motive.
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
16. In expectation of.
He must be back again by one and two; to marry and
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion,
nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.
For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard
as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened
room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light
they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day.
In this self place. *Shakepeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
There must be no alleys with hedges at the either end, *for*
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor
at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge
through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the
toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-
fore he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to
translate him line *for* line, is impossible. *Dryden.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up
English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.
Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Roscom.*
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced
that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their
knowing it. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the
hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Since, *hir'd for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*
The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.
Some of the philosophers have run so far back *for* argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were
any such thing; and yet, *for* all that, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.
26. According to.
Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known,
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakepeare.*
If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.
How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakef. H. IV.*
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

FOR

- which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks.
Bacon.
- For* he writes not *for* money, not *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*
There we shall see, a sight worthy dying *for*, that blessed
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for*
company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you. *Dryd. Aureng.*
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*
Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their words like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let
any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Fulton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.
It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Kneller.*
The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.
Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scrip-
ture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad
cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*
Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*
He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*
They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge's Sermon.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Fulton.*
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else to fit *for* me. *Dennis.*
A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, *for*
those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*
It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.
Tillotson, Sermon 4.
His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and
Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and
land. *Arbutnot on Guins.*
32. With intention of.
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent.
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*
Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they
are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courtes driv'n, who shed their matters blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for*
their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by
means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*
33. Becoming; belonging to.
It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
Jests *for* Dutchmen and English boys.
Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
His fire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*
It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
34. Notwithstanding.
This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the
self-same form which Philo Judeus expresseth. *Hooker, b. v.*
God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows the next
minute, supervene. *De. ay of Pity.*
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be *for*,
for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side.
South's Sermon.
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may
be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for*
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

FOR

35. *For* all. Notwithstanding.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I
will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for* all my
apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove
myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*
For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Sep-
tember part thereof was blown up. *Kneller's History.*
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the footing found *for* all the flood. *Davies.*
They resolute, *for* all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*
For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the
emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented,
for all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*
I thought that very ingenious person has anticipated part
of what I should say, yet you will, *for* all that, expect that I
should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*
She might have pass'd over all such petty business; but the
raising of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for*
all her pertness. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.
The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
37. In consequence of.
For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*
First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.
He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakepeare.*
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*
40. By means of; by interposition of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,
were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God
alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not
for God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot *for* my life, is, I
cannot if my life might be saved by it.
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakepeare.*
I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thorough-
ly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. *For* to. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was
commonly used before to the sign of the infinitive mood, to
note the final cause. As, I come *for* to see you, *for* I love to
see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is
used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was
by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong use,
appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.
Who shall let me now
On this vile body *for* to wreak my wrong? *Fairry Queen.*
A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints *for* to increase the count. *Spenser.*
These things may serve *for* to represent how just cause of
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
43. *For* to. The word by which the reason is given of something ad-
vanced before.
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
Old husbands I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*
Thus does he who, *for* fear of any thing in this world,
ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from
men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*
44. Because; on this account that.
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet
for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would with
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous *for* a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

FOR

- I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is
dead or faded; *for* that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. *For* as much. In regard that; in consideration of.
For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to con-
sider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in
men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to
length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem,
that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker, b. v.*
For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be
indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. *For* why. Because; *for* this reason that.
Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might
well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for*
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had
brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Kneller.*
- TO FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.
Forage, and run
To meet displace farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come to nigh. *Shak. K. John.*
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.
As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam
went abroad *forage* for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakef. Henry V.*
TO FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also
be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should re-
volt; *for* without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the
whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FORAGE. *n. s.* [from *foris*, German and French, from *foris*,
Latin.]
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.
One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions fought abroad.
Some o'er the publick magazines provide,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.
Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
- FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes;
perforated in many places; porous.
Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the
found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they
will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part.
forborn. [from *forbearan*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the
power of privation; as, *forbear*; or depravation; as *forfever*,
and other powers not easily explained.]
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; *for* in chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakef.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.
He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*
At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed
the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue
breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. a.*
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his
displeasure. *Shakepeare's King Lear.*
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. To abstain from; to thun to do.

FOR

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*
3. To spare; to treat with clemency.
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*
4. To withhold.
Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me; that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*
FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]
1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakesp. R. III.*
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*
2. Intermission of something.
3. Command of temper.
Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakesp. Lear.*
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 52.*
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*
FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tyff. Husbandry.*
To **FORBID.** *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [corbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.
A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?
By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*
All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*
The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
2. To command to *forbear* any thing.
She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul.
They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*
3. To oppose; to hinder.
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the light!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*
4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to pray; to *forbid* therefore is to curse.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To **FORBID.** *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.
Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.
How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakesp.*
FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Other care, perhaps,

FOR

May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*
FORCE. *n. f.* [force, French; *fortis*, Latin.]
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*
A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dante.*
2. Violence.
Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*
The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*
No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*
4. Validness; power of law.
A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*
Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*
A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*
Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
To **FORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to constrain.
Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*
I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*
The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Pope's View of Æpic Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *for'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To impel; to press.
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deutr. 20. 19.*
4. To draw or push by main strength.
Stooping, the spear descending on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor *for'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*
6. To drive by violence or power.
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Dancy of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punick land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*
7. To gain by violence or power.
My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:
If they *for'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd so high,
Atreides might as well have *for'd* the sky.
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*
10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.
Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 409.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Here*

Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *for'd* with those that should be our's,
We might have met them dæful, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*
If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*
11. To **FORCE** out. To extort.
The tricks used in convening synods might *force* out an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*
The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from him expressions that seem'd to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To **FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being epied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in footfaying, as in foot I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*
FORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most apply agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forc'dly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FORCEFUL. *adj.* [force and full.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* indignation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Against the steel he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*
Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*
He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*
FORCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.
FORCELESS. *adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.
FORCEPS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*
FORCER. *n. f.* [from *force*.]
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.
The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Ædædus.*

FORCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force*.]
1. Strong; mighty: opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.
Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Prevalent; of great influence.
God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation to *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*
5. Done by force.
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.
FORCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.
FORCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]
1. Strongly; powerfully.
The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*
2. Impetuously.
3. By violence; by force.
He himself with greedy great desire
Into the cattle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*

FOR

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*
FORCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.
The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. f.* [forb, Saxon, from *fapan*, to pass.]
1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming.
Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the ford. *Fairfax.*
2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dry.*

To **FORD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.
Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hist.*
FORDEABLE. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.
Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [pone, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.
Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the fore than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*
FORE. *adv.*
1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.
Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck fore and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To **FOREADVISE.** *v. n.* [fore and advise.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.
Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
To **FOREAPPOINT.** [fore and appoint.] To order beforehand.
To **FOREARM.** *v. a.* [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.
A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*
To **FOREBODE.** *v. n.* [fore and bode.]
1. To prognosticate; to foretell.
An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow; to be present of; to feel a secret sense of something future.
Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryd. In. Emp.*
My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from *forebode*.]
1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.
Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. A foreknower.
FOREBY. *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by.
Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To **FORECAST.** *v. a.* [fore and cast.]
1. To scheme; to plan before execution.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi.*
2. To adjust; to contrive.
The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Henoria.*
3. To foresee; to provide against.
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange, Table 83.*

9 O

To

FOR

TO FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshly wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal the fingle ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen. VI.*

He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-determination of the gods. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHOSEN. *partic.* [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.

FORECYTED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forecasted passage is continued. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade. *Carew.*

2. TO FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

TO FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wife Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

TO FOREDO. *v. a.* [from for and do, not fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either salves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoars,
All with weary task foredone. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryd. Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREEND. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Concise is still deriv'd
From some forefather grief; mine is not so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my forefathers joints? *Sh. Re. and Jul.*

Our great forefathers
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epist. i.*

TO FOREFEND. *v. a.* [fore and defend.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate-stone
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

FOR

TO FOREFOOT. *n. f.* [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shak. Hen. V.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his fore-
foot. *2 Mac. iii. 25.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel; yet making
the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near fore-
foot, which I finish. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TO FOREGO. *v. a.* [for and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser, Sen. 41.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so
still, he having already neither foregiven nor foregone any
thing thereby unto them, but having received something from
them. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone;
And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good
thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to fore-
go meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b. v.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*

Let us not forego
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little
of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedit.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they
see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoy-
ment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from fore and go.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shak.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,
and when his people were increased, he built the city of
Enoch. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left what has been said of the differences between true and
apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a sense, reflect
upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation
pleases. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the
foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 403.

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.
Woodward's Natural History.

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property forges itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our foregoers. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

FOREGROUND. *n. f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subside on the foreground of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being uni-
versal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [fore and hand.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The fine and the forehead of our host. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the forehead fin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [from fore and hand.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early
and forehand care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to re-
deem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast,
bravely forehanded: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FOREHEAD. *n. f.* [fore and head.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When did she suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And mold'd ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; au-
dacity.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appear-
ance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his manage-
ment or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails
by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent
in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they
can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHOLDING. *n. f.* [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous
accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with
the fancy of omens, foreholdings, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [foreign, French; forano, Spanish, from foris,
Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milt.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are
commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domes-
tick and foreign writers. *Atterbury's Sermon, Pref.*

FOR

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [fore and know.]

1. To know before.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men
born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring
shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not
our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go
into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from foreknow.] Possible to be known
before they happen.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and
such circumstances. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [fore and knowledge.] Preience;
knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not
without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of
his saints in this present world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge
of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is
the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FORELAND. *n. f.* [fore and land.] A promontory; headland;
high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steerer's hand,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt. P. L.*

TO FORELAY. *v. a.* [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to in-
trap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

TO FORELIFT. *v. a.* [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any ante-
rior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

TO FORELOCK. *n. f.* [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from
the forehead of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser, Sonnet 70.*

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signi-
fying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for,
when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

TO FOREMAN. *n. f.* [fore and man.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been
several times foreman of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or
recited before. It is observable that many participles are
compounded with fore, whose verbs have no such compo-
sition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the
forementioned figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

FOREMOST. *adj.* [from fore.]

1. First in place.

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden.*

I stand astonish'd! what, the bold Sempronius,
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous ev'n to madnels! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great
minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did
attempt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These ride foremost in the field,
As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENAMED. *adj.* [from fore.]

TO FOREIGNER. *n. f.* [from foreign.] A man that comes from
another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So more a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sephy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son:
Refuse your ancient care. *Dryd. Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch;
but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are
all foreigners. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FOR

FORENAME. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are fore ones,
As Curus, and the forename'd Lentulus. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*
FO'RNOUN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the forenoon they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forenoon's and afternoon's diversion. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FORENOTICE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some forenotice of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a forensick term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of forensick disputes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predetermine; to predetermine; to predetermine.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance; by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'REPART. *n. f.* [*fore* and *part*.] The anterior part.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forepart of the day. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPART. *adj.* [*fore* and *part*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye dancels, your delights forepart;
Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

My forepart proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity, *Shakespeare.*

Having vainly fear'd too little.
Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forepart fins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSESSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possession*.] Preoccupied; pre-possessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely forepossessioned with prejudice. *Sanderfon's Judgment.*

FORERANK. *n. f.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the forerank of our articles. *Shakes. Henry V.*

FORERECITED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Did him recount
The forerecited practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foretells the good event. *Shakes. Henry IV.*

The sun
Was set, and twilight from the East came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'n's, she pities me!
And pity still foreruns approaching love.
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not fore-run, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERUNNER. *n. f.* [*from* fore-run.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was sacrificed as the forerunner of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my forerunners came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:

FOR

Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Already opera prepares the way,
The sure forerunner of her gentle sway. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews
Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death. *South's Sermons.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain forerunner of a disease. *Arbutnot.*

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods foresay it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have precience; to fore-know.

With Cupid the foreses and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Sidney.*

The first of them could things to come foresee;
The next, could of things present best advise;
The third, things past could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing foreseen that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At h's foreseen approach, already quake
The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
And threatening oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, foreshaming
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO FORESHAW. *v. a.* [*See* FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the fore-ship. *Acts xxvii. 30.*

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the foreshortening, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had foreshowed. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day foreshowed.
You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind foreshowed a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel foreshowed? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'RESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Precience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below; while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp foresight, and working wit,
That never idle was, he once could rest a whit. *Fair Qu.*

In matters of arms he was both skillful and industrious, and as well in foresight as resolution present and great. *Hoyward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent foresight we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Precient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the foresightful care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but foresignify. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent
They oft foresignify, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepiece.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dow'r their hundred foreskins pay,
Be Michel thy reward. *Cowley's Davydd.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand

FOR

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his foreskirt. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

TO FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion foreslack'd, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

TO FORESLOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could foreslow
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in foreslowing, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolv'd with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Chremes, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide foreslow?

Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite
Their boats are lost; while we may fit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletch.*

TO FORESLOW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:

Foreslow no longer, make we hence again. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

TO FORESP'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to foretell; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid.

Thou hast forespoke my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not fit. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORESP'ENT. *adj.* [*fore* and *spend*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost forespent with speed. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. Forespended; past.

Is not enough thy evil life forespent?
You shall find his vanities forespent,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his tender;
And towards himself, his goodness forespent on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shakespeare's*

FORESPURRER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this forerunner comes before his lord. *Shakespeare's*

FO'REST. *n. f.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a forest of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him.

—That will never be:
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champains, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in forests. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 936.*

How the first forest rais'd its shady head. *Rescommen.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure; which territory of ground is bounded with irremovable marks, and replenished with beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert for their fucour and abode: for the preservation of which place, vert, and venison, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, under the broad seal of England, directed to certain discreet persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he claims is made throughout all the country where the ground lies, that none shall hunt or chase any wild beasts within that precinct, without the king's special licence; after which he

FOR

appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agitors, regarders, bailiffs, and headles. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pypowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

TO FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can't speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not forestall
By lavishness thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid. *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap forestall. *Fairy Queen.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be forestall'd ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

May
This night forestall him of the coming day. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

But for my tears,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiser arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be forestall'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

I will not forestall your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestall'd place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fai y Queen.*

FORESTALLER. *n. f.* [*from* forestall.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingroffers or forestallers having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is forestborn,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shak. As you like it.*

FO'RESTER. *n. f.* [*forester*, French, from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Foresters, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murderer in?

—Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakespeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [*from* *fore* and *swat*, from *sweat*.] Spent

FO'RESWART. } with heat.

Miso and Mopla, like a couple of foreswat melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b. ii.*

TO FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have precience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milt. P. L.*

FO'RETASTE. *n. f.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South's Sermons.*

TO FORETELL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shak. H. VI.*

I found
The new-created world, which came in heaven
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretell,
From point to point, as after it befall. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold;
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To

FOR

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
TO FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Mt. iii. 24.*
FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicator; foreteller.
 Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Celours.*
TO FORETHINK. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have precedence of.
 The soul of every man
 Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I do pray to thee,
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
 Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had forethought, or could imagine. *Rowley's History of the World.*
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
 Her soul forethought the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*
TO FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
 What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
 Thou wife, forethinking, weighing politician! *Smith.*
FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]
 1. Precedence; anticipation.
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care.
TO FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
 Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood. *Daniel.*
FORETOKEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostick.
 It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune. *Sidney.*
 They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*
FORETOOTH. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.
 The foreteeth should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*
FORETOP. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
 So may your hats your foretops never press,
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*
FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [from *fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.
 Sure her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree,
 That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
FOREWARD. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.
 They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men. *Mac. ix. 11.*
TO FOREWARN. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *warn*.]
 1. To admonish beforehand.
 I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*
 2. To inform previously of any future event.
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent
 Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
 Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd. *Shak. H.VI.*
 Thy pride,
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
 Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Tho' Phœbus had forewarn'd him of finging wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*
 Young Chærebus, who by love was led
 To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
 Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*
TO FOREWAST. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
 Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,
 To think of those her captive parents dear,
 And their forewasted kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FOR

- TO FOREWASH**. *part.* [from *fore* and *wash*.] To desire beforehand.
 The wifer sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly forewashed might in time come to effect. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
FOREWORN. *part.* [from *fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*
FORFEIT. *n. f.* [from *for* and *feit*, French; *forfeit*, Welsh.]
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
 Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal
 Remit thy other forfeits. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Thy execution leave to high disposal,
 And let another hand, not thine, exact
 Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
 Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.
 Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
TO FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
 If wilfully he forfeit it again,
 Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Drayton.*
 Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness. *Boyle.*
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*
FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.
 All the souls that are, were forfeit once;
 And he that might the vantage best have took,
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
 And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Measure.*
 This now fenceless world,
 Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
 And his long toils were forfeit for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Gar.*
 Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down
 His forfeit honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
 How the murderer paid his forfeit breath;
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [from *forfeit*, French, from *forfeit*.]
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
 The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
 He fairly abdicates his throne,
 He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*
TO FORFEIND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.
FORGAVE. The preterite of *forgive*.
FORGE. *n. f.* [from *for* and *ge*, French.]
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.
 Now behold,
 In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*
 In other part flood one, who at the *forge*
 Labouring, two maffy clods of iron and brass
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
 Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of his fires. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.
 From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 26.*
TO FORGE. *v. a.* [from *for* and *ge*, old French.]
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.
 The queen of martials,
 And

FOR

- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being
 forg'd of gold,
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
 Tiger with tiger, bear with bear you'll find
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
 And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juv.*
 2. To make by any means.
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
 'Till he had forg'd himself a name 't' th' fire
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 His heart's his mouth:
 What his breath *forgets*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*
 Those few names that the schools *forgets*, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of public approbation. *Locke.*
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
 Were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
 My more having would be as sauce
 To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. One who makes or forms.
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
 No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.
 Has your king married the lady Gray?
 And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of *forger*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
 A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the *forger*.
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
 And weaponless himself,
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
 Adamantine proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*
TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; *part.* *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [from *for* and *get*, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
 That is not *forgot*
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
 I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
 When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
 And I am all *forgotten*. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Forgot not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclesiast. xxxvii. 6.*
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.
 Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*
 The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*
FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]
 1. Not retaining the memory of.
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,
 So long their punishments and penance last,
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
 In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
 Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn.*
 3. Inattentive; negligent; careless.
 Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*
 The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,
 When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
 Makes me *forgetful*? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

FOR

- I, in fact, a real interest have,
 Which to my own advantage I would save;
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
 To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*
FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.
 O gentle sleep!
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
 And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 All birds and beasts lie hid'd; sleep steals away
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;
 And brings, descending through the silent air,
 A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.
 The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hobbes, b. iv. f. 13.*
FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]
 1. One that forgets.
 2. A careless person.
TO FORGIVE. *v. a.* [from *for* and *ge*, Saxon.]
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.
 Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 I do beseech your grace for charity;
 If ever any malice in your heart
 Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
 As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Slowly provok'd, the easily *forgiven*. *Prior.*
 2. To pardon a crime.
 The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isa. xxxiii. 24.*
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*
FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *forgive*, Saxon.]
 1. The act of forgiving.
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveness*. *Dan.*
 2. Pardon of an offender.
 Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manasses.*
 Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
 3. Pardon of an offence.
 God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 Mercy above did hourly plead
 For her resemblance here below;
 And mild *forgiveness* intercede
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.
FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
FORGOTTEN. *part. pass. of forget.* Not remembered.
 This long shall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr. xxxi. 21.*
 Great Stratford! worthy of that name, though all
 Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
 The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*
TO FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrafs; tear; torment.
 All this long tale
 Nought eafeth the care that doth me *forhaul*. *Spenser's Past.*
FORK. *n. f.* [from *for* and *ge*, Latin; *forch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.
 At Midsummer down with the brenzles and brakes,
 And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy takes. *Tuss. Husb.*
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,
 With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nani's Priest.*
 I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.
 The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 3. A point of a fork.
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
TO FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
 The

FOR

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
FORKED, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.
 When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
 Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory.
 Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
 And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
 Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
 Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

He would have spoke;
 But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue
 To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
 Peoples the dark retreats of death,
 Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
 And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Rescomen.*

FORKEDLY, *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.
FORKEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.
 It seizing, no way enter might;
 But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
 Etfoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fa. Qu.*
FORKY, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
 The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
 Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
 And with their *forky* tongue and pointless fang shall play.

Pope's Messiah.
FORLORE, [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleornan*, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forlook; forsaken.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
 Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
 Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
 And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*
 Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
 The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

FORLORN, *adj.* [from *forlore*, from *forleornan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
 Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 Tell me, good Hobinot, what gars thee greet?
 What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
 Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet?
 Or art thou of thy loved lass *forloren*? *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forloren*.

Kneller's History.
 How can I live without thee! how forego
 Thy sweet converse, and love to dearly join'd,
 To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Their way
 Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
 The nodding horror of whose shady brows,
 Threats the *forloren* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton.*

My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,
 Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forloren*
 To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,
 For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. liad.*
 Philomel laments *forloren*. *Fenton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
 Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
 Alike unheard, un pity'd, and *forloren*. *Pope's Autumn.*

FORLORN, *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Is of a king become a banish'd man,
 And fore'd to live in Scotland a *forloren*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

FORLORNNESS, *n. f.* [from *forloren*.] Desolation; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right

to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlorenness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

TO FORLYE, *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across.
 Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlye*
 Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
 Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
 Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
 Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fa. Qu.*

FORM, *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
 —Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
 Which are as easily broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare.*
 It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job.*
 Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may perfectly be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,
 Cannot without a *form* subsist;
 And *form*, say I as well as they,
 Must fail, if matter brings no grief. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
 When noble benefits shall prove
 Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
 With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
 Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's En.*

3. Particular mode or modification.
 He that will look into many parts of Asia and America,
 will find many reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

FOR

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
 He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa. liii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.
 What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
 Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.
 Then those whom *form* of laws
 Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
 They were young heirs sent only for *form* from schools,
 where they were not placed to stay three months in the year. *Swift's Essay on Modern Education.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.
 Though well we may not pass upon his life,
 Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
 Shall do a court'ly to our wrath, which men
 May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls,
 seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors' opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies in Ireland.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
 Is it a compliment of *forms*, or love? *A. Phil. Dis. Math.*

8. Stated method; established practice.
 He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hagker, b. iii. f. 2.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuted variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
 Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's En.*

9. A long seat.
 If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watt's Logic.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakespeare.*

10. A class; a rank of students.
 It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have

have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.
 Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer;
 Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
 Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
 They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sid.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,
 Lift'ning, and fearful of the storm
 Of horns and hounds, clap back her ears,
 Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specific, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Fisher.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.
TO FORM, *v. a.* [*forma*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials. *Gen. ii. 7.*
 God *form'd* man of the dust of the ground. *Pope.*
 She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air.

2. To model to a particular shape.
 To modify; to scheme; to plan.

3. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner; as, he *form'd* his troops.

4. To adjust; to settle.
 Our differences with the Romanists are thus *form'd* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To contrive; to coin.
 The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *form'd* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To die too soon;
 And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
 The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
 Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.
 Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
 And seem to labour when he labours not:
 Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
 And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd. Virg. Ges.*

FORMAL, *adj.* [*formal*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affection:
 The justice,
 In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
 With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances,
 And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
 In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakespeare.*
 Ceremonies especially be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.
 There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pyrates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.
 The *formal* stars do travel so,
 As we their names and courses know;
 And he that on their changes looks,
 Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.
 Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
 Thou disobey't where it concerns me most. *Dryd. Aureng.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.
 Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
 Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.
 Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Held's Elements of Speech.*

FOR

have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

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 Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Held's Elements of Speech.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.
 Thou shoud'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
 Not like a *formal* man. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I will not let him stir,
 'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
 With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
 To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

FORMALIST, *n. f.* [*formaliste*, French, from *form*.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon, Essay 27.*

A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South's Sermons.*

FORMALITY, *n. f.* [*formalite*, French, from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.
 The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate deliriums. *King Charles.*
 Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange, Fable 184.*
 Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Solemn order, habit, or dress.
 If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
 Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
 And though the signing and the seal proclaim
 The barefaced perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden's Juven.*
 The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all flat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.
 To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glauco, Sect. c. 13.*
 May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*

TO FORMALIZE, *v. a.* [*formaliser*, French, from *formal*.]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.
 The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were to many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.
FORMALLY, *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.
Formally, according to our law,
 Depose him. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stily; precisely.
 To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; with visible and apparent show.
 You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.
 This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South's Sermons.*
 The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

FORMATION, *n. f.* [*formation*, French, from *forme*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.
 The matter discharged forth of vulcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus. *Arbuth.*
 Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.
 The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FOR

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Lentl.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.
 Thou shoud'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
 Not like a *formal* man. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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FOR

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the femal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any formative power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FORMER. *n. s.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and former of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *formst* now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*.] *Formst* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [from *formidatus*, Latin; *formidabile*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's En. Dedicat.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight, *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chafe to be shew'd the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish in it. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

FORMULARY. *n. s.* [from *formulaire*, French, from *formula*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULE. *n. s.* [from *formula*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNICATION. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FORNICATION. *n. s.* [from *fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a try of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakespeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications*, on every one that passed by. *Ezek. xvi. 15.*

FORNICATOR. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*, French, from *fornix*, Latin.]

One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FORNICATRESS. *n. s.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not slavish means. *Shakespeare.*

TO FORSAKE. *v. a.* *preter. forsook*; *part. pass. forsaken*, or *forsaken*. [from *forsaken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

I was now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:
I know you hate him. *A. Phillips's Disfranchisement.*

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,

FOR

Forsook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden's En.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all light the left the shore. *Dryden.*

I their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rome.*

FORSAKER. *n. s.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies,
Most hateful *forsakers* of God. *Apostrophe.*

FURSOOTH. *adv.* [from *forsooth*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection? *Shakespeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

In the East-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Artibon. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *finnen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shew'd his attention by answering in the word *yes*, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French *madam*. *Guardian.*

TO FORSWEAR. *v. a.* *pret. forswore*; *part. pass. forsworn*. [from *forsworn*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,
Which he *forsovere* most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forsovere* thy gold! *Dryd. Juven.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To love fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakespeare.*

One says, he never should endure the fight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Thebes;
And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

TO FORSWEAR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

FORSWEARER. *n. s.* [from *forswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. s.* [from *fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de l'or*; and from thence they bolted like beards of the forest. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their ill defend. *Wallar.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sephy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death, ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FORTEB. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

Not used now.

Your

FOR

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And rature of oblivion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

FORTH. *adv.* [from *for*, Saxon; whence *further* and *farthest*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 9.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's En.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth*? *Shakespeare.*

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden's Virg. En.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privately relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privately upon them. *Spenser.*

Even that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakespeare.*

5. Out into public state; public view.

You may set *forth* the fame with farmhouses. *Peacham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosperous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shakespeare.*

7. To a certain degree.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor had me say *forth*;
I said I was taught no more. *Memor in S. rype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shakespeare.*

Some *forth* their cabins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Denne.*

FORTHCOMING. *adj.* [from *forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shak. H. VI.*

FORTHISSUING. *adj.* [from *forth* and *issuing*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, the gave him first to wield
A weighty axe, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [from *forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seem'd as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Arrived there, they pass'd in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey,
That shaded by the fern in harbour lay,
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [from *forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repose. *Pa. Qu.*

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being exting'd, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate.

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign power, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

FOR

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons.*

FORTHETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FORTHIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *fortification*, French, from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœacians, tho' an unwelcome nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. A place built for strength.

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FORTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led *forth* by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

TO FORTIFY. *v. a.* [from *fortify*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunlunane he strongly *fortifies*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Exclus. l. 4.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

FORTILAGE. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilages*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the strait. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FORTIN. *n. s.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisades, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

FORTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroic martyrdom
Unsung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

FORTLET. *n. s.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, *prophetijne* night, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-nights*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dicunt numerum ut nos, sed noctium computant*.] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FOR

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses. *Sponser on Ireland.*
 The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
 Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave. *Fairfax.*
 God is our fortress, in whose conqu'ring name
 Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
 There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obfcurity and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*
FORTUITOUS. *adj.* [fortuit, French; fortuitus, Lat.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.
 A wonder then it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms. *Ray on the Creation.*
 If casual concurrence did the world compose,
 And things and acts fortuitous arole,
 Then any thing might come from any thing;
 For how from chance can constant order spring. *Blackmore.*
FORTUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.
 It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*
FORTUITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance; hit.
FORTUNATE. *adj.* [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.
 I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
 So wretched now, so fortunate before. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*
 No, there is a necessity in fate
 Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:
 He keeps his object ever full in sight,
 And that assurance holds him firm and right:
 True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
 But right before there is no precipice;
 Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing mis. *Dry.*
FORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully.
 Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
 And boldly wife, and fortunately great. *Prior.*
FORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from fortunate.] Happiness; good luck; success.
 O me, said she, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
FORTUNE. *n. f.* [fortuna, Latin; fortune, French.]
 1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.
 Fortune, that arrant whore,
 Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,
 My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shakel. H. VI.*
 2. The good or ill that befalls man.
 Rejoice, said he, to-day;
 In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:
 Among so brave a people you are they
 Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*
 The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*
 3. The chance of life; means of living.
 His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. *Swift.*
 4. Event; success good or bad.
 This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.
 No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
 Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. *Dryd. Innocence.*
 5. Estate; possessions.
 If thou do'st
 As this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way
 To noble fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
 To raise my fortunes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
 Prefer'd your fortunes in that fatal hour? *Dryd. Virg. Past.*
 The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
 He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. *Dryden.*
 He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune. *Swift.*
 6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.
 I am thought some heirs rich in lands,
 Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
 Which may produce a story worth the telling.
 Of the next sparks that go a fortune dealing. *Prel. to Orphan.*
 The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spektator.*

FOR

When mis delights in her spinnet,
 A fiddler may a fortune get. *Swift.*
 7. Futurity; future events.
 You who mens fortunes in their faces read,
 To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
 But mark her face, and all the features heed;
 For only there is writ my destiny. *Cowley's Mistress.*
TO FORTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.
 It fortun'd, as fair it then befall,
 Behind his back, unwitting, where he stood,
 Of ancient time there was a springing well,
 From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*
 It fortun'd the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk
 In the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning that the
 Turks prepared the next day to give a general assault. *Kneller.*
 I'll tell you as we pass along,
 That you will wonder what hath fortun'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Here fortun'd Curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*
FORTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.
 Not th' imperious show
 Of the full fortun'd Caesar ever shall
 Be brook'd with me. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
FORTUNEBOOK. *n. f.* [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune or future events.
 Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
 Beauty lays ope love's fortunebook;
 On whose fair revolutions wait
 The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crahan.*
FORTUNEHUNTER. *n. f.* [fortune and hunt.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.
 We must, however, distinguish between fortunehunters and fortunekeepers. *Spektator, N^o. 312.*
TO FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]
 1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.
 We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling. *Shakespeare.*
 I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you.
 The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by fortunetelling. *Walton's Angler.*
 2. To reveal futurity.
 Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
 The mystick figures of her hand,
 He tipples palmistry, and dines
 On all her fortunetelling lines. *Cleveland.*
FORTUNETELLER. *n. f.* [fortune and teller.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.
 They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
 A thread-bare juggler, and a fortuneteller. *Shakespeare.*
 A Welchman being at a fellows-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 Haft thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or fortunetellers, or gone about to know any secret things by lot? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
 There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a fortuneteller. *L'Estrange, Fable 94.*
 Long ago a fortuneteller
 Exactly said what now befall her. *Swift.*
FORTY. *adj.* [foorty, Saxon.] Four times ten.
 On fair ground I could beat forty of them. *Shak. Coriol.*
 He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better, 'tis forty to one loses. *L'Estrange.*
FORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any public place.
 The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
 Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
 And near a forum flank'd with marble felines,
 Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to store,
 Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*
TO FORWARD. *v. a.* [for and wander.] To wander wildly and wearily.
 The better part now of the ling'ring day
 They travelled had, when as they far epy'd
 A weary wight forward ring by the way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
FORWARD. *adv.* [forwards, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.
 When fervent sorrow flaked was,
 She up arole, relolving him to find
 Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass. *Fairy Queen.*
 From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go forward to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*
 He that is used to go forward, and findeth a stop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*
FORWARD.

FOS

FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]
 1. Warm; earnest.
 They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was forward to do. *Gal. ii. 10.*
 2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.
 You'll still be too forward. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Verona.*
 Unkill'd to dart the pointed spear,
 Or lead the forward youth to noble war. *Prior.*
 3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.
 Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' fquire,
 Now left to rule Afcanius by his fire;
 And thus salutes the boy, too forward for his years. *Dryd.*
 4. Not reserved; not over modest.
 'Tis a per'ous boy,
 Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
 He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakel. Rich. III.*
 5. Premature; early ripe.
 Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. *Sh. R. III.*
 6. Quick; ready; hasty.
 The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too forward or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*
 Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*
 7. Antecedent; anterior: opposed to posterior.
 Let us take the instant by the forward top;
 For we are old, and on our quick'it decrees
 Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
 Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Not behindhand; not inferior.
 My good Camillo,
 She is as forward of her breeding, as
 She is 'th' rear o' our birth. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
TO FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.
 As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to forward them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Whenever I dine,
 I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*
 2. To patronize; to advance.
FORWARDER. *n. f.* [from forward.] He who promotes any thing.
FORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
 The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too forwardly to admit presumption. *Atter.*
FORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from forward.]
 1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.
 Absolutely we cannot commend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hook.*
 Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a baffle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*
 If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 2. Quickness; readiness.
 He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; to the end that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*
 3. Earliness; early ripeness.
 4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.
 In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance. *Addison on Italy.*
FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively.
 The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and forwards several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
FOSSE. *n. f.* [fosse, Latin; foss, Welch.] A ditch; a moat; an trenchment thrown up by the spade.
FOSSET. See FAUCET.
FOSSEWAY. *n. f.* [fosse and way.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.
FOSSEL. *adj.* [fossilis, Latin; fossile, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.
 The fossil shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FOS

It is of a middle nature, between fossil and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FOSSEL. *n. f.*
 In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name fossils; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*
 Many kinds of fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 By the word fossil, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
TO FOSTER. *v. a.* [forstian, Saxon.]
 1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.
 Thy threat'ning colours now wind up,
 And tame the savage spirit of wild war;
 That, like a lion foster'd up at hand,
 It may lie gently at the foot of peace. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Some say that ravens foster forlorn children. *Shakespeare.*
 Our kingdom's earth should not be foil'd
 With that dear blood, which it hath fostered. *Shakel. R. II.*
 That base wretch,
 Bred on alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
 With scraps o' th' court. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*
 No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
 Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation. *Cleveland.*
 The son of Mulciber,
 Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains,
 A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryd. En. b. vii.*
 2. To pamper; to encourage.
 A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 3. To cherish; to forward.
 Ye fostering breezes, blow;
 Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend. *Thomson.*
FOSTERAGE. *n. f.* [from foster.] The charge of nursing; aliterage.
 Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and fosterage of this child, who being, perchance, but some base and obscure creature, was cast from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have feigned, changed by Venus into a fish, all but her face. *Raleigh's History.*
FOSTERBROTHER. *n. f.* [forstian broder, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.
FOSTERCHILD. *n. f.* [forstian child, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
 The fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their foster-fathers. *Davies on Ireland.*
 The goddels thus beguill'd,
 With pleasant stories, her false fosterchild. *Addis. Ov. Met.*
FOSTERDAM. *n. f.* [foster and dam.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.
 There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
 Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
 The fosterdam loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden's En.*
FOSTEREARTH. *n. f.* [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.
 In vain, the nursing grove
 Seems fair a while, cherish'd with fosterearth;
 But when the alien compost is exhaust,
 Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*
FOSTERER. *n. f.* [from foster.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.
 In Ireland they put their children to fosterers; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood; and the fosterchildren do love, and are beloved of their fosterfathers and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*
FOSTERFATHER. *n. f.* [forstian fader, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.
 In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*
 The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or fosterfather to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Tyrreus, the fosterfather of the beast,
 Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's En.*
FOSTERMOTHER. *n. f.* [foster and mother.] A nurse.
FOSTERNURSE. *n. f.* [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because foster and nurse mean the same. A nurse.

FOU

- Our *foster* nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
FOSTERSON. *n. f.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated,
though not the son by nature.
Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial feed! O *foster* son of Jove! *Dryd. Virg. Poet.*
FOUGADE. *n. f.* [French.] In the art of war, a fort of lit-
tle mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet
wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification,
and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it
up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*
FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.
FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.]
Contested; disputed by arms.
On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
FOUL. *adj.* [*fals*, Gothic; *pul*, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its sig-
nifications it is opposed to *fair*.
My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job xvi. 16.*
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say
that he cannot walk in *fair*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.
With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their
spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mar. ix. 25.*
He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well
as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*
Satire has always thone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foul* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*
4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd thither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
5. Hatel; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *F. 2y.*
Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Foul fights do rather displease, in that they excite the me-
mory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and there-
fore, in pictures, those *foul* fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt. P. Lost.*
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*
7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with
them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best
provisions in cooking. *Pelton on the Classics.*
8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation
or mundification.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakef. H. IV.*
9. Not bright; not serene.
Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most inquietly. *Sh. K. Lear.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*
10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.
So in this through bright Sackariffa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never lo obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarend.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the
heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul*
upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the
anchor.

FOU

- To **FOUL.** *v. a.* [*pulan*, Saxon.] To daub; to blemish; to
make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, lest
the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens.
Evelyn's Calendar.
While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid
doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*
FOULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hate-
ful visage.
If black scandal, or *foul* face'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakef. R. III.*
FOULLY. *adv.* [*from foul*.] Filthily; nastily; odiously;
hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many
smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* let forth
his obliquity, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*
FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habi-
tuated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd*
man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shak. H. IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that *foulmouthed* a witness
never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to re-
ceive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbut.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds anwer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I
ween. *Swift.*
FOULNESS. *n. f.* [*from foul*.]
1. The quality of being *foul*; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not
destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foul-
ness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually
burnt away. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonest step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakef.*
There is not to chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all
pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*
3. Hatelness; atrociousness.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should
not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
Consul, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy:
Report it to the senate. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth
and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or com-
mon shore. *South's Sermons.*
4. Ugliness; deformity.
He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love
with my anger. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's En.*
5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all false-
ness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated
devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be dis-
guised. *Liamond's Fundamentals.*
FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.
I am fought of them that asked not for me: I am *found* of
them that sought me not. *Is. lxxv. 1.*
To **FOUND.** *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]
1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was *found* upon a rock. *Math. vii.*
He hath *found* it upon the seas, and established it upon the
floods. *Is. xxiv. 2.*
2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*
They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatium tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's En.*
3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chufe,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*
He *found*ing a library, gathered together the acts of the
kings and prophets. *2 Act. ii. 13.*
4. To give birth or original to: as, he *found*ed an art; he
*found*ed a family.
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some
schoolmen,

FOU

- schoolmen, that dominion is *found*ed in grace; yet as that is
but an opinion, so were it admitted as the most certain truth,
it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*
A right to the use of the creatures is *found*ed originally in
the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*
Power, *found*ed on contract, can descend only to him who
has right by that contract. *Locke.*
The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance
of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
6. To fix firm.
Fleance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *found*ed as the rock. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
To **FOUND.** *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form
by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.
FOUNDATION. *n. f.* [*fundation*, French.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we
behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which
beareth up the one, that root which minisheth unto the other
nourishment and life, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*
That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I draw a line along the shore;
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's En.*
2. The act of fixing the basis.
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest. *Tickel.*
3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.
If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves
for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist
and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in
our minds. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of man-
kind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is
a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*
4. Original; rise.
Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* there-
of, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in
their own houses. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly
charity.
He had an opportunity of going to school on a *founda-
tion*. *Swift.*
6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*from found*.]
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at
the erection of a city.
Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town.
Nor was Præneste's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber;
Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains;
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's En.*
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.
The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founder's* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*
This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradic-
tion, by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise
of the air. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.
And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules. *Recommon.*
When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the center with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden's En.*
King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not
confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son
had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freehold.*
Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*
4. [*founder*, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by
casting melted matter into moulds.
Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make
it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make
it found more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*
To **FOUNDER.** *v. a.* [*foundre*, French.] To cause such a fore-
ness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it
to the ground.
Phœbus' steeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FOU

- I have *founder'd* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-
lainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour,
taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight;
but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*
Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*
If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your
master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *founder'd* into
the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little
ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the
hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or
breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither
rely nor vicious. *Swift.*
To **FOUNDER.** *v. n.* [*from fond*, French, the bottom.]
1. To sink to the bottom.
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder*
in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. To fail; to miscarry.
In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FOUNDERY. *n. f.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where
figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.
FOUNDLING. *n. f.* [*from found* of *find*.] A child exposed to
chance; a child found without any parent or owner.
We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to
be trained up by grief and sorrow. *Sidney.*
I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd. Juven.*
I shall mention a piece of charity which is practised by most
of the nations about us: I mean a provision for *foundlings*, or
for those children who, for want of such a provision, are ex-
posed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*
The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had fought his suff'rings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art
Practis'd in streets. *Gay's Trivia.*
FOUNDERESS. *n. f.* [*from founder*.]
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any
thing.
2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charissa was their chiefest *foundress*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
For zeal like hers, her servants were to shew;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*
FOUNT.
FOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]
1. A well; a spring.
He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
2. A small basin of springing water.
Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely
paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf?
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*
3. A jet; a spout of water.
Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that
sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water,
without filth, or slime, or mud. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
4. The head or first spring of a river.
All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep
the tenor of their *fountains*: your compassion is general, and
has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*
5. Original; first principle; first cause.
Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Comm. Prayer.*
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general
figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Pascal.*
This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of
trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and
fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad
manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*
FOUNTAINLESS. *adj.* [*from fountain*.] Without a fountain;
without a spring.

FOW

So large.
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert fountains and dry. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*
FOUNTAINFUL. *adj.* [fount and full.] Full of springs.
But when the fountful Ida's top they seal'd with utmost
haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman's Iliads.*
TO FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word
out of use.
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly
and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe*
their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*
FOUR. *adj.* [peoplen, Saxon.] Twice two.
Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on four;
Myself the fifth. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
FOURBE. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not
in use.
Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false impostor, and a fourbe. *Denham.*
FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [four and fold.] Four times told.
He shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he had no pity.
2 Sa. xii. 6.
FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [four and foot.] Quadraped; having
twice two feet.
Augur Astylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the fourfooted train,
Now beat the hoof with Neflus on the plain. *Dryden.*
FOURSCORE. *adj.* [four and score.]
1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the
ocean to Spain, having lost fourscore of their ships, and the
greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The Chiots were first a free people, being a common-
wealth, maintaining a navy of fourscore ships. *Sandys.*
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near fourscore years,
obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarend.*
2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the
age of man.
At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at fourscore it is too late a week. *Shak. As you like it.*
Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions,
'till after threecore and ten; and the two late ministers in
Spain were to 'till fourscore. *Temple.*
FOURSCORE. *adj.* [four and square.] Quadrangular; having
four sides and angles equal.
The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried four-
square, of great height and beauty; and on each square cer-
tain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.*
FOURTEEN. *adj.* [peoplen, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice
seven.
She says I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
FOURTEENTH. *adj.* [from fourteen.] The ordinal of fourteen;
the fourth after the tenth.
I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the
twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the fourteenth
day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 26.*
FOURTH. *adj.* [from four.] The ordinal of four; the first
after the third.
A third is like the former: filthy bags!
Why do you fiew me this? A fourth? Start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*
FOURTHLY. *adv.* [from fourth.] In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost,
and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
FOURWHEELED. *adj.* [four and wheel.] Running upon twice
two wheels.
Scarce twenty fourwheel'd cars, compact and strong,
The maffy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FO'UTRA. *n. f.* [from *fourtre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; an act
of contempt.
A *fourtra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shak. H. IV.*
FOWL. *n. f.* [fugel, engl. Saxon; vogel, Dutch.] A winged
animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in
books of all the feathered tribes.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subjects, and at their controuls. *Shaksp.*
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pom-
pey said, this is a marvellous house for the Summer; but me-
thinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not
think me as wise as divers fowls, to change my habitation in
the Winter season. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
This mighty breath
Instructs the fowls of heaven. *Thomson's Spring.*
TO FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or
game.
FO'WLER. *n. f.* [from fowl.] A sportsman who pursues birds.
The fowler, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Phillips.*

FRA

With slaughter'ing guns th' unweary'd fowler roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*
FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds.
'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good
fowl'ingpiece, to destroy and scare them away. *Mortimer.*
FOX. *n. f.* [fox, Saxon; vos, wofch, Dutch.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a
bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and
preying upon fowls or small animals.
The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shaksp.*
He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where foxes, geese. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes
of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE. *n. f.* [fox and case.] A fox's skin.
One had better be laughed at for taking a foxcase for a fox,
than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*
FOXCHASE. *n. f.* [fox and chase.] The pursuit of the fox
with hounds.
See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a foxchase, wife at a debate. *Pope's Epistle i.*
FOXEVIL. *n. f.* [fox and evil.] A kind of disease in which the
hair sheds.
FOXGLOVES. *n. f.* A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the
cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into
six ample long segments: the flower consists of one leaf, is
tubulose and compressed, and a little reflexed at the brim:
these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow
upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a
roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the mid-
dle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are con-
tained. *Miller.*
FOXHUNTER. *n. f.* [fox and hunter.] A man whose chief
ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of
reproach used of country gentlemen.
The foxhunters went their way, and then out steals the
fox. *L'Estrange, Fable 104.*
John Wildfire, foxhunter, broke his neck over a six-bar
gate. *Spectator, No. 561.*
FOXSHIP. *n. f.* [from fox.] The character or qualities of a
fox; cunning; mischievous art.
Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
FOXTRAP. *n. f.* [fox and trap.] A gin or snare to catch
foxes.
Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a
foxtrap. *Tatler, No. 56.*
FOY. *n. f.* [foi, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete
word.
He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did foy and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*
TO FRACT. *v. a.* [fractus, Latin.] To break; to violate; to
infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
FRACTION. *n. f.* [fraction, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the
earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; but more
particularly several parcels of nature retain still the evident
marks of fraction and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A broken part of an integral.
Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are
computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, con-
sisteth of whole numbers, but admits of fractions and broken
parts.
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a
fraction. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from fraction.] Belonging to a broken
number.
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and
decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole num-
bers, and negative or fractional numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
FRACTURE. *n. f.* [fractura, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
That may do it without any great fracture of the more
stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the
laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
But thou wilt fin and grief destroy,
That to the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-fet song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

FRA

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of
the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes
affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*
TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.
The leg was dressed, and the fractured bones united toge-
ther. *Wise's Surgery.*
FRAGILE. *adj.* [fragile, French; fragilis, Latin.]
1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*
A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will
maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance
there is less rest than in what is drier and more fragile. *Glauv.*
2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'lt set. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from fragile.]
1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,
decoat bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.
Fearing the uncertainty of man's fragility, the common
chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Kneller's History.*
3. Frailty; lability to fault.
All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of
fragility. *Watson.*
FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken
from the whole; an imperfect piece.
He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating fragment in his hand. *Dryden.*
Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the Davideis, has
shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*
If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-
ness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit
into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness
with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment
should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*
FRA'GMENTARY. *adj.* [from fragment.] Composed of frag-
ments. A word not elegant, nor in use.
She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'lt this,
What fragmentary rubbish this world is,
Thou know'lt, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*
FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.
Pursu'd by hideous fragors, as before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*
FRA'GRANCE. *n. f.* [fragrantia, Lat.] Sweetness of smell;
FRA'GRANCY. *n. f.* [from fragrance.] Pleading scent; grateful odour.
Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance, where the flood
Half-spy'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cab-
bages springing up in their full fragrance and verdure, than to
see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artifi-
cial heats. *Addison's Spectator, No. 47.*
Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more fragrance. *Garth.*
Such was the wine; to quench whole fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd; the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick fragrances around. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*
FRA'GRANT. *adj.* [fragrans, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of
smell.
The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent, less fragrant than her breath. *Prior.*
FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from fragrant.] With sweet scent.
As the hops begin to change colour, and smell fragrantly,
you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FRAIL. *n. f.*
1. A basket made of rushes.
2. A rush for weaving baskets.
FRAIL. *adj.* [fragilis, Latin.]
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily de-
stroyed.
I know my body's of so frail a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill.
When with care we have rais'd this imaginary treasure of
happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure
are frail and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the
sand. *Rogers's Sermon 5.*
2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.
The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them
of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may
I.

FRA

these also speak amiss: man is frail, and prone to evil, and
therefore may soon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
FRA'ILNESS. *n. f.* [from frail.] Weakness; infirmity.
There is nothing among all the frailties and uncertainties
of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue
of a coward. *Norris.*
FRA'ILITY. *n. f.* [from frail.]
1. Weakness of resolution; infirmity of mind; infirmity.
Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his
wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*
Nor shouldst thou have trusted that to woman's frailty:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton's Agonies.*
God knows our frailty, pities our weakness, and requires
of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.
Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest frailty of the mind. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common frailties of the mule. *Dryden.*
Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its frailties, all its flames resign,
And wait, till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*
FRA'ISCHEUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness; coolness. A
word foolishly innovated by Dryden.
Hither in summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the fraischeur of the purer air. *Dryden.*
FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake
with bacon in it.
TO FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of
various parts.
The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair fram'd of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*
2. To fit one to another.
They rather cut down their timber to frame it, and to do
other such necessities to their convenient use, than to fight.
Abbot's Description of the World.
Hew the timber, saw it out, frame it, and let it together.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
3. To make; to compose.
Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses frame. *Spenser.*
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shaksp.*
4. To regulate; to adjust.
Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent
knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not frame our
lives according to it. *Tillotson.*
5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt frame
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could frame my will to it,
And therefore frame the law unto my will. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
6. To form and digest by thought.
The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding
frames to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from
objects of sense, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms. *Granv.*
Urge him with truth to frame his sure replies;
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope's Odyssey.*
How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a
man of wisdom and study in a length of years? *Watts.*
7. To contrive; to plan.
Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving
and framing this letter was. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
8. To settle; to scheme out.
Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll frame convenient peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to frame a story
or lie.
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their con-
ceit eccentricities and epicycles. *Bacon.*
FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or mem-
bers.
If the frame of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if
celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by
irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might
happen. *Hooker, b. i. l. 3.*
Castles made of trees upon frames of timber, with turrets
and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*
These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal frame. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame. *Dryden.*

FRA

- The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryd.*
We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable
multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a
God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.
Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a conven-
ient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*
His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter,
being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round
its axis, will, in turnings, shine, where it rubs against the palm
of one's hand. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.
A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakespeare.*
Your steady soul preserves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order.
Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of
the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection.
John the Bastard, *Shakespeare.*
Whole spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
6. Mechanical construction.
7. Shape; form; proportion.
A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*
- FRA'MER. n. f.* [from *frame*; *piemman*, Saxon.] Maker;
former; contriver; schemer.
The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune,
Should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
There was want of accurateness in experiments in the
first original *framer* of those medals. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- FRA'MPOLD. n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. Hackett *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged;
crossgrained.
Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with
him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakespeare.*
The *frampul* man could not be pacified.
Hackett's Life of Williams.
- FRANCHISE. n. f.* [from *franchise*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and
erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*
His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corpo-
rations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own
franchises. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
- TO FRANCHISE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to
make free; to keep free.
I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shak. Macbeth.*
- FRANGIBLE. adj.* [from *frangere*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily
broken.
Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be
well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*
- FRA'NION. n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A
paramour; a boon companion.
First, by her side did sit the bold Sanfloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- FRANK. adj.* [from *franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, which is for
the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs.
Bacon's Natural History.
They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or
by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity
towards others. *Spratt's Sermons.*
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civi-
lities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.
Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to thine. *Hubbard's Tale.*
4. Not restrained; licentious.
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Spenser.*
- FRANK. n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of
food.

FRA

- Where sups here? Doth the old boar feed in the old
frank? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
2. A letter which pays no postage.
You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to
lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A French coin.
TO FRANK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hammer.*
Tell Richmond this from me,
That in the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold;
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shak. Rich. III.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius and Disworth.*
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.
My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I
send this under his cover, or at least *frank'd* by him. *Swift.*
Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*
- FRANKALMONE. n. f.* The same which we in Latin call
libera elemosyna, or free alms in English; whence that tenure
is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name
of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoine*, which, accord-
ing to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
- FRANKINCENSE. n. f.* [from *frank* and *incense*] so called perhaps
from its liberal distribution of odour.
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops,
of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not dis-
agreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very
inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankin-
cense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it still
continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well
however as the world has at all times been acquainted with
the drug itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence
frankincense is brought, and much more so as to the tree
which produces it. It is commended against disorders in the
head and breast, and against diarrhoeas and dysenteries. *Hill.*
Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exod.*
I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in
India. *Brerewood on Languages.*
Black ebony only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabæan bough. *Dryd. Virg.*
Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfume'd the ile. *Pope.*
- FRANKLIN. n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land.
It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly
Englished a gentleman servant.
A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walk'd in,
Where they does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fai. Queen.*
- FRA'NKLY. adv.* [from *frank*.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Sh. H. VIII.*
When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them
Lu. vii. 42.
By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to
spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon's Natural History.*
I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than
cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs. *Speet.*
2. Without constraint; without reserve.
The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses;
and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* lifted themselves,
amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarend.*
He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which were
contrived at court. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- FRA'NKNESS. n. f.* [from *frank*.]
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuofness.
When the conde duke had some éclaircissement with the
duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere
affection, the other received his protestations with all con-
tempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that
he would have no friendship with him.
Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated
her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural
temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing
disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made
him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he
intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve.
Upon occasion of the pictures present, he delivered with the
frankness of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by
word, what Kalandar had told him touching the strange
story. *Sidney.*
The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness
and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and ve-
racity. *Bacon, Essay 6.*

FRANKPLEDGE.

3

FRA

- FRANKPLEDGE. n. f.* [from *francplegium*, Latin, of *franc*, i. e.
liber & *plege*, i. e. *fidei iussor*.] A pledge or surety for free-
men. For the ancient custom of England, for the preserva-
tion of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at
fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and
their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity
to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became
customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound
for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming
at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absent-
ing himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit
thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of
ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually
bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly ob-
served, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to
time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of
fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or
other: whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was
called *visus francplegiu*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*
- FRANTICK. adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticus*, *phreneticus*,
Latin; & *phrenesis*.]
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; out-
rageously and turbulently mad.
Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cebel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.
E'reseeing, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the great-
est madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wis-
dom foolishness. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*
- The lover, *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*
To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*
She tears her hair, and *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*
- FRA'NTICKLY. adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; outrageously.
Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk! *Shakespeare.*
- FRA'TICKNESS. n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of
passion.
- FRA'TERNAL. adj.* [from *fraternal*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.]
Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.
One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Chris-
tians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick
reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures
of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond's Fandam.*
- Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*
- FRATERNALLY. adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY. n. f.* [from *fraternitas*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]
1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association;
brotherhood.
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*,
and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to
the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
3. Men of the same class or character.
With what terms of respect knaves and fops will speak of
their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*
- FRA'TRICIDE. n. f.* [from *fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.]
The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD. n. f.* [from *fraus*, Latin; *fraudo*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat;
trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.
None need the *frauds* of fly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*
- FRA'UDFUL. adj.* [from *fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful;
trickish; deceitful; subtle.
The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting throat that *fraudful* man. *Shak. H. VI.*
He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden's Æn.*
- FRA'UDFULLY. adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully;
subtly; treacherously; by stratagem.
- FRA'UDULENCE. n. f.* [from *fraudulentia*, Latin.] Deceitfulness;
FRA'UDULENCY. n. f. [from *fraudulentia*, Latin.] Deceitfulness;
trickiness; proneness to artifice.
We admire the providence of God in the continuance of
Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abo-
lish, and the *fraudulence* of heretics always to deprave the
same. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- FRA'UDULENT. adj.* [from *fraudulentus*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.
He with serpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*

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2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.
Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*
- FRA'UDULENTLY. adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by de-
ceit; by artifice; deceitfully.
He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or vio-
lently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make resti-
tution. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- FRAUGHT. particip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *freight*.]
1. Laden; charged.
In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakespeare.*
With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd. *Milt. P. Leg.*
And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*
2. Filled; stored; thronged.
The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*
By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd, where they in earth their fruitless blood had spilt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.
I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out cere-
mony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his
wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the commu-
nicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon, Essay 28.*
Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Abdallah and Balfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of
knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each
other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Guardian.*
- FRAUGHT. n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.
Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and Jame, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dry.*
- TO FRAUGHT. v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load;
to crowd.
Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- FRA'UGHTAGE. n. f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad
word.
Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*
- FRAY. n. f.* [from *frayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A broil; a battle; a fight.
Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*
I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shak. H. VI.*
He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*
2. A duel; a combat.
Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*
The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope's Iliad.*
- TO FRAY. v. a.* [from *frayer*, French.] To fright; to terrify.
The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*
So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh. *Fa. Q. ii.*
Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by
noise upon the water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
These vulturs prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds
as have not life and vigour enough to *fray* them away.
Government of the Tongue.
2. [from *frayer*, French.] To rub.
FREAK. n. f. [from *frech*, German, saucy, petulant; *fræc*, Saxon,
fugitive.]
1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.
O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Queen.*
When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head,
the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange, Fable. c. c.*
She is so restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about
her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habi-
tation. *Speetator, N^o. 427.*

Te

FREE

To vex me more, he took a *freak*.
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*
To *FREAK*. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate; to check.
There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomson.*
FREAKISH. *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourfome.
It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop.
FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humourfomely.
FREAKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humourfomness; whimicalness.
To *FREAM*. *v. n.* [from *fremere*, Lat. *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
FRECKLE. *n. f.* [from *freckle*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle*.]
1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen, *Dryden.*
Whole dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.
2. Any small spot or discoloration.
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours. *Sb. Midf. Night's Dream.*
The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips;
therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*
FRECKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.
Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With filken worms. *Drayton's Cynthis.*
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*
FRECKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.
FRED. The same with peace; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *freds*, i. e. the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*
FREE. *adj.* [from *freah*, Saxon; or *free*, Dutch.]
1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.
Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection. *Temple.*
Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains? *Dryden.*
How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*
This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*
Set an unhappy prisoner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.
Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*
It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
4. Permitted; allowed.
Why, fir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*
5. Licentious; unrestrained.
O conspiracy!
Shan't thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*
The critics have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*
I know there are to whole presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope.*

FREE

6. Open; ingenuous.
'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Castalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Orway's Orph.*
7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great slaughter. *Hakewill on Providence.*
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*
8. Liberal; not parsimonious.
Glo'ter too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare. *Pope's Horace.*
Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks; his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
10. Clear from distrust.
Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
11. Guiltless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ignorant. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*
12. Exempt.
These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free* of. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryden.*
Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
The will, *free* from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*
13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body.
He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*
Friend!
What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*
14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free* school.
To *FREE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac. ii. 22.*
Can'st thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*
Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.
It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd* of these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*
Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*
Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*
3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*
Fierce was the fight; but half'n'g to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*
4. To banish; to send away; to rid.
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakespeare's Rom. vi. 7.*
5. To exempt.
For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Rom. vi. 7.*
6. To unlock; to open.
This master-key
Free's every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*
FREEBO'OTER.

FREE

FREEBO'OTER. *n. f.* [from *free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.
The Kentishmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any English of name, and that his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom, professed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon.*
The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
FREEBO'OTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*
FREEBORN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *born*.] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.
O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*
I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*
FREECHAPPEL. *n. f.* [from *free* and *chappel*.] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowel.*
FREECOST. *n. f.* [from *free* and *cost*.] Without expence; free from charges.
We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*
FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [from *freed* and *man*.] A slave manumitted.
Libertus.
The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferred.
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juu. Sat. 1.*
FREEDOM. *n. f.* [from *free*.]
1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.
The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe;
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden's Pers.*
2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.
By our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power of enjoying franchises.
This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*
4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.
I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*
In every sin, by how much the more *free* will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South's Sermons.*
5. Unrestraint.
I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. *1 Mac. x.*
6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.
7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [from *free* and *foot*.] Not restrained in the march.
We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
FREHEARTED. *adj.* [from *free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unrestrained.
Love must *frehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd. *Davies.*
FREEHOLD. *n. f.* [from *free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in

FREE

fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *soleland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions; and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*
No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in some of her majesty's treasuries. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 1.*
My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*
I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own consent. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*
FREEHOLD. *n. f.* [from *freehold*.] One who has a *freehold*.
As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*
FREE'LY. *adv.* [from *free*.]
1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence.
2. Without restraint; lavishly.
If my son were my husband, I would *freely* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would fiew most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolan.*
I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains I have bestow'd to breed this present peace, *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
You would drink *freely*.
3. Without scruple; without reserve.
Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*
4. Without impediment.
To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat acorns with wine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Addison's Schoolmaster.*
The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:
Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wise;
But, set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden's Juu. Sat.*
5. Without necessity; without predetermination.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*
He leaves us to chafe with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers's Sermons.*
6. Frankly; liberally.
By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*
7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.
FREEMAN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *man*.]
1. One not a slave; not a vassal.
Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæsar.*
If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.
He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*
What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
FREEMINDED. *adj.* [from *free* and *mind*.] Unconstrained; without load of care.
To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon's Essay 31.*
FREENESS. *n. f.* [from *free*.]
1. The state or quality of being free.
2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.
The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*
3. Generosity; liberality.
I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*
FREESCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay.
To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the

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time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *free-school* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies*.
 Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *free-school* in —shire, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift*.
FREESPOKEN. *adj.* [*free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.
 Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*.
FREESTONE. *n. f.* [*free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building.
Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward*.
 I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand.
 The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.
FREETHINKER. *n. f.* [*free* and *think*.] A libertine; a con-temner of religion.
 Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer*.
 Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity*.
FREEWILL. *n. f.* [*free* and *will*.]
 1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.
 We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke*.
 2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.
 I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezr. vii. 13*.
FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.
 All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Mac. ii. 11*.
TO FREEZE. *v. n.* *preter. froze*. [*crisen*, Dutch.]
 1. To be congealed with cold.
 The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation*.
 The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.
 2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.
 Orpheus with his lute made trees
 And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
 Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III*.
 Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
 And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden*.
TO FREEZE. *v. a.* *pret. froze*; *part. frozen* or *froze*.
 1. To congeal with cold.
 2. To kill by cold.
 When we both lay in the field,
 Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
 Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare's Richard III*.
 My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakespeare*.
 3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.
 I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
 That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet*.
 Death came on a main,
 And exercis'd below his iron reign;
 Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
 Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden*.
TO FREIGHT. *v. a.* *preter. freighted*; *part. freight*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]
 1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.
 The princes
 Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
 Freight with the ministers and instruments
 Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prologus*.
 Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
 Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;

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With one frail interposing plank to save
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Jura*.
Freighted with iron, from my native land
 I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i*.
 2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.
 I would
 Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
 It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
 The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
FREIGHT. *n. f.*
 1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.
 He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
 The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's En*.
 2. The money due for transportation of goods.
FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.
FREN. *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word wholly forgotten.
 But now from me his madding mind is start,
 And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
 And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
 So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Poet*.
FRENCH. *Chalk*. *n. f.*
French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill*.
French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood*.
TO FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [*from French*.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.
 They mistook nothing more in king Edward the Con-
 fessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire
 of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in
 foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains*.
 Has he familiarly disliked
 Your yellow starch, or said your doublet
 Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
FRENETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; *Φρενιτικός*; generally
 therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; distracted.
 He himself impotent,
 By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War*.
FRENZY. *n. f.* [*Φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetick*,
phrenetick, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind;
 alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching
 to madness.
 That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in
 him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakespeare's Mer. Wives of Windsor*.
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
 That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
 All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison's Cato*.
 Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another
 disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy
 or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent*.
FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd;
 concourse; assembly.
 The frequency of degree,
 From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare's Timon*.
 He, in full frequency bright
 Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Paradise Reg.*
FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]
 1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or
 done.
 Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would
 think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to
 many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its
 force and influence would be lost by the frequency of it. *Atterb.*
 2. Concourse; full assembly.
 Thou cam'st e're while into this senate: who
 Of such a frequency, so many friends
 And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
FREQUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]
 1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.
 An ancient and imperial city falls;
 The streets are fill'd with frequent funerals. *Dryden's En*.
 Frequent heres shall besiege your gates. *Pope*.
 2. Used often to practise any thing.
 Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, pro-
 vided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself
 hearty for the government. *Swift*.
 3. Full of concourse.
 Frequent and full. *Milton*.
TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequentia*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.]
 To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.
 Latter day,
 Finding in it fit ports for fishers trade,
 'Gan more the same frequent, and further to invade. *F. 2*.
 There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Sa-
 viour himself, and after him the apostles, frequented them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 11*.
 This fellow here, this thy creature,
 By night frequents my house. *Shakespeare's Timon*.
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At that time this land was known and frequented by the
 ships and vessels. *Bacon*.
 With tears
 Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
 Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
 Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. P. L.*
 To serve my friends, the senate I frequent;
 And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham*.
 That he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well re-
 ceived in it, is most undoubted. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface*.
FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [*from frequent*.] Convertible; acce-
 sible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.
 While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and
 his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat
 the more frequentable and less dangerous. *Sidney, b. ii*.
FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentativus*, French; *frequentativus*,
 Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the
 frequent repetition of an action.
FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [*from frequent*.] One who often resorts
 to any place.
 Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of
 churches. *Swift*.
FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequent*, Latin.] Often; commonly;
 not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times;
 manifold times.
 I could not, without much grief, observe how frequently
 both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and an-
 swers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation*.
FRESCO. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]
 1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or
 morning.
 Hellish sprites
 Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior*.
 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.
 Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
 A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope*.
FRESH. *adj.* [*friscus*, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]
 1. Cool; not rapid with heat.
 I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
 The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
 And draw thy water from the *fresh* spring. *Prior*.
 2. Not salt.
 They keep themselves unmixed with the salt water; so that,
 a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh*
 water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Deje. of the World*.
 3. New; not impaired by time.
 This second source of men, while yet but few,
 And while the dread of judgment past remain
 Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
 With some regard to what's just and right,
 Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii*.
 That love which first was fet, will first decay;
 Mine of a *fresh* date will longer stay. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
 4. In a state like that of recentness.
 We will revive those times, and in our memories
 Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water. *Denham*.
 With such a care
 As roses from their stalks we tear,
 When we would still preserve them new,
 And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller*.
 Thou sun, said I, fair light!
 And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay! *Milt. P. L.*
 5. Recent; newly come.
 Amidst the spirits Palinurus pres'd;
 Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden's En*.
 Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
 The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
 Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
 On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden*.
 6. Repaired from any loss or diminution.
 Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain,
 Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
 Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden*.
 7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.
 This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take or-
 der that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years,
 between fifty and threecore. *Bacon's holy War*.
 Two swains,
 Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope*.
 8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.
 Tell me,
 Hast thou beheld a *fresh* gentlewoman,
 Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakespeare*.
 It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured
 lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him
 soon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
 They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, inno-
 cent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator*.
 9. Brisk; strong; vigorous.
 As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder*.
 10. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.
 11. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

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FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.
 He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
 Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [*from fresh*.] To make fresh.
 Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
 In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson's Spring*.
TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.
 A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
 While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey*.
FRESHET. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.] A pool of fresh water.
 All fish from sea or shore,
 Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milt. Parad. Lost*.
FRESHLY. *adv.* [*from fresh*.]
 1. Coolly.
 2. Newly; in the former state renewed.
 The weeds of hereby being grown unto such ripeness as
 that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter often-
 times those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in
 the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less per-
 nicious than at the first. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42*.
 Then shall our names,
 Familiar in their mouth as household words,
 Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V*.
 They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon*.
 3. With a healthy look; ruddily.
 Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakespeare*.
FRESHNESS. *n. f.* [*from fresh*.]
 1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity.
 Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers
 pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their
 odour. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.
 For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can
 never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever
 weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South*.
 3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.
 The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness*
 of men. *Hayward*.
 4. Coolness.
 There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and
 gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they
 be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and
 making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon*.
 Say, if the please, the hither may repair,
 And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden's Aureng*.
 She laid her down to rest,
 And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
 To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison on Italy*.
 5. Ruddiness; colour of health.
 The secret venom, circling in her veins,
 Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating flains;
 Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
 And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville*.
 6. Freedom from fatness.
FRESHWATER. [*A compound word of fresh and water, used as*
an adjective.] Raw; unkill'd; unacquainted. A low term
 borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatize those who come
 first to sea as *freshwater* men or novices.
 The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen
 but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light
 account of the Turks. *Knolly's History of the Turks*.
FRET. *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is very doubtful:*
some derive it from fretan, to eat; others from fretan, to
adorn; some from fretre; Skimer more probably from fretre,
or the French fretiller: perhaps it comes immediately from
the Latin fratum.]
 1. A frith, or frath of the sea, where the water by confinement
 is always rough.
 Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of
 the sea, running between two shores. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.
 2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or
 other cause.
 The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the sur-
 face covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon
 the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its
 passage. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
 The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon
 the *fret*, discharges itself of all heterogeneous mixtures.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
 3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates
 the vibrations of the string.
 It requirerh good winding of a string before it will make
 any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go,
 the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
 The harp
 Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
 And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
 All founds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
 Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
 Choral or unison. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.
 They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two
 or

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- of three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute. *Grew's Cosmog. Sac. b. i.*
4. Work rising in protuberances.
- The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos. *Spettator, N^o. 414.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.
- Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
- Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
- Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets,
- As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
- The incred'ous Pheac, having yet
- Drank but one round, reply'd in sober fret. *Tate's Juven.*
- You, too weak the slightest loss to bear,
- Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juven.*
- Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;
- I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
- TO FRET. *v. a.* [from fret.]
1. To rub against any thing; to agitate violently.
- You may as well forbid the mourn'ing pines
- To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
- When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing.
- Drop them still upon one place,
- 'Till they have fretted us a pair of graves
- Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- In the banks of rivers, with the waining of the water,
- there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*
- Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always
- ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had
- done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty
- were not made to flick fast in the pitch, they would, by roll-
- ing up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it
- full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To hurt by attrition.
- The better part with Mary and with Ruth
- Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,
- And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
- No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away.
- It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev. xiii. 55.*
- The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
- Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields,
- And empty helms under his harrow found. *Hakewill.*
5. To form into raised work.
- Nor did there want
- Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
- The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
6. To variegate; to diversify.
- Yon grey lines,
- That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*
7. To make angry; to vex.
- Antony
- Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
- His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear
- Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I
- will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*
- Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass:
- therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*
- Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of
- them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- TO FRET. *v. n.*
1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
- No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabol-
- ical rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breasts,
- but that upon all occasions it will foam out at its foul mouth
- in slander and invective. *South's Sermons.*
- Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
- The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
- Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf. Summ.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded.
- Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put
- your gold therein, binding it close, and then hang it up: the
- fat armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham on Drawing.*
3. To make way by attrition.
- These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or fret
- into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to
- soft wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose,
- and fretted one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*
4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.
- They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of
- such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with
- angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*
- Helpless, what may it boot

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- To fret for anger, or for grief to moan. *Fairy Queen.*
- Their wounded steeds
- Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
- Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sb. H. V.*
- Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
- Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Sb. Macb.*
- His heart fretted against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*
- Hudibras fretting
- Conquest should be so long a getting,
- Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b. i. cant. 2.*
- He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
- He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryd.*
- How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
- In reverence to the lines of thirty-nine. *Pope.*
- FRETFUL. *adj.* [from fret.] Angry; peevish; in a state of
- vexation.
- Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
- And each particular hair to stand on end,
- Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
- Where's the king?
- Contending with the fretful elements;
- Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
- They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest;
- but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture
- of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- Are you positive and fretful?
- Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*
- FRETFULLY. *adv.* [from fretful.] Peevishly.
- FRETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.
- FRETTY. *adj.* [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.
- FRIABILITY. *n. f.* [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced
- to powder.
- Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities
- to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*
- FRIABLE. *adj.* [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Easily
- crumbled; easily reduced to powder.
- A spongy excrecence growth upon the roots of the lasec
- tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable,
- which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily
- crumbled or dissolved. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- FRIAR. *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious;
- a brother of some regular order.
- Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Sb. Rem. and Jul.*
- All the priests and friars in my realm,
- Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
- He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.
- Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Pres-
- byterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebel-
- lion. *Swift.*
- A friar would needs shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*
- FRIARLIKE. *adj.* [from friar.] Monastick; unkill'd in
- the world.
- Their friarlike general would the next day make one holy-
- day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thou-
- sand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Kneller's History.*
- FRIARLY. *adv.* [from friar and like.] Like a friar, or man un-
- taught in life.
- Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly,
- use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet
- have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*
- FRIARSCOWL. *n. f.* [from friar and cowl.] A plant.
- It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it
- differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.
- FRIARY. *n. f.* [from friar.] A monastery or convent of
- friars.
- FRIARY. *adj.* Like a friar.
- Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweet-
- ly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl
- in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*
- TO FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.
- Though cheats, yet more intelligible
- Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- FRIBBLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trisler.
- A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the woman, and
- dreads her consent. *Spettator, N^o. 288.*
- FRICASSEE. *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting
- chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them
- with strong sauce.
- Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
- Their finking cheese, and fricasy of frogs!
- He'd raise no tables, sing no flagrant lye,
- Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*
- FRICTION. *n. f.* [fricatio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one
- thing against another.
- Gentle friction draweth forth the nourishment, by making
- the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this friction I wish
- to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Refinuous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract
- vigorously, and most thereof without friction, as good hard
- wax,

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- wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the
- loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 4.*
- FRICTION. *n. f.* [frictio, Fr. frictio, from frico, Latin.]
1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
- Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and
- especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those
- parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made
- by heat, friction, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital
- motion? *Newton's Opt.*
2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body
- upon another.
- Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.
- Frications make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see
- both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw
- a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*
- FRI'DAY. *n. f.* [frige dæg, Saxon.] The sixth day of the
- week, so named of *Fryga*, a Saxon deity.
- An' the were not kin to me, he would be as fair on Friday
- as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
- For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
- And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*
- FRIEND. *n. f.* [friend, Dutch; friend, Saxon.] This word,
- with its derivatives, is pronounced *friends*, *friendly*: the *f* totally
- neglected.
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intima-
- cy: opposed to foe or enemy.
- Friends of my soul, you twain
- Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shaksp.*
- Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not
- abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*
- God's benison go with you, and with those
- That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shaksp.*
- Wonder not to see this foul extend
- The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend. *Dryden.*
2. One without hostile intentions.
- Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
- A friend.
- What friend? your name? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the
- language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.
- He's friends with Cæsar,
- In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shaksp.*
- My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
- Was then scarce friends with him. *Shak. King Lear.*
4. An attendant, or companion.
- The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
- His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. Favourer; one propitious.
- Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how
- she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation.
- Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Mat. xxii. 12.*
- What supports me, do'st thou ask?
- The confidence, friend, I have lost mine eyes o'erplay'd
- In liberty's defence. *Milton.*
- TO FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend;
- to countenance; to support.
- I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shaksp.*
- When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
- That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shaksp.*
- FRIENDLESS. *adj.* [from friend.]
1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance;
- destitute; forlorn.
- Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. *Shak. H. VIII.*
- Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as
- upon the friendless person. *South's Sermons.*
- To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
- Oh friendless and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
- To what new clime, what distant sky,
- Forsaken, friendless, will ye fly?
- Say, will ye bless the bleak Atlantick shore,
- Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*
2. FRIENDLESS MAN. The Saxon word for him whom we call
- an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's
- peace and protection, denied all help of friends.
- FRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from friendly.]
1. A disposition to friendship.
- Such a liking and friendliness as hath brought forth the
- effects. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence.
- Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friend-
- liness and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal
- health. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*
- FRIENDLY. *adj.* [from friend.]
1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; fa-
- vourable; benevolent.
- They gave them thanks, desiring them to be friendly still
- unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*
- Thou to mankind
- Be good, and friendly still, and oft return! *Milton's P. Lost.*
- How art thou
- To me so friendly grown about the rest
- Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

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- Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
- And guide the prosperous mariner
- With everlasting beams of friendly light. *Prior.*
2. Disposed to union.
- Like friendly colours found our hearts unite,
- And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogeneal.
- Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone
- In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
- Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
- To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*
- FRIENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance
- of kindness.
- Here between the armies,
- Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
- That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
- Of our reft'ed love and amity. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
- FRIENDSHIP. *n. f.* [friendchap, Dutch.]
1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.
- There is little friendship in the world, and least of all be-
- tween equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is,
- is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may com-
- prehend the one the other. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
- He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship
- with the favourites. *Clarendon.*
- My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
- If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. Highest degree of intimacy.
- His friendships, still to few confin'd,
- Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*
3. Favour; personal kindness.
- Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by friendship,
- and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*
4. Affiance; help.
- Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
- Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
- Repose you there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.
- We know those colours which have a friendship with each
- other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together
- those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*
- FRIEZE. *n. f.* [drap de frieze, French.] A coarse warm
- cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.
- If all the world
- Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
- Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
- The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*
- The captive Germans, of gigantick size,
- Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze. *Dryd. Pers.*
- He could no more live without his frieze coat than without
- his skin. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 102.*
- See how the double nation lies,
- Like a rich coat with skirts of frieze;
- As if a man, in making poetries,
- Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*
- FRIEZE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which
- FRIZE. } separates the architrave from the cornice; of which
- there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harr.*
- No jutting frieze,
- Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
- Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*
- Nor did there want
- Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures grav'n;
- The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
- Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part,
- having a particular genius for friezes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- FRIEZED. *adj.* [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.
- FRIEZELIKE. *adj.* [frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze.
- I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, some-
- times with an entire headpiece and a little frieze-like tower,
- running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a
- mask for the face only. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- FRI'GAT. *n. f.* [frigate, French; fragata, Italian.]
1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed
- frigats.
- The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled
- in certain frigats. *Raleigh's Apology.*
- On high-raised decks the haughty Belgians ride,
- Beneath whose shade our humble frigats go. *Dryden.*
2. Any small vessel on the water.
- Behold the water work and play
- About her little frigate, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*
- FRIGIFICATION. *n. f.* [frigus and facio, Latin.] The act of
- making cold.
- TO FRIGHT. *v. a.* [frughtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to
- disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt.
- The herds
- Were strongly clam'rous in the frighted fields. *Shak. H. IV.*
- Nor exile or danger can fright a brave spirit,
- With innocence guarded,
- With virtue rewarded,
- I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden's Albin.*
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The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in grofs, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*
 Whence glaring off with many a broaden'd orb,
 He *frights* the nations. *Thomson's Autumn.*
FRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror.
 You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
 May think I broke all hospitable laws,
 To bear you from your palace-yard by might, *Dryden.*
 And put your noble person in a *fright*.
TO FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to flock with dread.
 The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infect the wood. *Prior.*
FRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.
 Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
 Thy schooldays *frightful*, desolate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*
 Without aid you durst not undertake
 This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æn.*
FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly.
 This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*
 Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.
 Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
 Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*
FRIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terror.
FRIGID. *adj.* [from *frigidus*, Latin.] Cold; without warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.
 In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
 Without warmth of affection.
 Impotent; without warmth of body.
 Dull; without fire of fancy.
 If justice Phillip's covetous head
 Some *frigid* rhymes disburles,
 They shall like Persian tales be read,
 And glad both babes and nurles. *Swift.*
FRIGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *frigiditas*, Latin.] Coldness; want of warmth.
 Dulness; want of intellectual fire.
 Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 9.*
 Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
 Want of corporeal warmth.
 The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity which is necessary to so fierce an intentness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville's Sci. c. 14.*
 Coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRIGIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.
FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [from *frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. A word used in science.
Frigerific atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*
TO FRILL. *v. a.* [from *friller*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*
FRINGE. *n. f.* [from *fringe*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
 Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness.
 The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,
 And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*
 The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*
TO FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.
 Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, refilled the sun's darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax, Stan. 14.*
 Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,
 My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*
FRIPPERER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
FRIPPERY. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French; *frippieria*, Italian.] The place where old cloaths are sold.
 Oh, oh, monster, we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Drivina to play their after-game. *Hawel's Vocal Porrejt.*

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2. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.
 Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
 Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit;
 From brocade is become so bold a thief,
 As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnson.*
 The fighting-place now searments rage supply,
 And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*
 Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*
TO FRISK. *v. n.* [from *frizzare*, Italian.] To leap; to skip.
 Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *LeStrange's Fables.*
 Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*
 2. To dance in frolic or gaiety.
 We are as twinn'd lamb, that did *frisk* i' th' sun,
 And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
 Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
 The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 About them *frisking* play'd
 All beasts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
 A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *LeStrange.*
 Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
 Then serve their fury with the rushing male. *Dryd. Virgil.*
 So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
 And beafts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryd.*
 Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
 The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd. *Addison.*
 Those merry blades,
 That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*
 Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
 Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
 To catch a monkey by a wile,
 The mimic animal amuse;
 They place before him gloves and shoes;
 Which when the brute puts awkward on,
 All his agility is gone:
 In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
 The huntmen seize the grinning prize! *Swift.*
FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.
 Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
 Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
 All new fashions be pleasant to me:
 Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
 What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Camden.*
FRISKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.
FRISKY. *adj.* [from *frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.
FRIT. *n. f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Dict.*
FRITH. *n. f.* [from *frithum*, Latin.]
 1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough.
 What desolate madman then would venture o'er
 The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore? *Dryd. Virg.*
 Batavian fleets
 Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
 That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*
 2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.
 The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopp'd from issuing out again. *Carew.*
FRITILLARY. *n. f.* [from *frutillaire*, French.] A plant.
 The flower consists of six leaves, and is of the bell-shaped lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the most part, chequered: the style of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, and filled with flat seeds, lying in a double row: the root consists of two fleshy knobs, for the most part semi-globular, betwixt which arises the flower-stalk. *Miller.*
FRITINANCY. *n. f.* [from *fritinnie*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.
 The note or *fritinnancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FRITTER. *n. f.* [from *fritture*, French.]
 1. A small piece cut to be fried.
 Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;
 Let Slut have one pancake for company sake. *Tuff. Hubb.*
 2. A fragment; a small piece. *Senle*

FRG

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English! *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The ancient errant knights
 Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
 And cut whole giants into *fritters*;
 To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 3. A cheese-cake; a wigg.
TO FRITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
 2. To break into small particles or fragments.
 Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
 My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
 Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Dunciad.*
 How prologues into prefaces decay,
 And the notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope's Dunciad.*
FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [from *frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.
 It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such had as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*
 These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*
 She tam'd the brinded lioness,
 And spotted mountain pard; but let at nought
 The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*
 Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,
 Will be of serious consequence to you,
 When they have made you once ridiculous. *Rescramon.*
 All the impeachments in Greece and Rome seem to have agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the surmises, whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*
 I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbutnot.*
FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.
FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.
TO FRIZLE. *v. a.* [from *friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.
 Th' humble shrub
 And bush, with *friz'd* hair implicit. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 They *friz'd* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill.*
 I doff'd my shoe, and swear
 Therein I spy'd this yellow *friz'd* hair. *Gay's Pastorals.*
FRIZLER. *n. f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.
FRIZ. *n. f.* [from *friza*, Saxon.]
 1. Backward; regrettively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *friz*, backward and forward.
 The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, *to* and *friz*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spens.*
 As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,
 Now *to*, now *friz*, before th' autumnal blast,
 Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.
 They turn round like grindstones,
 Which they dig out *friz'd* the delves,
 For their bairns bread, wives and selves. *Ben. Johnson.*
FROCK. *n. f.* [from *frac*, French.]
 1. A dress; a coat.
 That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
 That to the use of actions fair and good,
 He likewise gives a *frack* or livery,
 That aptly is put on. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Chalybeate temper'd steel, and *frack* of mail
 Adamantine proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 129.*
 2. A kind of close coat for men.
 I strip my body of my shepherd's *frack*. *Dryden.*
 3. A kind of gown for children.
FRG. *n. f.* [from *friga*, Saxon.]
 1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.
 Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frg*, the toad, the toad-pole.
 Aulter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend *frgs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
 2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.
FRGEBIT. *n. f.* [from *frig* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
FRGESH. *n. f.* [from *frig* and *sh*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
FRGGRASS. *n. f.* [from *frig* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.
FRGLETTUCE. *n. f.* [from *frig* and *lettuce*.] A plant.
FRGISE. *n. f.* [from the French *freisser*, as the pancake is crisped

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or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.
FROLICK. *adj.* [from *vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.
 We fairies, that do run
 By the triple Hecate's team,
 From the presence of the sun,
 Following darkness like a dream,
 Now are *frolick*. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*
 Whether, as some fages sing,
 The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
 Zephyr with Aurora playing,
 As he met her once a Maying;
 There on beds of violets blue,
 And fresh-blown roses walth'd in dew,
 Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
 So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*
 Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,
 Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
 At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*
 The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*
FROLICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a slight of whim and levity.
 He would be at his *frolick* once again,
 And his pretensions to divinity. *Rescramon.*
 Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*
 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
 Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*
TO FROLICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.
 Then to her new love let her go,
 And deck her in golden array;
 Be finest at ev'ry fine show,
 And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*
FROLICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily; wildly.
FROLICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.
FROLICKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *frolicksome*.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.
FROLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.] With wild gaiety.
FROM. *prep.* [from *fram*, Saxon and Scottish.]
 1. Away; noting privation.
 Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
 Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*
 In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
 And took him trembling *from* his sov'reign's side. *Dryden.*
 Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
 A two-edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*
 2. Noting reception.
 What time would spare *from* steel receives its date. *Pope.*
 3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.
 Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
 From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore's Creation.*
 The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*
 Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*
 4. Noting transmission.
 The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Noting abstraction; vacation from.
 I shall find time
 From this enormous state, and seek to give
 Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 6. With *to* following; noting succession.
 These motions we must examine *from* first to last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*
 He bid her *from* time to time be comforted. *Addis. Spectat.*
 7. Out of; noting emission.
 When the most high
 Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
 Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
 Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryd. Æn.*
 8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.
 If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be found and perfect.
 This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South's Sermons.*
 9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.
 The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge.—How now, Fluellen, canst thou *from* the bridge? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 10. Out of; noting extraction.
 From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
 Of poor descent; Acetes is my name. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*
 11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.
 You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
 From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*
 David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson's Sermon 4.*
 We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;
 Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*
 Relaxations

FRO

- Relaxations from plenitude is cured by spare diet, and from any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbutnot on Alim.*
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of anything. They who believe that the praises which arise from valour are superiour to those which proceed from any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.* What entertainment can be raised from so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.* 'Tis true from force the strongest titles spring. *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. Noting distance. His regiment lies half a mile at least South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
14. Noting separation or recession. To die by thee, were but to die in jest; From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Sh. H. VI.* By the sacred radiance of the sun, The mysteries of Hecate, and the night; By all the operations of the orbs, From whom we do exist, and cease to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start, The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart, Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryd. Virg.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance. From jealousy's tormenting strife, For ever be thy bosom free. *Prior.*
16. At a distance. Noting absence. Our father he hath writ, to hath our sister, Of differences, which I best thought it fit To answer from our home. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
17. Noting derivation. I lay the deep foundations of a wall, And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. Since. Noting distance from the past. The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains from the creation. *Raleigh's History of the World.* I had, from my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 997.* The other had been trained up from his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon, b. viii.* The milk of tygers was his infant food, Taught from his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.* Were there, from all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
19. Contrary to. Any thing so overdone is from the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.* Do not believe, That from the sense of all civility, I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakespeare.* Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break? Or must we read you quite from what we speak, And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. Thrice from the ground she leap'd. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*
21. From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, from above, from the parts above; from below, from the places below; of which some are here exemplified.
22. From above. He, which gave them from above such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom from above, to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.* No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound, When, from above, a more than mortal sound Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn. b. viii.*
23. From afar. Light demilances from afar they throw. *Dryden's Æn.*
24. From beneath. With whirlwinds from beneath the toils'd ship, And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Virgil.* An arm arises of the Stygian flood, Which, breaking from beneath with bellowing sound, Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*
25. From behind. See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air, And joyful ages from behind, in crowding ranks appear. *Dry.*
26. From far. The train, proceeding on their way, From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden's Æn.*
27. From high. Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high. *Dryd.*
28. From thence. Here from is superfluous. In the necessary differences which arise from thence, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and from hence have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*
29. From whence. From is here superfluous.

FRO

- While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight, His daily vision, and his dream by night, Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye, From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope's Statius.*
30. From where. From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods, Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendent woods, Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyssey.*
31. From without. When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pieced from without. *Bacon.* If native power prevail not, shall I doubt To seek for needful succour from without. *Dryden's Æn.*
32. From is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case. From amidst. Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes, Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose; And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies, And, from amidst the waves, with equal glory rise. *Addison.*
34. From among. Here had new begun My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide Up hither, from among the trees appear'd, Prefence divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
35. From beneath. My worthy wife our arms mislaid, And from beneath my head my sword convey'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
36. From beyond. There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from beyond Jordan. *Mat. iv. 25.*
37. From forth. Young Aretus, from forth his bridal bow'r, Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour, And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
38. From off. The sea being constrained to withdraw from off certain tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of it. *Woodw.* Knights, unhors'd, may rise from off the plain, And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*
39. From out. The king with angry threatnings from out a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death. *Sidney, b. ii.* And join thy voice unto the angel-quire, From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.* Now shake, from out thy fruitful breast, the seeds Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.* Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways The freezing North and hyperborean seas, Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden.*
40. From out of. Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
41. From under. He, though blind of sight, Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite, With inward eyes illuminated, His fiery virtue rous'd From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milton's Agonistes.*
42. From within. From within The broken bowels, and the bloated skin, A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.* Fromward. *prop.* [from and towards, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*. As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went forward fromward his death. *Sidney.* The common horizontal needle is continually varying towards East and West; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or fromwards the zenith. *Cheyne's Phil. Prime.*
- FRONTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *frons*, Lat., and *ferre*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Diæ.*
- FRONT. *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]
1. The face. His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.* They stand not front to front, but each doth view The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue. *Creech's Manilius.* The patriot virtues that defend thy thought, Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow. *Thomson.*
2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened front; a fierce front. This is the usual sense.
3. The face as opposed to an enemy. His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel's C. W.*
4. The part or place opposed to the face.

FRO

- The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in front, and from the galleys that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*
5. The van of an army. 'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left, A dreadful interval! and front to front Presented, flood in terrible array. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. The forefront of any thing, as of a building. Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the front; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the front. *Bacon, Essay 46.* Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should so respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
- The prince approach'd the door, Possess'd the porch, and on the front above He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.* One fixes the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
7. The most conspicuous part or particular. To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. You four shall front them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.* Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with easy groans. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or fronted with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Eaton's Essays.* I shall front thee, like some staring ghost, With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. To stand opposed or over against any place or thing. The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to front the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*
- To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost. I front but in that file, Where others tell steps with me. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- FRONTAL. *n. f.* [from *frontale*, Lat. *frontal*, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnotics. *Quincy.* We may apply intercepts upon the temples of mankind: frontals may also be applied. *Wise's Surgery.* The torpedo, being alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as frontals in phrenies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
- FRONTATED. *adj.* [from *front*, Latin.] In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to *cupated*, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*
- FRONTBOX. *n. f.* [from *front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. How vain are all these glories, all our pains, Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains! That men may say, when we the frontbox grace, Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock.*
- FRONTED. *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. Part fronted brigades form. *Milton.*
- FRONTIER. *n. f.* [from *frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country. Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those frontiers about him. *Spenser on Ireland.* I upon my frontiers here Keep residence, That little which is left so to defend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- FRONTIER. *adj.* Bordering. A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds, Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds. *Addison.*
- FRONTISPIECE. *n. f.* [from *frons*, Latin; *spicius*, Lat. *spicius*, Fr.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. With frontispiece of diamond and gold Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.* Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece? *Locke.* The frontispiece of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison on Italy.*
- FRONTLESS. *adj.* [from *front*.] Without blushes; without shame; without diffidence. These frontless men, we follow'd from afar, Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd. Iliad.* For vice, though frontless and of harden'd face, Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

FRO

- Strike a bluish through frontless battery. *Pope.*
- FRONTLET. *n. f.* [from *front*, Latin; *frontlet*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. *Deutr. vi. 8.* To the forehead frontlets were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wise's Surgery.*
- FRONTROOM. *n. f.* [from *front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forefront of the house. If your shop stands in an eminent street, the frontrooms are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the frontroom shallow. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*
- FRERE. *adj.* [from *frere*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of Milton. The parching air Burns frere, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milt. P. L.*
- FRORNE. *adj.* [from *fror*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete. O, my heart-blood is well nigh frorne I feel, And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- FROST. *n. f.* [from *frost*, Saxon.]
1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honours thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, And when he thinks, good ealy morn, full surely His greatness is a ripening, nips his root, And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.* When the frost seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *Saunders's Sermons.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. Behold the groves that shine with silver frost, Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope's Winter.*
- FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [from *frost* and *bitten*.] Nipped or withered by the frost. The leaves, gathered somewhat before they are too much frostbitten, make excellent mattresses. *Mortimer.*
- FROSTED. *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. The rich brocaded silk unfold, Where rising flowers grow stiff with frost'd gold. *Gay.*
- FROSTILY. *adv.* [from *frost*.]
1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection. Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FROSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.
- FROSTNAIL. *n. f.* [from *frost* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoe, that it may pierce the ice. The claws are frait only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with frostnails. *Grew's Cymol.*
- FROSTWORK. *n. f.* [from *frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. By nature shap'd to various figures, those The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose; The snowy fleece and curious frostwork these, Produce the dew, and these the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*
- FROSTY. *adj.* [from *frost*.]
1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed, For all the frosty nights that I have watch'd, Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.* The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Eaton.* A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one frosty morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*
2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage. What a frosty spirited rogue is this! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. Where is loyalty? If it be banish'd from the frosty head, Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak. H. VI.*
- FROTH. *n. f.* [from *froth*, Danish and Scottish.]
1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. His hideous tail then hurried he about, And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs Of his froth foamy feed. *Fairy Queens, b. i. cant. 11.* When wind expirith from under the sea, as it causeth some rebounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of froth. *Bacon's Nat. History.* Surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew; Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton's Pa. Reg.* The useless froth swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glazv. Sceff. c. 9.*

FRO

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*
They were the froth my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let
water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a froth;
and after that froth has stood a little, there will appear, to one
that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the
surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far
off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another,
the whole froth will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.
Newton's Opt.
A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting
the loose froth about his mouth and his bridle; and after many
unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in
a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the co-
lours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one
bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill
in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being froth,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tull. Husb.*
To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out
spume; to generate spume.
He frets within, froths treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
FROTHLY. *adv.* [from frothy.]
1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.
FROTHY. *adj.* [from froth.]
1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.
The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and
clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some
gummy, as cherries; and some frothy, as elms. *Bacon.*
Behold a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*
2. Soft; not solid; wafting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that
bathing should make them frothy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the frothy vanity of dis-
course that commonly attends these pompous entertainments?
What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and
virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable 185.*
Though the principles of religion were never so clear and
evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy
men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be
abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a distemper,
in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.
Skinner and Ainsworth.
To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fizzle or curl the
hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in
contempt.
Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*
Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin,
or an overflaring frounced head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and frounc'd as was the wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*
FROUZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; foetid; musty.
Petticoats in frouzy heaps.
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A frouzy dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*
FROWARD. *adj.* [from froward, Saxon.] Peevish; ungo-
vernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to toward.
The froward pain of mine own heart made me so delight
to punish him, whom I esteem'd the chiefest let in the
way. *Sidney.*
She's not froward, but modest as the dove: *Shakespeare.*
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.
Whole ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*
Time moveth so round, that a froward retention of custom
is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay 25.*
'Tis with froward men, and froward fashions too, as 'tis
with froward children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than
by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*
They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common
use and experience of rocking froward children in cradles.
Temple.
FROWARDLY. *adv.* [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly in the way
of his heart. *Is. lvii. 17.*

FRU

FROWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from froward.] Peevishness; perversi-
ness.
How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother? how
many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he
put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*
We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and frowardness of age. *Addis. Cat.*
FROWER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving
tool.
A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tull. Husb.*
To FROWN. *v. a.* [from frown, old French, to wrinkle. *Skin-
ner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to
wrinkles; to look stern.
Say, that the frowns; I'll say, the looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*
They chafe their magistrates;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
How now, daughter, what makes that frown on? You
are too much of late frown'd.
—Thou wait a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to
care for her frowning. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Heroes in animated marble frown.
Pope.
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below. *Pope.*
FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of
displeasure.
Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable
exploit win again her favour. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*
FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of
displeasure.
What, look'd he frowningly?
—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*
FROWY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used;
but instead of it frouzy.
But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the frowy fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.
Against whom was the fine frozen knight, frozen in despair;
but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furni-
ture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see anything
that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*
How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden's Ann.*
Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, illues forth
T' invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*
A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet attire.
Dryden's Flower and Leaf.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Who this professes, *Pope.*
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.
Fru'ctiferous. *adj.* [from fructifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ains.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [from fructify, French.] To make fruit-
ful; to fertilize.
The legal levies the sovereign raises, are as vapours which
the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to fructify
the earth. *Houel's Vocal Forgi.*
Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and fructifies the earth. *Granville.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh
the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage;
and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and
heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Haker.*
Thus would there nothing fructify, either near or under
them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
FRUCTIFICATION. *n. s.* [from fructify.] The act of causing
or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.
That the lap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the
plant in a capacity of fructification, he that hath beheld how
many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath
scarcely reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [from fructu, Fr. from fructify.] Fruitful;
fertile; impregnating with fertility.
Here to the fight
Apples of price, and plenteous heaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound! *Phillips.*
FRUGAL

FRU

FRUGAL. *adj.* [from frugal, Latin; frugal, Fr.] Thrifty; spar-
ing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.
If through mists he shoots his tullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drifling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*
FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from frugal.] Parsimoniously; sparingly;
thriftily.
Mean time young Pafimond his marriage press'd,
And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun.
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*
FRUGALITY. *n. s.* [from frugal, French; frugalitas, Lat.]
Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.
As for the general sort of men, frugality may be the cause
of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing
for one's drink.
Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you
In this frugality of your praises, some things I cannot
omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impos-
sible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without
entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [from frugifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit.
FRUIT. *n. s.* [from fructus, Latin; frucht, Welsh; fruit, French.]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are con-
tained.
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that fruit forbid,
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*
3. Production.
The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness,
and truth. *Ez. v. 9.*
4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.
Canst thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swell'd bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories?
Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit
will they be to posterity?
Another fruit, from considering things in themselves,
will be, that each man may pursue his thoughts in that me-
thod which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing,
and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*
6. The effect or consequence of any action.
She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she
was pale, when she remembered the fruits of denying. *Sidney.*
They shall eat of the fruit of their own way. *Prov. i. 31.*
If I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labour. *Philip.*
FRUITAGE. *n. s.* [from fruitage, French.] Fruit collectively;
various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-
ers and fruitage for the garnishing of their work? *More.*
FRUITBEARER. *n. s.* [from fruit and bearer.] That which
produces fruit.
Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected with the
measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [from fruit and bear.] Having the quality
of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another,
as fruitbearing trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*
FRUITERER. *n. s.* [from fruitier, French.] One who trades in
fruit.
I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind
Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Walnuts the fruiterer's hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*
FRUITERY. *n. s.* [from fruitier, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small fertility
Exempt from ill, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
FRUITFUL. *adj.* [from fruit and full.]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.
If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life
than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual ab-
sence. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next. *Shakespeare.*

FRU

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Into her womb convey sterility.
I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the
damsels fruitful. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*
FRUITFULY. *adv.* [from fruitful.]
1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space, did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*
2. Plenteously; abundantly.
You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will
want not, time and place will be fruitful offered. *Shakespeare.*
FRUITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from fruitful.]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.
Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of
the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing,
that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
2. The quality of being prolifick.
The goddess, present at the match she made,
So blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*
3. Exuberant abundance.
The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour will help
the contrary: I will like a'd praise some things in a young
writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate
him for. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
FRUITGROVES. *n. s.* [from fruit and groves.] Shades, or close
plantations of fruit trees.
The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the fruitgroves? *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*
FRUITION. *n. s.* [from fruor, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession;
pleasure given by possession or use.
Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with fruition
of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance
of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estima-
tion. *Hooker, b. i.*
I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices
in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his
body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition
destroyed. *Keger's Sermons.*
Wit once, like beauty, without art or dreis,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
Till by fruition, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granov.*
FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing;
having the power of enjoyment.
To what our longings for fruitive or experimental know-
ledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven
to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*
FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from fruit.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.
The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could
not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as
high as the trees, and was fruitless. *Raleigh's History.*
2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.
O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys to fruitless are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*
Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here 't excels. *Milt. P. L.*
3. Without offspring.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren scepter in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from fruitless.] Vainly; idly; unpro-
fitably.
After this fruit curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, and confidence
blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd
What friend the priests by those words design'd. *Dryden.*
FRUIT-TIME. *n. s.* [from fruit and time.] The Autumn; the time
for gathering fruit.
FRUITTREES. *n. s.* [from fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind
whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
Lady,

FRY

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops. *Shakespeare.*
They took strong cities, possessed houses full of all goods,
wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and fruit-trees in abundance. *Neb. ix. 25.*
All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Wallr.*
FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Diſt.*
FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsw.*
TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *frusher*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hammer.*
I like thy armour well;
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*
FRUSTRANEUS. *adj.* [from *frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.
Their attempts being so frustraneous, and the demonstrations to the contrary so peripetuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuously and piously disposed, should be so partially and zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
He timely withdraws his frustraneous baffled kindnesse, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*
TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustrare*, Latin; *frustrer*, Fr.]
1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrate. *Hooker, b. i.*
I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my seeming. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*
Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Lest.*
2. To make null; to nullify.
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such conveyances. *Spenser.*
Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And frustrate'd the conquest fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.
He is drown'd
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our frustrate search on land. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise frustrate. *Raleigh's History.*
All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. Null; void.
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become frustrate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [from *frustratio*, Latin, from *frustrare*.] Disappointment; defeat.
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*
FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing.
FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.
Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*
FRUSTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
FRY. *n. f.* [from *frye*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]
1. The swarm of little fishes juſt produced from the spawn.
They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*
Forthwith the founts and seas, each creek and bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals

FUE

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry. *L'Eſtrange.*
So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, 't attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. *Dryd.*
2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horicboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I hem before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens founding timbrels fung. *Fairy Queen.*
Draw me no confellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*
The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*
FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.
He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO FRY. *v. a.* [from *frigo*, Lat. *fryio*, Welsh; *frijick*, Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
TO FRY. *v. n.*
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.
2. To suffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*
3. To melt with heat.
Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with fugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toast'd, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the hoar,
That course he steer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.
FRYING-PAN. *n. f.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the fire.
We understand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse. *L'Eſtrange.*
A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the twinkling of a brass kettle or a fryingpan. *Addison's Spectator.*
TO FRY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat.
It is generally written *ſok*. See *Fon*.
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been juſt off and juſt off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy.
FUCATED. *adj.* [from *fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised by false show.
FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.
Women chat
Of fucus this, and fucus that. *En. Johnson.*
Those who paint for debauchery should have the fucus pulled off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*
TO FUDGLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.
Earnest brimming bowls
Leave every soul the table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet. *Thomſ. Autumn*
TO FUDGLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.
Men, we see, will be whoring and fuddling on still. *L'Eſtr.*
FUEL. *n. f.* [from *ſeu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.
This shall be with burning and fuel of fire. *If. ix. 5.*
This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with. *Shak. H. VI.*
Mow'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;
And as the fuel ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Pri.*
TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combustible matter.
And yet the cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is,
To fuel ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*
Never,

FUG

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame *Cowley.*
The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon's Autumn.*
2. To ſore with firing.
Some are plainly economical, as that the ſeat be well watered, and well fuel'd. *Watſon's Architecture.*
FUELLE-MORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*.
Fuellemorte colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*
FUGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGACITY. *n. f.* [from *fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
Spirits and ſalts, which, by their fugacity, colour, ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and foot. *Boyle.*
2. Uncertainty; inſtability.
FUGA. *interj.* [perhaps from *ſeu*.] An expreſſion of abhorrence.
A very filthy fellow: how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fughe*, how he ſtinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*
FUGITIVE. *adj.* [from *fugit*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugitive idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop no where. *Locke.*
Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking: fugitive theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.
The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*
4. Flying; running from danger.
Willſt yet with Partian blood thy ſword is warm,
The fugitive Partians follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The Trojan chief
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall. *Milton.*
5. Flying from duty; falling off.
Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears? *Clariffa.*
6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.
It was the moſt malicious ſuſmiſe that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyſician. *Watſon.*
FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.
Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all fugitives are of that condition. *Bacon's Eſſay 8.*
Back to thy puniſhment,
False fugitive! and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Left with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
We underſtand by ſome fugitives that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*
2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.
There are alſo in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies; and converſe and are confederates with other traitors and fugitives, which are there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fugitives. *Dryden.*
FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitivus*.]
1. Volatility; fugacity.
That divers ſalts, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the fugitiveneſs of ſalt and of hartſhorn aſcending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*
2. Inſtability; uncertainty.
FUGUE. *n. f.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*
The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in loſy fugues; or through the whole ſymphony artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton on Education.*
His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,

FUL

Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*
FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [from *fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.
The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the center or fulciment. *Wilkins.*
TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [from *ful* and *fill*.]
1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.
Six gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtapes,
And correſpondive and fulfilling bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida, Prolog.*
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. *Acts xiii. 27.*
The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears fulfill'd her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To answer any purpose or design.
Here nature ſeems fulfill'd in all her ends. *Milt. P. Lest.*
4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.
If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whole ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires fulfill,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*
5. To answer any law by obedience.
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. *Ro. xiii. 10.*
This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleaſ'd, declar'ſt thy will
Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliſs. *Milton's Par. Lest.*
FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [from *ful* and *fraught*.] Fully ſtored.
Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the fulf-raught man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome ſuſpicion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
FULGENCY. *n. f.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Diſt.*
FULGENT. *adj.* [from *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazling; exquisitely bright.
As from a cloud, his fulgent head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The illumination is not ſo bright and fulgent as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *More's Divine Dial.*
FULGID. *adj.* [from *fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazling.
FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgidus*.] Splendour; dazling glitter. *Diſt.*
FULGOUR. *n. f.* [from *fulgor*, Latin.]
1. Splendour; dazling brightneſs like that of lightning.
Glow-worms alive project a luſtre in the dark; which fulgour, notwithstanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*
When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual fulgour, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*
FULGURATION. *n. f.* [from *fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.
FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hammer.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and Fulham's hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shak. Lear.*
FULIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *fuliginex*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; ſmoky.
The leaf of burrage hath an excellent ſpirit to repreſs the fuliginous vapours of dufky melancholy, and ſo cure madneſs. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies. *Howel.*
FULMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which *Skinner* obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *ſteat*.] A kind of ſtinking ferret.
The ſiebat, the fulmart, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*
FULL. *adj.* [from *fulle*, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void.
Better is an handful with quietneſs than both the hands full with travel and vexation of ſpirit. *Ecl. iv. 6.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but full of warfuleſs. *Sidney.*
You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty and full of view. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, are full of inconvenience; for they taint buſineſs through want of ſecreſy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Eſſay 49.*
In that ſweet ſeaſon, as in bed I lay,
9 Y
I turn'd

FUL

I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though full of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*
He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd
about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms. *Grave.*
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.
Full of days was he;
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; faginated; fat.
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a
fall, the wound inflamed. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
5. Saturated; fated.
I am full of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isa. i. 11.*
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before
it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on de-
cayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.
Water diggeth a full meal sooner than any other liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity
as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*
The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the
world full assurance of another life. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*
9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed. *Genesis.*
After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow
them to drink as they please; but gallop them full speed, to
warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our lan-
guage or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller
than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading
of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*
Should a man go about with never so set study to describe
such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which
is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few
words, so fit and proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know to full a voice issue from so empty a heart;
but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest
sound. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises
in the same more full and resounding. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line. *Pope.*
12. Mature; perfect.
In the Sultanry of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over fa-
milies of free men; and much like were the case, if you sup-
pose a nation, where the custom were that after full age the
sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of their pos-
sessions. *Bacon's Holy War.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morn-
ing, he felt his legs faulter. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter, or a full stop.
Therewith he ended, making a full point of a hearty
figh. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
Till about the end of the third century, I do not remem-
ber to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a
full face: they always appear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*
FULL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the full. *Shak. Henry VI.*
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well,
and preserved the dignity of it to the full. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the foremen-
tioned authors to the full. *Dryden's Preface to Clemenens.*
Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the full
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iii.*
If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the full
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Criticism.*
2. The highest state or degree.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
3. The whole; the total.
The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at full. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FUL

But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*
4. The state of being full.
When I had fed them to the full. *Jer. v. 7.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes
a perfect orb.
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the
full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*
FULL. *adv.*
1. Without abatement.
In the unity of place they are full as scrupulous; for many
of their critics limit to that very spot of ground where the
play is supposed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poets.*
A modest blush he wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. *Dryden.*
The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all
his care; but the hasty critic, who judges on a view, is full
as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface.*
Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryd. Virg. Poet.*
2. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth
to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could
not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufignoy.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm arifeth of the Stygian flood. *Addison on Italy.*
Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A whole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addison, Ovid.*
4. Directly.
He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*
He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*
At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden's En.*
5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or
strengthen their signification.
Why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *F. 2.*
I was set at work
Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mar. vii. 9.*
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
You full little think that you must be the beginner of the
discourse yourself. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*
Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*
Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryden.*
There is a perquisite full as honest, by which you have the
best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*
FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing ar-
rived at its highest state, or utmost degree.
FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [full and blown.]
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.
My glories are past danger; they're full-blown:
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denb. Sophy.*
My full-blown youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden's Juven.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And fleers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [full and bottom.] Having a large
bottom.
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having
paw'd a new suit of cloaths and a full-bottomed wig for a sum
of money. *Guardian, No. 166.*
FULL-EARED. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er full-ear'd corn, or torrents raging course. *Denham.*
FULL-EYED. [full and eye.] Having large prominent
eyes.
FULL-FE'D. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope's Dunciad.*
FULL-LADEN. [full and laden.] Laden 'till there can be no
more.
It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel pro-
mises should flop down, like fruit upon a full-laden bough,
to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

FULL-SPREAD.

FUL

FULL-SPREAD. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost ex-
tent.
How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavingering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*
FULL-SUMMED. [full and summ'd.] Complete in all its parts.
The time was that the cedar stretch'd forth his imperial
branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the
king of birds nest'd within his leaves, thick feather'd, and
with full-summed wings fastening his talons East and West;
but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howell's 1st Ec. Forest.*
TO FULL. *v. a.* [full, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its
oil or grease.
FULLAGE. *n. f.* [from full.] The money paid for fulling or
cleansing cloth.
FULLER. *n. f.* [full, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse
cloth.
The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
His raiment became thinning, exceeding white as snow; so
as no fuller on earth can whiten them. *Mar. ix. 3.*
FULLERS EARTH. *n. f.*
Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and
unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown
colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and
generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest
fullers earth is dug in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
The fullers earth of England is very various, and it very
much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which
is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations
in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward on Fossils.*
FULLERY. *n. f.* [from fuller.] The place where the trade of
a fuller is exercised.
FULLINGMILL. *n. f.* [full and mill.] A mill where the water
raises hammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleansed.
By large hammers, like those used for paper and fulling-
mills, they beat their hemp. *Morimer.*
FULLY. *adv.* [from full.]
1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.
There are many graces for which we may not cease
hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but ne-
ver come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore,
when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have
their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final sa-
tisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 43.*
He fully possess'd the entire revelation he had received from
God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*
The goddess cry'd
It's enough, I'm fully satisfy'd. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
FULMINANT. *adj.* [fulminant, Fr. fulminant, Latin.] Thun-
dering; making a noise like thunder.
TO FULMINATE. *v. n.* [fulmino, Lat. fulminare, French.]
1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noise or crack.
Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which
presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty
while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which
made it fulminate afresh. *Boyle.*
In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the ful-
minating damp. *Woodward's Natural History.*
3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.
TO FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of ter-
ror.
As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in Eng-
land, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use
among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
FULMINATION. *n. f.* [fulminatio, Latin; fulmination, French,
from fulminate.]
1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of censure.
The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridi-
cule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
FULMINATORY. *adj.* [fulmineus, Latin; from fulminate.]
Thundering; striking horror.
FULNESS. *n. f.* [from full.]
1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.
Your heaven-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the
wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*
To the houses I wish'd nothing more than safety, fulness,
and freedom. *King Charles.*
2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.
Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gra-
tulations, and congratulating their fulness only with their con-
tinuance. *South.*
4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.
The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclama-
tions and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed
were true and undesigned, as might well appear in the very
demonstrations and fulness of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

FUM

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.
He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as she;
And the fair divided excellences,
Whose fulness of perfection lies in him. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
6. Repletion; satiety.
I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich
tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and
lust, wantonness and softness. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*
7. Plenty; wealth.
To lapse in fulness
Is forer than to lie for need; and fallhood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.
A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of
the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause
and induce. *Bacon, Essay 28.*
9. Largeness; extent.
There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of charac-
ters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have
been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*
10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.
This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a
natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that
of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of
both. *Pope.*
FULSOME. *adj.* [from fülle, Saxon, foul.]
1. Nauseous; offensive.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands;
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*
He that brings fulsome objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*
Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How fulsome must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Ottway's Orphan.*
2. Of a rank odious smell.
White satyrion is of a dainty smell, and bean-flowers:
again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those
not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome smell.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 507.
3. Tending to obscenity.
A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more
fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*
FULSOMELY. *adv.* [from fulsome.] Nauseously; rankly; ob-
scenely.
FULSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from fulsome.]
1. Nauseousness.
2. Rank smell.
3. Obscenity.
No decency is considered, no fulsome is omitted, no venom
is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*
FUMADO. *n. f.* [fumus, Latin.] A smoked fish.
Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to
fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying
them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which
they purchased the name of fumados. *Caveau.*
FUMAGE. *n. f.* [from fumus, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Diä.*
FUMATORY. *n. f.* [fumaria, Lat. fumetoria, Fr.] See FUMITORY.
It hath divided leaves resembling those of the umbelliferous
plants: the flowers, which are collected into a spike, are of
an anomalous figure, somewhat resembling a papilionaceous
flower, consisting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips,
the upper lip ending in a spur: the footstalk is joined to the
middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a
round figure, which is like a pod. *Miller.*
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
TO FUMBLE. *v. n.* [fommelien, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.
Our mechanick thefts will have their atoms never once to
have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any
inept system. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been
fumbling half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To play childishly.
I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers,
and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.
As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and config'd kisses to them,
He fumbles up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*
His greasy bald-pate choir
Came fumbling o'er the heads, in such an agony,
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
FUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.
FUMR. *n. f.* [fumus, French; fumus, Latin.]
1. Smoke.

Thus

FUM

- Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But freight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their fumes,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*
- Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*
It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form
of a fume, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable
quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- Exhalation from the stomach.
The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a
man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad fumes in hot discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurel.*
- Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*
- Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waffle to convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing
the state of like individuals; for that is the fume of those, that
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences
upon these things below, than indeed they have, but in grols.
Bacon, Essay 59.
To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of fumes and
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty
work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- TO FUME. *v. n.* [fumer, French; fumo, Latin.]
1. To smoke.
Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,
By their great intercessor; came in fight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
From thence the fuming trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*
Some, as the fipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd. *Pope.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Silenus lays,
Whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Rescramon.*
3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;
Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity, and
also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumb-
ent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle fum'd away. *Thomson's Spring.*
4. To be in a rage.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan;
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*
- TO FUME. *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume,
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carw.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*
The fuming of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other
unfavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortim.*
3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will fume away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*
- FUMETIE. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks,
and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.
A haunch of ven'ison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right fumette. *Swift.*
- FUMID. *adj.* [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

FUN

- A crafts and fumid exhalation is caused from the combat of
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua-
fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*
- FUMIDITY. *n. f.* [from fumid.] Smokinels; tendency to
smoke. *Di.*
- TO FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from fumus, Latin; fumiger, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.
Wouldst thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city fumigate,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [fumigatio, Latin; fumigation, French;
from fumigare.]
1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*
My fumigation is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my fumigation good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
FUMINGLY. *adv.* [from fume.] Angrily; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning and instruction
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-
gether out of quietness with it; they answer fuming, that
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to
such idle questions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
- FUMITER. *n. f.* See FUMATORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea; fingling aloud,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*
- FUMOUS. *adj.* [fumeus, French; from fume.] Producing
fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the fumes god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dream'd of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden's Æn.*
- FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; fro-
licksome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*
- FUNCTION. *n. f.* [functio, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things
than there is between a representing commoner in the func-
tion of his publick calling, and the same person in common
life. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now
none is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or
calling. *Whitgift.*
You have paid the heav'n's your function, and the prisoner
the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Nor was it any policy of state, or obsequy of will, or
partiality of affection either to the men or their function,
which fixed me. *King Charles.*
This double function of the goddess gives a considerable
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to
her. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the
just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and cha-
racter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those functions cannot, in orderly fort,
be executed. *Hooker.*
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-
pests, and especially for the dead, in which functions they use
sacerdotal garments. *Stillington's Def. of Dijo. on Rom. l'id.*
4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your function; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well
adapted to their particular functions. *Bentley's Sermons.*
6. Power; faculty.
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole function luting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Nature seems
In all her functions weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be wick them that rest.
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its functions spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part.
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their
diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*
- FUND. *n. f.* [fund, French; fundus, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-
forms all this out of his own fund, without diving into the
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

FUN

- Part must be left, a fund when foes invade, *Dryden.*
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide.
In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust
entirely to the flock or fund of their own reason, advanced
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*
2. Stock or bank of money.
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or
fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*
- FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [fundamentum, Latin.] The back part
of the body.
FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [fundamentalis, Lat. from fundament.]
Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built;
essential; important; not merely accidental.
Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental
cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from
the earth. *Raleigh's Essays.*
You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of't, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to
the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were
actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*
Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philo-
sophy, in religion, and in human life.
Such we find they are, as can controul
The fervid actions of our way'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that fundamental ill. *Prior.*
Yet some there were among the founder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. *Pope on Criticism.*
- FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and
essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.
We will propose the question, whether those who hold the
fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of
those superfluities and consequences that arise from them. *South's Sermons.*
- It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much vio-
lence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in
all fundamentals, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere
speculative points. *Swift.*
- FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from fundamental.] Essentially;
originally.
As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perspec-
tively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in
the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*
Religion is not only useful to civil society, but fundamen-
tally necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*
The unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a
people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as
would preserve the people. *Swift on the Diff. in Ath. and Rome.*
- FUNERAL. *n. f.* [funus, Latin; funeralis, French.]
1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last
honours to the dead; obsequies.
Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black funeral. *Shakespeare.*
He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for
him, nor any solemn funerals, nor sepulchre with his
fathers. *2 Mac. v. 10.*
No widow at his funeral shall weep.
The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Sandys.*
The long funerals blacken all the way.
You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the
street. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*
3. Burial; interment.
May he find his funeral
P' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*
- FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the
dead.
Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. *Shakespeare's R. and Jul.*
Let such honours
And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sephy.*
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*
- FUNERAL. *adj.* [funerea, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark;
dismal.
But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repals the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*
- FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* [from fungus.] Unfold excrecence. *Di.*
- FUNGUS. *adj.* [from fungus.] Excrecent; spongy; want-
ing firmness.
It is often employed to keep down the fungous lips that
spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the
elcharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FUR

- FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to
express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips
of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not
naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-
tree, and auriculae judæ from elder. *Quincy.*
The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen
too much, are too fluid, and produce funguses, or as they
harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- FUNICLE. *n. f.* [funiculus, Latin.] A small cord; a small
ligature; a fibre.
FUNICULAR. *adj.* [funiculaire, Fr. from funicle.] Consisting
of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.
- FUNNEL. *n. f.* [infundibulum, Latin; whence fundible, fundle,
funnel.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it,
through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow
mouths; a tundish.
If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little
of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many
of them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*
The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and con-
tracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as
much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into
any vessel. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. A pipe or passage of communication.
Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through
the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*
- FUR. *n. f.* [furrure, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth;
or covered for ornament.
December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful coun-
tenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur
mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peachment on Drawing.*
'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to
make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*
And lordly gout wrapt up in fur,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature pro-
vides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swal-
lowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other
by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge
themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder
sticks on the part.
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*
- TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.
How mad a fight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue
furred with lambkins? *Sidney, b. ii.*
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;
You fur your gloves with reason. *Shakespeare's Trial, and Cress.*
2. To cover with soft matter.
To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bot-
tom of a latten bason; and, as it groweth to be furred and
black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peachment.*
The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and fur'd with moss. *Dryden.*
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Phillips.*
A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides furr'd with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of rosy gore. *Addison.*
- FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written fur.] At a distance.
The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*
- FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [fur and wrought.] Made of fur.
Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. *Gay's Poet.*
- FURACIOUS. *adj.* [fura, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to
steal.
FURACITY. *n. f.* [from furax, Latin.] Disposition to theft;
thievishness. *Di.*
- FURBELOW. *n. f.* [fur and below.] Fur sewed on the lower
part of the garment; an ornament of drels.
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a founce, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

FUR

TO FURBLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.
When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*
She was furbowed and *furbelow* from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 129.

TO FURBISH. *v. a.* [from *fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.
It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shak. R. II.*
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xlv. 4.*
Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *South's Sermon.*
As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*
Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And fend him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms. *Dryden.*

FURBISHER. *n. s.* [from *furbish*, French, from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 9.

FURFUR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [from *furfur*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [from *furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]
1. Mad; phrenetic.
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furiosus* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 9.
2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.
Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and *furiosus*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shaksp. Macb.*
To be *furiosus*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the estridge. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.
Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South's Sermons.*
She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

TO FURL. *v. a.* [from *firler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.
When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *n. s.* [from *farlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 289.
Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.
Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furloughs* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait the appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FURMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.
Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the paffies, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuff. Husb.*

FURNACE. *n. s.* [from *furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.
Heat not a *furnace* for your foe too hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The fining pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*
We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbo.*
Who so falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Dan.*

FUR

A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

TO FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.
He *furnaces*
The thick fighs from him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

TO FURNISH. *v. a.* [from *fournir*, French.]
1. To supply with what is necessary.
She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shaksp. Lear.*
His training fuch,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*
Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnish'd* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclef. xxix. 26.*
I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for use.
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnish'd* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnish'd* out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnish'd*. *Diogenes* came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, *Diogenes*. *Bacon's Apophth.*
We were led into another great room, *furnish'd* with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furnish'd* out three different sects. *Prior.*
Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnish'd* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.
The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Hallifax.*

FURNISHER. *n. s.* [from *fournisseur*, French, from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. s.* [from *fourniture*, Fr. from *furnish*.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.
No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South's Sermons.*
There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
Young Clarion, with abundant lustr'd,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*
The duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of a very sensible colours. *Dryd.*

FURRIER. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. s.* [from *furrow*, Saxon.]
1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.
Wheat must be sowed above *furrows* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows*: since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. s.* [from *furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.
Crown'd with rank *furmiter*, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shaksp.*

TO FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furrow*, Saxon.]
1. To cut in furrows.
While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*
2. To divide in long hollows. *No*

FUR

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.
There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Wotton.*

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]
1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Consisting of fur.
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FURTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *furth*, *furth*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthist*, *forthist*, Saxon. *Farther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See *FOORTH* and *FARTHER*, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]
1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.
What *further* need have we of witnesses. *Mat. xxvi. 65.*

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.
And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*

TO FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forth*, Saxon.]
To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tuff. Husb.*
Could their fond superstition have *further'd* so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker*, b. v. f. i.
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8.*
This binds thee then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FURTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.
The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*
Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*
Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Treat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shak. Henry VI.*
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Till.*

FURTHERER. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.
That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Alcham.*

FURTHERMORE. [from *further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.
This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shaksp.*

FURTIVE. *adj.* [from *furtivus*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *n. s.* [from *furunculus*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.
A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FURY. *n. s.* [from *furor*, Latin; *furor*, French.]
1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.
I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney*, b. ii.
A *fury*, that had number'd in the world
The fun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* scold'd the work. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Greater than human kind the mortal'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Zen.*

4. [From *furio*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.
The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my foul. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

FUS

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FURZE. *n. s.* [from *fur*, Saxon.] Gorse; goss.
The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few years. *Milner.*
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuff. Husb.*
For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
From hence uncertain seasons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with *furze*; full of gorse.
Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Diect.*

TO FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

TO FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSÉE. *n. s.* [from *fuseau*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.
FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harri.*

FUSÉE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fusile*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.
Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fusibile*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.
The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Watson's Architecture.*
The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FUSIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.
The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.
Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothic buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.
Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Phillips.*

FUSIL. *n. s.* [from *fusil*, French.]
1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.
Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle, in the ancient coat of Mountague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Leacham on Blazoning.*

FUSILIER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION. *n. s.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusio*, French.]
1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.
Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fugue, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

FUSS. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; 'a bustle. *Enl*

FUT

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fust*:
I submit, and answer thus.

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fust*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

TO FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *n. f.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakesp. care.*
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.
Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroic *fustian*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.
What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill joined, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Of rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

FUSTIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.
When men argue, th' greatest part
Of th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras*, p. i. can. 3.
Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylvæ*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FUSTIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloath. *Dict.*

TO FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTILIAN. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a flunkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.
Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.
Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Crisida.*
The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolan.*
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

FUTILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futiles*, Latin.]
1. Talkative; loquacious.
One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*futilité*, French, from *futile*.]
1. Talkativeness; loquacity.
This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FY

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley.*

FUTROCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* state.
Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*
He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And sings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid.*

FUTURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; something to happen hereafter.
Thy letters have transported me beyond
Th' ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FUTURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.
This preference of God, as it is preference, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.
Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *future*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South's Sermon.*

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]
1. Time to come; events to come.
Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *future*,
Can ransom me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
All *future* things are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the light of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*
I will contrive some way to make it known to *future*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*
This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *future*. *Pope's Statius.*

2. The state of being to be; futurity.
It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *future*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonic ideas. *Glanv. Scorp. c. 10.*

TO FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *φύ*, Greek; *vab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.
And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now allay. *Po. Quen.*
Fy, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A bawd, fir, *fy* upon him! *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*
Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities. *Tatler, N°. 54.*

G.

GAD

Has two sounds, one from the Greek *Γ*, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a*, *e*, *u*, *i*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*.
The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *consign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *b*; as, *might*. The Saxon *g*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GAD

GAD. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.
My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*
The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrobd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras, b. i.*

GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]
1. To make an inarticulate noise.
When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shoar. *Dryd. En.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Such a rout, and such a rattle,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
2. Loud talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

GABBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABDEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; *gabel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.
The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and castles filled with sand. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GAD. *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club.]
1. A wedge or ingot of steel.
Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gab*, Saxon, a goad.]

G.

GAG

I will go get a leaf of brags,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare.*

GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Juntius* from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.
How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Jul.*
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesi. xxv. 25.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon, Essay 9.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryd. Virg.*
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*
Gull 'em with freedom,
And you shall see 'em tofs their tails, and *gad*
As if the breeze had stung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually flitting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 8.*

GADDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *gadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swim-eth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac.*
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer.*

GAFF. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFFER. *n. f.* [*gefepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.
For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastoral.*

GAFFILES. *n. f.* [*gafelucay*, spears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Ainsworth.*

TO GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.
He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
There foam'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*
Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

10 A

Who

GAI

- Who, when the flamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious gage,
Of victor's glory, from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*
- There I throw my gage
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shakep. Richard II.*
- There is my gage, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakep. Richard II.*
- Nor without gages to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
- I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oronook.*
- But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,
Heav'n, as a gage, would cast some previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain. *Dryden.*
- In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-
evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it silent,
are the vouchers and gage of its probability. *Locke.*
- To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.
- Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- Drawing near the shore, he found the Turkish merchants
making merry upon the main: unto these merchants he gave
due salutations, gaging his faith for their safety, and they like-
wise to him. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gauge. See GAUGE.
- We shall see your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*
- To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make noise like a goose.
- Birds prune their feathers, geese gaggle, and crows seem to
call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the
relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 823.
- May fat geese gaggle with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*
- GA'ETY. See GAYETY.
- GA'LY. *adv.* [*from gey*.]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
 2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.
- The ladies gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay's Trivia.*
- Like some fair flower that early Spring supplies,
That gaily blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*
- GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain*, French.]
1. Profit; advantage.
- But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for
Christ. *Phil. iii. 7.*
- Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should
be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general
content. *Raleigh's Essay.*
- It is in praise of men as in gettings and gains; for light
gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas
great come but now and then. *Bacon's Essay* 53.
- This must be made by some governor upon his own private
account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that
way, and is invited by the gains. *Temple.*
2. Interest; lucrative views.
- That fir, which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. Unlawful advantage.
- Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto
you? *2 Cor. xii. 17.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.
- To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
- Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily
gained of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek. xxii. 12.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
- If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the
other, you gain nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. To obtain; to procure.
- If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is
not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment;
but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come
to be universally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.
- I know that ye would gain the time, because ye see the king
is gone from me. *Dan. ii. 8.*
5. To obtain whatever good or bad.
- Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have gained this
harm and loss. *Acts xxvii. 21.*
6. To win.

GAI

- They who were sent to the other parts, after a short resig-
nance, gained it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only gains the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*
- O love! for Sylvia let me gain the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*
7. To draw into any interest or party.
- Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and gain the court. *Dryd. Virg. En.*
- If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you gain him, I shall comply of course. *A. Philist.*
8. To reach; to attain.
- The West glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Death was the post, which I almost did gain:
Shall I once more be toss'd into the main? *Waller.*
- We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very
troublesome march to reach the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*
- Thus sav'd from death, they gain the Phœlian shores,
With shattered vessels and disabled cars. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iii.
9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.
- The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to gain over
those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*
- To GAIN. *v. n.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.
- When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the fight. *Dryd. Virg. Ga.*
- On the land while here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope on Criticism.*
2. To get ground; to prevail against.
- The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in
the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*
3. To obtain influence with.
- My good behaviour had gained so far on the emperor, that
I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gallucci's Travels.*
- To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be ad-
vanced in interest or happiness.
- GAIN. *adj.* [*An old word now out of use.*] Handy; ready;
dexterous.
- GA'INER. *n. f.* [*from gain.*] One who receives profit or ad-
vantage.
- The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always
a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss, as feeling, if the
composition be overhurd, he may relieve himself by recourse
to his oath. *Bacon's Off. of Allegiance.*
- If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no gainer. *Denham's Sephy.*
- He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer
by the loss. *L'Estrange, Fable 59.*
- By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great gainers
by the commodities of many other countries as those of our
own nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*from gain and full.*]
1. Advantageous; profitable.
- He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious
proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advan-
tageous project. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money.
- Nor knows he merchants gainful care. *Dryden's Horat.*
- Thrice sacred muse! commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent
On what is gainful: sometimes she divers
From solid counsels. *Philips.*
- GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [*from gainful.*] Profitably; advantage-
ously.
- GA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainful.*] Profit; advantage.
- GA'INGIVING. *n. f.* [*from gainful and give.*] The same as mis-
giving; a giving against: as gainfaying, which is still in use,
is saying against, or contradicting.
- It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of gainfaying as
would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- GA'INLESS. *adj.* [*from gain.*] Unprofitable; producing no
advantage.
- GA'INLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainless.*] Unprofitableness; want
of advantage.
- The parallel holds too in the gainlessness as well as labori-
ousness of the work: those wretched creatures, buried in earth
and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they
dugged; no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*
- GA'INLY. *adv.* [*from gain.*] Handily; readily; dexterously.
- To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*from gainst and say.*]
1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute
against.
- Speeches which gainfay one another, must of necessity be
applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Too facile then, thou didst not much gainfay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton's P. L.*
2. To deny any thing.
- I never

GAL

- I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to gainfay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- GA'INSAYER. *n. f.* [*from gainfay.*] Opponent; adversary.
- Such as may satisfy gainfayers; when suddenly, and besides
expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v.*
- We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest gainfayers
of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto
the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*
- It was full matter of conviction to all gainfayers. *Hammond.*
- GA'INST. *prep.* [*for against.*] See AGAINST.
- Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that gainst ourselves we bore. *Dryd.*
- To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*from gainst and stand.*] To withstand; to
oppose; to resist.
- Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of
reverent duty gainstand the force of so many enraged de-
sires. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- GA'IRISH. *adj.* [*from gair, Saxon.*]
1. Caudy; showy; splendid; fine.
- I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The pretension of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a gairish flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
- There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from day's gairish eye. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
- Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes
the mind loose and gairish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a
kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South's Sermons.*
- GA'IRISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from gairish.*]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.
 2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
- Let your hope be without vanity, or gairishness of spirit, but
sober, grave and silent. *Taylor's Rule of Living bely.*
- GAIT. *n. f.* [*gait*, Dutch.]
1. A way: as, gang your gait.
- Good youth, address thy gait unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakespeare.*
2. March; walk.
- Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. *Hubb. Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking.
- Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. *Shakespeare.*
- He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a
great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. *Clarend.*
- A third, who, by his gait
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*
- Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their gait. *Milton.*
- I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
- GALA'GE. *n. f.* A shepherd's clog.
- My heart-blood is well nigh froze, I feel;
And my galage grown fast to my heel. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- GALA'NGAL. *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root,
of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in
pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's
little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pun-
gent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or
more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown,
with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much
less acrid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are
both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China,
and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people,
while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The
small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is
an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*
- GALA'XY. *n. f.* [*γαλαξία*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a
stream of light in the sky.
- A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii.
- A brown, for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd. *Clarendon.*
- Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky.
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*
- We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought
to us by those innumerable stars in the galaxy. *Bentley's Serm.*
- GALA'BANUM. *n. f.*
- We meet with galbanum sometimes in loose granules, called
drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large
masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers;
of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and dis-
agreeable; its taste acrid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a
middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable

GAL

- as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve
in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous
plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet
high: its leaves are like the common anise, of a strong smell,
and acrid taste; but the flowers, and especially the seeds, much
more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous milky
juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon con-
cretes into substance called galbanum. The plant is frequent
in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues
are considerable in althimas, coughs, and hysterick com-
plaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
- I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as
galbanum. *Eccles. xxiv. 15.*
- GALE. *n. f.* [*gahling*, hastily, sudden, German.] A wind not
tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.
- What happy gale
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakespeare.*
- Winds
Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*
- Fresh gales and gentle air.
Umbria's green retreats, *Addison.*
- Where western gales eternally reside.
- GA'LEAS. *n. f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel,
with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they can-
not be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for
rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three
tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire
of guns. *Diet.*
- The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten gal-
lesios. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
1. Covered as with a helmet.
- A galeated eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more
conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an hel-
met, as the monkhood.
- GALER'ULATE. *adj.* [*from galerus*, Latin.] Covered as
with a hat.
- GA'LIOT. *n. f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of
brigantine, built very light and fit for chafe. It carries but
one mast, and two or three paterroes. It can both sail and
row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one
man to each oar. *Diet.*
- Barbarossa sent before him Dragut and Corsetus, two
notable pyrates, with thirty galiots, who, landing their men,
were valiantly encountered by Sarmentus, and forced again to
their galiots. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- GALL. *n. f.* [*zeala*, Saxon; *galles*, Dutch.]
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitter-
ness.
- Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for gall, you murth'ring ministers! *Shak.*
- A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*
- It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the
gall bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies, It's as
bitter as gall; whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and
what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour.
Harvey on Consumptions.
- Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave
has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with
suceess. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
2. The part which contains the bile.
- The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did
cast the gall of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
3. Any thing extremely bitter.
- Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shakep.*
- She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the gall is more. *Dryd. Juv.*
4. Rancour; malignity.
- They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual
gall in the mind of the people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [*From the verb.*]
- This is the fatallest wound of the tongue, carries least smart,
but infinitely more of danger; and is as much superior to the
former, as a gangrene is to a gall or scratch: this may be sore
and vexing, but that stupifying and deadening.
- Government of the Tongue, f. 8.
6. Anger; bitterness of mind.
- Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had gall and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and fluns the blow. *Prior.*
7. [From

GAL

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill*. Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 635.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray on the Creation*. The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham*.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and galls, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham*.
A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke*.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy galling chain. *Pope's Iliad*.

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being galled with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakespeare*.
If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would gall the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray on the Creation*.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to gall their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker*, b. ii.
What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we spy that it galleth them. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 9.

When I shew justice,

I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after gall. *Shakespeare*.
Let it not gall your patience, good lago,
That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,
That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke, *Shak. H. IV*.
No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

5. To harass; to mischiefe.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows galled them. *Sidney*.

Light demerits from afar they throw,
Fatten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryd. Æn*.

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In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison on the State of the War*.

To GALL, *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you galling and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

GALLANT, *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Jf. xxxiii. 21*.
The gay, the wife, the gallant, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller*.

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner gallant enough. *Sidney*, b. ii.
But, fare thee well, thou art a gallant youth. *Shakespeare*.
A gallant man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Deduct*.

3. Fine; noble; specious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare*.
He discourd, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon*.

4. Inclined to courtship.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*.

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.
—What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd gallants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakespeare*.
The gallants and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastus. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.

The gallants, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grilly spright. *Dryden*.
Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden*.

2. A whoremaster, who cares women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
The next carried a handsome young fellow upon her back: she had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY, *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so gallantly with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift*.

GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller*.
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glauv. Scip. Preface*.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gallantry of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their chacters kind. *Granville*.
5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where gallantry ends, and infamy begins. *Swift*.
GALLEASS, *n. f.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.
The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, like whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

GALLEON, *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards, and I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish galleons. *Raleigh's Apology*.

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The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

GALLERY, *n. f.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney*, b. i.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Your gallery

Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare*.
The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupola's. *Bacon*.
A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham*.

Nor is the shape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Granv.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The feats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope's Ep. of Horace*.
GALLETYLE, *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glass and galleyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GALLEY, *n. f.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *γαλέω*, the swordfish; as others from *galeon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galle* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, galleys, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax*.
In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and especially far voyages; the rather by the use of galleys, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Leds in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

On oozy ground his galleys moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden*.

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the galleys for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South's Sermons*.

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. f.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, but he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramb.*

Hardened galley-slaves despite manumission. *Decay of Piety*.
The furies gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oar. *Garth*.

GALLIARD, *n. f.* [*galliard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a galliard by himself. *Cleveland*.

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a galliard. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.
There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long galliards. *Bacon*.
The tripl'd and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and measure time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon's Natural History*.

GALLIARDE, *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watry sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way fa-

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cetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

GALLICISM, *n. f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In English I would have *Gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Clafficks*.

GALLIGASKINS, *n. f.* [*Calice Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner*.] Large open hose.

My galligaskins, that have long withstood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chafin disclose. *Phillips*.

GALLIMATIA, *n. f.* [*galimatias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, *n. f.* [*gallimaufre*, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hells of several sorts of broken meat; a medley.

They have made of our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser*.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wench says is a gallimaufry of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.
—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy gallimaufry, friend. *Shakespeare*.

GALLIOT, *n. f.* [*gallette*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellepontus with eighty gallies, and certain galliots, shaped his course towards Italy. *Kneller*.

GALLIPOT, *n. f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner*.] The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot. A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's galleypots, that had on the outside apes, owls, and furies; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon, Apophth.* 227.

Here phials in nice discipline are set;
There galleypots are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth's Dispensatory*.
Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and galleypot to any man. *Spectator*, N^o. 426.

Thou that do'st Æsculapius deride,
And o'er his galleypots in triumph ride. *Penton*.

GALLON, *n. f.* [*gale*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Herman's Surgery*.

GALLOON, *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLIOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budaus*, from *καλῶς*; but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who wast came by? *Shak. Macb*.
His steeds will be restrain'd,
But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne*.

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain
His heavy limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher gallop'd from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil*.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threaten'd a drowning life,
We galloped toward them to part them. *Sidney*, b. ii.

An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed. *Locke*.

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glitt'ring coach. *Shak. Tit. Andr*.
Whom doth time gallop withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke*.

GALLOR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when

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he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once.

GALLOPER. *n. f.* [from gallop.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin. Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

TO GALLOW. *v. a.* [azelpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful fies

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,

And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r

Of *gallowglasse* and stout kernes,

Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *Gallows*.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Galle*, Gothick; *zealga*, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from *gall*, high; others from *gallus*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *azelpan*, the gallows being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of *gallies* and *gallowes*. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land,

This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallowes*, may be allowed to feel the smart of waips while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.

—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWFREE. *adj.* [gallow and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent,

And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallow and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,

On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,

Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBADE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; *GAMBA DO.* boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambades* once a week.

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for game or gamester.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

TO GAMBOL. *v. n.* [gamboller, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frolic; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,

Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood

Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnes

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

And I the matter will record, which madnes

Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,

And beafts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,

With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

GAMMREL. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body,

and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gammrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. f.* [gama, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,

And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game. *Fai. Qu.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,

On my refusal, to distress me more;

Or make a game of my calamities. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,

And play the game into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports; as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,

Under the colour of his usual game,

He shall here find his friends with horse and men,

To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame

Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,

With all the myst'ries of that game. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of bustards and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his game,

With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse

Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me,

that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear

At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;

I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,

At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:

Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,

And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Pope.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when entering the Olympick games,

With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

TO GAME. *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GAMMECK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAMMECK. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,

To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GAMMEKEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME.

GAN

GAMESOME. *adj.* [from game.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Colma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part

Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play,

And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMMASTER. *n. f.* [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;

The steward brings the deeds, which must convey

The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores: her

slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims relate,

That fill a female *gamester's* pate;

What agony of soul she feels

To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* sees always more than a looker-on; but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which fetters business tight. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,

My lord Sands. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,

And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The

compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GAMMON. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the fitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:

A rusty *gammone* of some sev'n years old. *Dryden's Jun. Sat.*

Gammone, that give a relish to the taste,

And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,

That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The founding *gammone*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAMUT. *n. f.* [gamas, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,

To learn the order of my fingering,

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make

A perfect song, others will undertake,

By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

GAN, for began, from *gin* for begin.

The noble knight *'gan* feel

His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

TO GANCH. *v. a.* [ganciare, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Pocockius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis

Gemunt onulis, vel fude trans sinum

Luctantur acia, pendulive

Sanguineis luctantur in unguis. *Muse Angl.*

GANDER. *n. f.* [gansop, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *C Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GANG. *v. n.* [ganger, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,

As they have brewed, to let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

GAO

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack,

a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange's Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,

He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French.] A kind of flower.

GANGLION. *n. f.* [galyphion.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relits, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harvis.*

Bonefitters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseham.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [ganguene, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,

By cutting hope, like a leapt limb, away. *Waller.*

GAP

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The stealer gales the friend of men. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*
I know not how or why my furly goaler,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
From the polite part of mankind she had been banished
immured, till the death of her goaler *Tatler, N^o. 53.*
GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]
1. An opening in a broken fence.
Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tupper's Husbandry.*
With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclos'd
Into the waste deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend
gaps. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the
hedge, and stand in the gap before me, for the land that I
should not destroy it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*
2. A breach.
The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-
sued by the opening of that gap, not unto the kingdom of
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Kneller.*
3. Any passage.
He's made master
Of th' rolls and the king's secretary: further
Stands in the gap, and treads for more preferment. *Shaksp.*
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way.
The former kings of England passed into them a great part
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,
and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a gap of mischief lies
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopp'd. *Spenser.*
5. A hole; a deficiency.
If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,
it would make a great gap in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*
Nor is it any botch or gap at all in the works of nature.
More's Antidote against Atheism.
6. Any interstice; a vacuity.
Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first
We were dissever'd. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
That I might sleep out this great gap of time my An-
tony is away. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a
third can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift's Gentle Conversation.*
7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation
of two successive vowels.
The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*
8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to
hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will grow.
His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. *Swift.*
GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [gap and tooth.] Having interstices be-
tween the teeth.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-
speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
TO **GAP.** *v. n.* [zeapan, Saxon.]
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to
man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*
She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.
As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each least that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *With fer.*
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes. *Denham.*
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

GAR

And thou, who gapest for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*
4. With after.
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*
5. With at.
Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the
church-yard. *South's Sermons.*
6. To open in fissures or holes.
If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape
And bid me hold my peace. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sh. H. VI.*
The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell, doth gape and
shut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The reception of one is as different from the admission of
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of
the plough, and when it gapes and greedily opens itself to drink
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*
The mouth of a little artery and nerve gapes into the cavity
of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
7. To open with a breach.
The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her gaping side. *Dryden.*
That all these actions can be performed by aliment; as well
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open
and gape by a wound. *Arbutnot.*
8. To open; to have an hiatus.
There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel
gaping on another for want of a cesura in this whole poem.
Dryden's Æn. Dedication.
9. To make a noise with open throat.
And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, gaping fool is he. *Refcommen.*
10. To stare with hope or expectation.
Others will gape t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
11. To stare with wonder.
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the
mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this to
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the
mob to gaze at. *Dryden's Duffresne.*
Where elevated o'er the gaping crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*
12. To stare irreverently.
They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Jeb xvi. 10.*
GAPER. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who stares foolishly.
3. One who longs or craves.
The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well
near into every gaper's mouth. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a happy
weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Cædmon.*
TO **GAR.** *v. a.* [gerra, Islandick.] To cause; to make. It
is still in use in Scotland.
Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lads forlorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
GARB. *n. f.* [garbe, French.]
1. Dress; cloaths; habit.
Thus Bellal, with words cloath'd in reason's garb,
Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He puts himself into the garb and habit of a professor of
physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange, Fable 37.*
2. Fashion of dress.
Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their garb, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*
3. Exterior appearance.
This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A faucy roughness, and contrains the garb
Quite from his nature. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
GARBAGE. *n. f.* [garbar, Spanish.] This etymology is very
doubtful.
1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is
separated and thrown away.
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both

GAR

Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shaksp. Cymbel. 2.*
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
A flam more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Anupicy and aug'ry,
That out of garbages of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Refcommen.*
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your
confessor, that parcel of guts and garbage. *Lryd. Span. Fryar.*
GARBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*
GARBIDGE. *n. f.* Corrupted for garbage.
All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garbridge
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GARBISH. *n. f.* Corrupted from garbage.
In Newfound land they improve their ground with the gar-
bish of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO **GARBLE.** *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part;
to separate the good from the bad.
But you who fathers and traditions take,
And garble some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*
Had our author let down this command without garbling,
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made
directly against him. *Locke.*
The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
GARBLER. *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part
from another.
A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the
projectors, or at least the garblers of it. *Swift's Examiner.*
GARBOL. *n. f.* [garbouille, French; garbuglio, Italian.] Dis-
order; tumult; uproar. *Hammer.*
Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What garbols she awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
GARD. *n. f.* [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.
GARDEN. *n. f.* [garda, Welsh; giardino, French; giardino,
Italian.]
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-
nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out
for pleasure.
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shaksp.*
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shaksp. R. III.*
In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens
for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Essays.*
In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and
water. *Temple.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
3. GARDEN is often used in composition for hortensis, or be-
longing to a garden.
GARDEN-MOULD. *n. f.* Mould fit for a garden.
They delight most in rich black garden-mould, that is deep
and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*
GARDEN-TILLAGE. *n. f.* Tillage used in cultivating gar-
dens.
Peas and beans are what belong to garden tillage as well as
that of the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GARDEN-WARE. *n. f.* The produce of gardens.
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and
garden-ware than gravel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO **GARDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden;
to lay out gardens.
At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or garden'd well. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to
build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening
were the greater perfection. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
GARDENER. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or culti-
vates gardens.
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are
gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,
the power lies in our will. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have
sown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The gardener may lop religion as he please. *Havel.*
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable
to all other diversions. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
Then let the learned gard'ner mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryd.*
GARDENING. *n. f.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or
planting gardens.
My compositions in gardening are after the Pindarick man-
ner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without

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affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator, N^o. 477.*
GARE. *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*
GARGARISM. *n. f.* [γαργαρισμός; gargarisme, French.] A
liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*
Apoplegmatisms and gargarisms draw the rheum down by
the palate. *Bacon's Natural History.*
TO **GARGARIZE.** *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; gargariser, French.]
To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.
Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or gargarized, doth ease the
hiccough; for that it is astrigent, and inhibiteth the motion
of the spirit. *Bacon's Natural History.*
This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx;
as when we gargarize. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
GARGET. *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.
The garget appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder
parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO **GARGLE.** *v. a.* [garguiller, French; gargolare, Ital.]
To gargle, German, the throat.
1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered imme-
diately to descend.
Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopp'd by gar-
gling with oxycrate. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next gargle well their throats. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.
Those which only warble long,
And gorgle in their throats a song.
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense gorgl'd in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*
GARGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the
throat is washed.
His throat was washed with one of the gargles set down in
the method of cure. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
GARGLION. *n. f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a
bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable
tumour. *Quincy.*
GARGOL. *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.
The signs of the gargol in hogs are, hanging down of the
head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*
GARLAND. *n. f.* [garlande, gairland, French.] A wreath of
branches or flowers.
Strephon, with heavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A garland made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitfuntide to bear. *Sidney.*
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your garland. *Shaksp. Lear.*
A reeling world will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland of the realm.
—How! wear the garland! do it thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a garland for her head. *Dryden's Fables.*
Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew. *Pope.*
GARLICK. *n. f.* [gar, Saxon, a lance, and leek, the leek that
shoots up in blades. *Skinner.*]
It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles
included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist
of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk;
and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells,
which contain roundish seeds. *Milner.*
Garlick is of an extremely strong, and to most people a dis-
agreeable smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is an
extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved
by applying plaisters of garlick to the soles of the feet, which
will in a very little time give a strong smell to the breath.
Issues will smell strongly of garlick three or four hours after a
person has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its
taste strongly to their flesh, and in some degree to their eggs.
Bruised, and laid on any tender part of the skin, it corrodes it,
and raises blisters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a
little of it is not only agreeable this way, but assists digestion,
and strengthens the stomach. *Bill.*
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords
most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat
little flesh. *Temple.*
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlick is a sacred pow'r:
Religious nations fure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juven.*
GARLICK Pear-tree. *n. f.*
It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of four petals or
leaves, which stand erect, the lower part being occupied by a
number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-
stalk,
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stalk, rises from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleshy fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the size of a tennis ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, somewhat like some of the European pears; but has a strong scent of garlic.

GARLICK *Wild. n. f.*
The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlic; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.

GARLICKEATER *n. f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.
You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlick-aters*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GARMENT *n. f.* [*guariment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; drefs.
Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Hast any of thy late master's garments in thy possession?
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the fun or summer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves and flowers.
Raleigh's History of the World.
Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*
The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when she is drest.

GARNER *n. f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.
Earth's increase, and soylon plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
For sundry foci the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground;
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Vir. Geo.*

GARNER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.
There, where I have garner'd up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GARNET *n. f.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin, from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]
The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. Hill.
The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple.

TO GARNISH *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]
1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees.
All within with flowers was garnished,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakespeare's King John.*
Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.
Raleigh's History of the World.
All the streets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were garnished with the citizens, standing in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*
No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchock'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.
GARNISH *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
Matter and figure they produce;
For garnish this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.
3. [In gaols.] Fetters.
4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

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GARNISHMENT *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.
The church of Sancta Guisliniana in Padoua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary stone, without any garnishment of sculpture, do ravish the beholders. *Wotton's Architecture.*

GARNITURE *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.
They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*
Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,
Is lost, without the garniture of show. *Granville.*
As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest garnitures of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS *adj.* [from *garçon*.] Resembling pickle made of fish.
In a civet-cat a different and offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion, and oldious separation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 4.*

GARRAN *n. f.* [Erfle. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse which when brought into the North of England takes the name of *galloway*.
When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Speiser.*
Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRET *n. f.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]
1. A room on the highest floor of the house.
The mob, commissiō'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty garret sent. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*
John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret. *Arbutnot. J. Bull.*
On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood.
The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETER *n. f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON *n. f.* [*garnison*, French.]
1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.
How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers.
Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Sponser in Ireland.*

TO GARRISON *v. a.* [from the verb.] To secure by fortresses.
Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryd. Juven.*

GARRULITY *n. f.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]
1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.
Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.
Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GARRULOUS *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.
Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER *n. f.* [*cardus*, Welsh; *gartier*, French, from *gare*, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]
1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*
When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our garters, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.
Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*
There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
Now by my george, my garter.
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
The garter, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Sh. R. III.*

GAT

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the garter of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.
TO GARTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose. *Shakespeare.*
A person was wounded in the leg, below the gartering place. *Wise's Surgery.*

GARTH *n. f.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
GAS *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses, and very unintelligibly and inconsistently. *Har.*

GASCONADE *n. f.* [French, from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.
Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

TO GASCONADE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.
TO GASH *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner*.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.
Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*
Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art. *Johnson, Serm. 2.*

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or fear'd with burning steel. *Ruue's Royal Convert.*
Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*

GASH *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A deep and wide wound.
He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his target,
That broke the violence of his intent.
The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Fai. Queen.*
A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*
But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd. *Milt. P. Lest.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.
I was fond of back-ward and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*

GASKINS *n. f.* [from *Gafoigne*. See *GALLIGASKINS*.] Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.
If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TO GASP *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gisse*, Danish, to sob, *Junius*.]
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
The sick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryd. Virg. Ges.*
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats. *Dryden.*
The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*
A scantling of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.
Pale and faint,
He *gasp*s for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*
He flatters round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasp*s away his breath. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by *gasp*ing.
The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Speiser, N.º. 198.*

GASP *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.
His fortunes all lie speckled, and his name
Is at last *gasp*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak. H. VI.*
If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison's Reformation.*
Life's business at one *gasp* he's o'er. *Pope.*

TO GAST *v. a.* [from *gaze*, Saxon. See *AGHAST*.] To

GAT

make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.
When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gast*ed by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GASTRICK *adj.* [from *gastro*,] Belonging to the belly.
GASTROGRAPHY *n. f.* [*gastro* and *graphein*.] In strictness of etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTROTOMY *n. f.* [*gastro* and *tomos*.] The act of cutting open the belly.
GAT *n. f.* The preterite of *get*. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*
Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*

GATE *n. f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]
1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.
Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakespeare.*
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.
Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shakespeare.*

3. An avenue; an opening.
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

GATEVEIN *n. f.* The *vena portæ*.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

GATEWAY *n. f.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.
Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GATHER *v. a.* [*gabaran*, Saxon.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harvest.
I *gathered* me silver and gold. *Ecclesi. ii. 8.*
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Gen.*
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *Lev. xxv. 20.*

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.
His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *If. lxii. 10.*
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather* up money by degrees, as the sale of his commodities shall bring it in. *Locke.*

3. To crop.
What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. To assemble.
They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*
Come ye heathen, and *gather* yourselves together. *Isa. lvi. 1.*
He led us through three fair streets; and all the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov. xxviii. 8.*

6. To select and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psal. cvi. 47.*

7. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Mat. xiii. 47.*

8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or interest.
I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *If. lvi. 8.*

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.
Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gathering his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needwork.

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13. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God, men probably *gather* to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakefp.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavour'd to get into
Macedonia, assuredly *gather*ing that the Lord had called us.
Acts xvi. 10.

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibil, is at this
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I
gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

We may easily *gather* from this passage what notion the
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

14. To *GATHER* breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather* breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To *GATHER*, v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gathering* clouds we fear,
A long will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryden's Poet.*
When *gathering* clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy couriers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people
came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander
of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and
a false accusation. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural
rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis
no less happy than the ease of a broken impolthum after the
painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*
GATHER, n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together
in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part canons, periwigs and feathers. *Hudibras*, p. i.

GATHERER, n. f. [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have
gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of
other mens stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of fycamore-fruit. *Amos* vii.

Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May's Virg.*
GATHERING, n. f. [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings*
when I come. *1 Cor.* xvi. 2.

GATTIN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is
a species.

GAUDE, n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain:
Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according
to his custom, talks of *gaude*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gaudis*, Welsh,
to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*,
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland
this word is still retained, both as a thowly bawble, and the
person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn
as a sign of joy.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakefp.*
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakefp.'s King Lear.*

My love to Hermia

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakefp.*

GAU

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

To *GAUDE*, v. a. [from *gaude*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at
any thing.
Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me, *Shakefp.*
After so long grief such nativity.

GAUDERY, n. f. [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury
of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the
wisest and noolest institutions that ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*
Age, which is but one remove from death, and should
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the
flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that
wears them is usually grown out of it. *South's Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be tamish'd *gaudy* known. *Dryden.*

GAUDILY, adv. [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GAUDINESS, n. f. [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, adj. [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous;
ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at
every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hop'd to ride to side. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Phillips.*

GAUDY, n. f. [from *gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of
a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Chrys.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

Thou can't not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can't give it, then thou never *gav'st* it:

Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it. *Dante.*

GA'VEL, n. f. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mort.*

GA'VELKIND, n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the
father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in
divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowd.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*,
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the
bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the
very Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To *GAUGE*, v. a. [*gauge*, *jauger*, a measuring rod, French. It
is pronounced *gag*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vane nicely *gau'd* on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-
gressive motion of the bird. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or *gaging*
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made
to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Iliad.*

GAUGE, n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to
equal breadth by. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,
which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Lee.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for
that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

GAUCER, n. f. [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to mea-
sure vessels or quantities.

Those cards and dukes have, from the beginning, been pri-
vileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed
their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *ganger*, and echeator.

GAUNT, adj. [As if *gaunt*, from *geanian*, to lessen, Saxon.]
Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old;
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abtains from meat that is not *gaunt*? *For*

GAZ

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*:
Canst am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whole hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*

Two mastiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood embur'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

GAUNTLY, adv. [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; mea-
gerly.

GAUNTLET, n. f. [*gantlet*, French.] An iron glove used for
defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes
in poetry used for the *cist*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakefp. Henry IV.* p. i.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled betwixt, belmeard with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two *gauntlets*; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOT, n. f. [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, fara-
bonds, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

GAUZE, n. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloths were used by the ladies; and it seems they
were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, n. f. [*gawk*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, n. f. [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading
vessel.

GA'WNTREE, n. f. [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which
beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, adj. [*gay*, French]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar.* vi. 9.

GAY, n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embel-
lishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in em-
blem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so
many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, n. f. [*gayety*, French, from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Our *gayety* and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. H. V.*

GA'YLY, adv. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GA'YNESS, n. f. [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in
use.

To *GAZE*, v. n. [*gázē*, or rather *gazean*, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world;

If so, gaze on. *Shakefp.'s Henry IV.* p. ii.

From some she cast her modest eyes below;
As some her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax*, b. iv.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that
are precious in her. *Ecclus.* ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakefp.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GAZE, n. f. [from the verb]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*.

To sing with angels her immortal praise.
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of mulick touch their ears, *Spenser.*

GEA

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

Not a month

Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakefp.'s Winter's Tale.*

With secret *gaze*,

Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our under-
standings, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a
gaze. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered
an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 27.

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betrav'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GAZE, n. f. [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks
intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* sense with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,
And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy sight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet,
at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common
gazer never observed. *Watts's Logic.*

GAZEFUL, adj. [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

GAZEHOUND, n. f. [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis gazeus*, *Skinner*.]

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE, n. f. [*gazet*, a Venetian halpenny, the price
of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac-
cused indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well
understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not
bring to mind a piece of a *gazette*. *Addison's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER, n. f. [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually ap-
plied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK, n. f. [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at
with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazingstocks*
to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Roy.*

GAZON, n. f. [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth
covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long
and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses
of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR, n. f. [*gýuan*, to cloath; *geayne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormenters ready saw in place,

He broke through. *Fairfax*, b. ii. stan. 27.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magic dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milton.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and
long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addison's Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glit'ring birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reach'd, and his horse made fresh; then took
her angry run

At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

10 D

The

GEL

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatical years
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden*.

3. Stuff. *Hammer*.
If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seem'd strange and *geafon*. *Hubbard's Tale*.

GEAT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *gett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GECK. *n. f.* [geac, a cuckoo; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hammer*.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needful jealousy, and to become the *geek* and scorn o' th' other's villany? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geek* and gull
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GESE. The plural of *geese*.

GE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. *adj.* [gelatus, Latin.] Formed into a gelly; GELATINOUS. *adj.* viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward*.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are repositied. *Dewh*.

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [gelten, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.
Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser*.
Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an enunch. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

2. To deprive of any essential part.
He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.
They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes*.

GE'LDER. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to *geld* away two. *Tass's Husbandry*.

No fow *gelder* did blow his horn
To *geld* a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2*.

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. f.* [I suppose brought from *Gelderland*.]
The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.

The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller*.

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort*.

GE'LDING. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer.

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple*.

GE'LID. *adj.* [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flourish. *Thomson's Spring*.

GE'LIDITY. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Di.*

GE'LIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Di.*

GE'LLY. *n. f.* [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

The tapers of the gods,
The fun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

GEN

GELT. *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.

The spayed *gels*; they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer*.

GELT. *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gelt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gels*,
Emboss'd with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Pastoral*.

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

GEM. *n. f.* [gemma, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.
Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the gem Urania fought. *Sidney*.

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, fav'd him from despair. *Shakespeare*.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many fides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacocks on Drawing*.

Spices of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley*.

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamant matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallic matter. *Woodward*.

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham*.

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden*.

The orchard loves no wave
With Winter winds, before the *gem* exert
Their feeble heads. *Philips*.

To GEM. *v. a.* [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [gemme, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.

GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [gemelli and pario, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Di.*

To GEMINATE. *v. a.* [geminio, Latin.] To double. *Di.*

GEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, a *geminatio*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Engl.*

GE'MINY. *n. f.* [geminus, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellows, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminus* of baboons. *Shakespeare*.

A *geminus* of asses split, would make just four of you. *Cingr*.

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [geminus, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii*.

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2*.

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [gemmeus, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward*.

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Di.*

GE'MOTE. *n. f.* The court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER. *n. f.* [genus, Latin; gendre, French.]

1. A kind; a sort.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

The other motive,
Why to a public court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear me. *Shak. Hamlet*.

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark*.

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbutnot*.

Ulysses speaks of Nauficaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [gendrer, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23*

GEN

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads *Shakespeare's Othello*.

To *gender* in. *Lev. xix. 19*.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.

GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. *n. f.* [γενεαλογιστῃς; genealogistῃς, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. *n. f.* [γενεαλογία; genealogy, French.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth*.

GENEABLE. *adj.* [from *genere*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [general, French; generalis, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey*.

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke*.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift*.

5. Public; comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
'Till he disburs'd, at Saint Colme'skill stile,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* averfion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt*.

7. Extensive, though not universal.

8. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shakespeare's Timon*.

9. *General* is appended to several offices: as, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.

GEN'ERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris*.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke*.

I have considered *gen'ral's* Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison*.

2. The public; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the *gen'ral*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingulfs and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas cavie to the *gen'ral*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *gen'ral* is one that hath power to command an army. *Loc*.

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War*.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison*.

GEN'ERALISSIMO. *n. f.* [generalissimo, French, from *general*.] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon, b. viii*.

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown*.

GEN'ERALITY. *n. f.* [generalité, French, from *general*.]

1. The state of being *general*; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same

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is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6*.

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacious and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Paveron*.

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays*.

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson, Sermon 1*.

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison's Freeholder*.

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator*.

Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of those whose hands it falls into. *Addison's Spectator*.

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers, Sermon 3*.

GEN'ERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; lax without specification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* tax'd their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare*.

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison's Guardian*.

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift*.

GEN'ERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney*.

GEN'ERALTY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale*.

GEN'ERANT. *n. f.* [generans, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages. *Glauco's Scen. c. 4*.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray on the Creat*.

To GENERATE. *v. a.* [genero, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. To cause; to produce.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Or find some other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 894*.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon*.

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

GENERA'TION. *n. f.* [generation, French, from *generate*.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealings, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon's Natural History*.

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the rising birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple*.

2. A family; a race.

Yare a dog.
— Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* meries,
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

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4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.
This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.
In the fourth generation they shall come hither again. *Gen.*
A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*
5. An age.
By some of the ancients a generation was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of generations is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*
Every where throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*
- GENERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]
 1. Having the power of propagation.
He gave to all, that have life, a power generative, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*
In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that generative particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*
 2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.
If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*
- GENERATOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.
Imagination assimilates the idea of the generator into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- GENERIC. *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]
 1. That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.
The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generic description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.
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- GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.
These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so generically allied. *Woodward.*
- GENEROUS. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.
Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*
It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*
- GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generosus*, French.]
 1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
 2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.
His generous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger. *Pope.*
 3. Liberal; munificent.
 4. Strong; vigorous.
Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
- GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]
 1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
 2. Magnanimously; nobly.
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
 3. Liberally; munificently.
- GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.
Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*
- GENESIS. *n. f.* [*genesis*, French; *genesis*, Latin.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.
- GENET. *n. f.* [French.] The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and geneis for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*
It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish geneis be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He throws his statue too, where, plac'd on high,
The genet underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*
- GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*geneθliakos*.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.
The night immediately before he was fighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and geneθliacal ephemerids, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*
- GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *geneθliakos*.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

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- GENETHLIACK. *n. f.* [*geneθliakos*.] He who calculates nativities.
The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the geneθliacks conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*
- GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berrie.]
We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the diffiller, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berrie: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure. *Hill's Nat. Medica.*
- GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
 1. That which contributes to propagation.
Higher of the genial bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Creator Venus, genial pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*
 2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.
Nor th' other light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton's Agonists.*
 3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
- GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]
 1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are genially disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glauco. Scep. c. 15.*
 2. Gayly; cheerfully.
- GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.
A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fajls.*
- GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculation*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.
- GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.
Some genios are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler, N° 53.*
- GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalia*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.
Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the genitals of his father. *Brown.*
- GENITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janetons*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janetons*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janetons*.] An early apple gathered in June.
In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, genitings and codlins. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
- GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son, or one begetting, as son of a father.
- GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
 1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.
There is none but he
Whose being I do fear; and, under him,
My genius is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.
And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen genius of the wood.
And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a genius greater than his own.
To your glad genius sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way.
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.
There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious genius. *Addison.*
 3. Mental power or faculties.
The state and order does proclaim
The genius of that royal dame.
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.
A happy genius is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy genius for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticism.*
The Romans, though they had no great genius for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 5. Nature;

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5. Nature; disposition.
Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*
Another genius and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*
He tames the genius of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*
- GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite.
A word now disused.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: till Genuilla gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.*
She that was noble, wife, as fair and gent,
Cast how the might her harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*
- GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]
 1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
He had a genteel manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 2. Graceful in mien.
- GENTEELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]
 1. Elegantly; politely.
Those that would be genteelly learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glauco. Scep. Preface.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. *South.*
 2. Gracefully; handsomely.
- GENTEELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]
 1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.
He had a genius full of gentleness and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*
 2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
- GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiana*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or balmwort.
The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered with a leafy rim. *Milner.*
The root of the gentian is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with gentian roots. *Wise's Surgery.*
- GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.
- GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
 1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.
Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the gentile. *Rom. ii. 2.*
Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*
 2. A person of rank. Obsolete.
Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflow'r, trim in a pot;
That ladies and gentiles, for whom ye do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*
- GENTILESS. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.
She with her wedding-cloaths undressed
Her complaisance and gentleness. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
- GENTILISSA. *n. f.* [*gentilissima*, French, from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.
If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of gentility again. *Stillfleet's Disc. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
- GENTILIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilium*, Latin.]
 1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.
That an unfavorable odour is gentilious, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
 2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.
The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a gentilious disposition of body. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
- GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French, from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]
 1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
 2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
 3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
Gavclink must needs, in the end, make a poor gentility. *Davies on Ireland.*
 4. Paganism; heathenism.
When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly aversed from it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
- GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
 1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.
They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

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- These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*
Of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause, *Pope.*
Each parent sprung.
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.
I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*
As gentle, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and gentle in condition. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*
The gentlest heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*
Your change was wife; for, had he been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my gentle nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
He had such a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atter.*- 3. Soothing; pacific.
And though this sense first gentle musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*
- GENTLE. *n. f.*
 1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.
Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend.
Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? Gentles, methinks you frown. *Shak.*
 2. A particular kind of worm.
He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*
- To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar, Obsolete.
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle and folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
The queen's kindred are made gentlefolk. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Direction to the Butler.*
- GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentiluomo*, Ital.] that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.
 1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.
A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentlemen and the peasants. *Sidney.*
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
He hither came a private gentleman,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Orway's Orphan.*
You say a long defended race
Makes gentlemen, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*
 2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.
Inquire me out some mean-born gentleman,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence' daughter. *Shaksp.*
 3. A term of complaisance.
The same gentlemen who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*
 4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.
Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*
Let be call'd before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person. *Shak. H. VIII.*
 5. It is used of any man however high.
The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant gentleman. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shaksp.*
- GENTLEMANLY. *adj.* [*gentleman and like*.] Becoming a GENTLEMANLY. } man of birth.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*
You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
A gentleman uses the words of gallantry, and gentlemanlike very often in his petition. *Speator, N° 629.*
Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman, who happened to have understanding, procured the place for him who was the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two. *Swift.*
- GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]
1. Dignity

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1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
 2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.
- My lord Sebastian,
 The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness. *Shakespeare.*
 Still she retains
 Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve
 Visits the herds. *Milton.*
 The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
 Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentleness. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*
 Women ought not to think gentleness of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*
3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.
 The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. *Shakespeare.*
 GENTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.
 Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleness in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
 GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *gentle* and *woman*.] See GENTLEMAN.
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.
 The gentlewomen of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*
 Doth this fit Protheus? *Shakespeare.*
 Often resort unto this gentlewoman? *Shakespeare.*
 Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.
 The late queen's gentlewoman, a knight's daughter,
 To be her mistress's mistress! *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Her gentlewomen, like the nereids,
 So many mermaids, tended her in their eyes,
 And made their bends adorings. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
3. A word of civility or irony.
 Now, gentlewoman, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*
 GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]
 1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.
 My mistress gently chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*
 The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very gently to be taken notice of. *Locke.*
 2. Softly; without violence.
 Fortune's blows,
 When most struck home, being gently warded, craves
 A noble cunning. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 In the same island a sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so gently made as not to awake them. *Grew's Museum.*
 GENTRY. *n. f.* [from *gentle*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]
 1. Birth; condition.
 You are certainly a gentleman,
 Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns
 Our gentry than our parents' noble name,
 In whose success we are gentle. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
 2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.
 They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*
 Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentry multiply too fast. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*
 How cheerfully the hawkers cry
 A satire, and the gentry buy. *Swift.*
 2. A term of civility real or ironical.
 The many-colour'd gentry there above,
 By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*
 3. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.
 Shew us so much gentry and good-will,
 As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
 GENUFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *genus* and *flecto*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.
 Here they make use of all the rites of adorations, genuflections, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
 GENUINE. *adj.* [from *genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.
 Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*
 The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 A sudden darkness covers all;
 True genuine night: night added to the groves:
 The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryden, Oedip.*
 GENUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

GEO

- There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more gently, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*
 GENUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.
- It is not essential to the genuineness of colours to be durable.
 GENUUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beings.
 A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watt's Logic.*
 If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Conspiration.*
 GEOMETRICK. *adj.* [from *gēōmetria*; *geometria*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*
 GEODÆSIA. *n. f.* [from *gēōdæsia*; *geodæsie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*
 GEODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.
- GEOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *gēōgraphos*; *geographic*, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.
 A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by geographers. *Brown.*
 The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers. *Addison.*
 From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
 And grow a nicer geographer by love. *Tickell.*
 GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *geographia*, French, from *geographos*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.
 GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.
 Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country: she geographically describes it to him. *Brown on the Odyssey.*
 GEOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *gēōgraphia*; *geographie*, Fr.] Geography in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watt.*
 Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but geography makes slight account thereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
 According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography. *Arbuthnot on Com.*
 GEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *gēōlogia*; *geologie*, French.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.
 GEOMANCER. *n. f.* [from *gēōmantis*; *geomancer*, French.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.
 Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
 GEOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *gēōmantis*; *geomancer*, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.
 According to some persons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
 GEOMANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.
 Two geomantick figures were display'd
 Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
 One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*
 GEOMETER. *n. f.* [from *gēōmetēs*; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.
 He became one of the chief geometers of his age. *Watt.*
 GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *geometria*, French, from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry.
 GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *gēōmetria*; *geometrique*, French, from *geometria*.] Pertaining to geometry.
 1. Pertaining to geometry.
 A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason. *Morè's Antiid. against Atchism.*
 This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to contrive several weights and powers unto motion or rest. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
 2. Preferred or laid down by geometry.
 Must men take the measure of God just by the same geometrical proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stillfleet.*

GER

- Does not this wife philosopher assert,
 That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,
 Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
 That the dimensions of his glorious face
 Two geometrick feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore's Creation.*
3. Disposed according to geometry.
 Geometrick Jasper seemeth of affinity with the lapis sanguinalis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis crystallinus. *Grew's Museum.*
 GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometria*.] According to the laws of geometry.
 'Tis possible geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
 All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanics. *Ray on the Creation.*
 GEOMETRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *geometria*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.
 Although there be a certain truth therein, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
 How easily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
 To GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [from *geometria*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.
 We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though pretty shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to geometrize. *Boyle.*
 GEOMETRY. *n. f.* [from *gēōmetria*; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.
 Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind. *Harris.*
 In the muscles alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*
 Him also for my censor I disdain,
 Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
 Who counts geometry and numbers toys,
 And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryden, Pers. Sat.*
 GEOPONICAL. *adj.* [from *gēōponia*; *geponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.
 Such expressions are frequent in authors geponical, or such as have treated de re rustica. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
 GEOPONICKS. *n. f.* [from *gēōponia*; *geponique*, French.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.
 GEORGE. *n. f.* [from *georgios*, Latin.]
 1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.
 Look on my George, I am a gentleman;
 Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
 2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.
 Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
 On a brown George, with lousy twobobbers, fed. *Dryden, Pers.*
 GEORGIK. *n. f.* [from *georgikos*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*
 GEORGIK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.
 Here I peruse the Mantuan's georgick strains,
 And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay's Rural Sports.*
 GEORICK. *adj.* [from *gēō*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.
 GERENT. *adj.* [from *gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Diels.*
 GERALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*
 GERMAN. *n. f.* [from *germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins german.
 They knew it was their cousin german, the famous Amphialus. *Stanesby, b. ii.*
 And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
 Thyself thy message do to german dear. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

GES

- These Germans did subdue all Germany,
 Of whom it hight; but in the end their fire,
 With foul repulse, from France was forced to retire. *P. 2.*
 Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse;
 Wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
 You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and genets for Germans. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
- GERMAN. *adj.* [from *germanus*, Latin.] Related.
 Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are german to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakespeare.*
 GERMANDER. *n. f.* [from *germandrie*, French.]
 It has small thick leaves, which are lacinated somewhat like those of the oak; the flowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated: the stamina or threads supply the place of the crest, or upper lip: the beard or lower lip of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle segment, which is largest, is hollow like a spoon, and sometimes divided into two parts: the cup of the flower is fistulous. *Miller.*
 GERME. *n. f.* [from *germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.
 Whether it be not made out of the germe, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 GERMIN. *n. f.* [from *germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed.
 Though palaces and pyramids do slope
 Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
 Of nature's germin tumble all together,
 Even till destruction sicken; answer me
 To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Thou all-shaking thunder,
 Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
 Crack nature's mould, all germins spill at once
 That make ungrateful man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 To GERMINATE. *v. n.* [from *germinare*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.
 This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and germinate, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would germinate, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 GERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *germinare*, French, from *germinare*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.
 For acceleration of germination, we refer it over unto the place, where we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the sponte nascentes. *Wotton.*
 There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal germinations. *Gianp. Scapp. c. 25.*
 Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no germination. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 GERUND. *n. f.* [from *gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.
 GEST. *n. f.* [from *gestum*, Latin.]
 1. A deed; an action; an achievement.
 Who fair them quites, as him befecem'd best,
 And goodly can discourse of many a noble gest. *Fai. Qu.*
 2. Show; representation.
 Gifts should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.
 3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progress of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [From *geste*, or *gite*, Fr.] *Hammer.*
 I'll give you my commission,
 To let him there a month, behind the gest,
 Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 He distinctly sets down the gests and progress thereof; and are conceits of eminent use, to solve magical phenomena. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*
 GESTATION. *n. f.* [from *gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.
 Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its gestation, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*
 Why in viviparous animals, in the time of gestation, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*
 To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [from *gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulatio*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures.
 GESTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *gesticulatio*, Latin; *gesticulatio*, Fr.] Antick tricks; various postures.
 GESTURE. *n. f.* [from *gestus*, Latin; *geste*, French.]
 1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.
 Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his gestures,

GET

gestures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, b. ii.*
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Holzer.*
To the dumbness of the *gesture*

One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 408.*
To *GET* *sure*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Holzer, b. v.*
Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To *GET*. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*gecan, gertan, Saxon.*]
1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Poet.*
Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*
The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvi. 3.*
David *gat* him a name when he returned from imitating the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*
Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *ge* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *ge* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.*
He infensibly *ge* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *ge* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*
The man who lives upon alms, *ge* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger he could *ge*,
Unless his ready wit disclosed,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*
This practice is to be used at first, in order to *ge* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *ge* is variously used: we say to *ge* money, to *ge* in, to *ge* off, to *ge* ready, to *ge* a stomach, and to *ge* a cold. *Watts's Legick.*

2. To force; to seize.
Such losses and scatterings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*
All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *ge* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.
Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*
To *ge* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.
To have possession of; to hold.
Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.
These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *ge* them. *Shak.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Ge a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *ge* on their female captives.
If you'll take 'em as their fathers *ge* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *ge* a better generation. *Dryden.*

GET

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *ge* a child? *Prior.*
Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *ge* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of days, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *ge* the queen of love. *Graville.*

6. To gain as profit.
Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *ge* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.
If they *ge* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakep. H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.
Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *ge* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*
If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *ge* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.
Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *ge* more for them; but a tax laid on your homed commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.
Ge by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.
I shall shew how we may *ge* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any state.
Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *ge* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *ge* them a little into heart. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *ge* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.
Though the king could not *ge* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spektat.*

14. To draw; to hook.
With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *ge* out thy secrets. *Eccles. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *ge* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *ge* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian, N^o. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.
Ge you to bed on th' infant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *ge* thee out this land. *Gen. xxxi. 11.*
Ge thee out, and depart hence. *Luke xiii. 31.*

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and to *ge* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

Ge ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen. xlii. 17.*
Thus perplexed, he with all speed *ge* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throw himself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.
By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *ge* off the land again, and entered with the rest. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *ge* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *ge* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *ge* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.
Ge on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

18. To *GET* *off*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.
Wood, to *ge* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To *GET*. *v. n.*
1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *ge* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *ge* o'er. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Away, *ge* thee down. *Ex. xix. 24.*

GET

If it displease thee, I will *ge* tie back again. *Num. xxii.*
The stranger shall *ge* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuter. xxviii. 43.*

The fox bragged that a number of shifts and devices he had to *ge* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *ge* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for their sins, and were fit, should *ge* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *ge* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs before they could *ge* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *ge* above his anger. *Denham.*
The latent air had *ge* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *ge* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the reefs of whatever it was that *ge* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *ge* in, because no air could *ge* out. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!
I could *ge* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*
So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog the lay;

Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *ge* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

The more oily and light part of this mals would *ge* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Having *ge* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *ge* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I *ge* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *ge* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent;
Roar to *ge* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now, in different ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *ge*s,
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolv'd to break through all measures to *ge* away. *Swift.*
Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *ge* out of it. *Locke.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.
Two or three men of the town are *ge* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way.
When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *ge* in at the shell, unless some colorisick atoms, and some little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense;
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to possess th' usurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *ge* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

A child runs to overtake and *ge* up to the top of his shadow, which fill advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *ge* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *ge* in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To move; to remove.
Ge home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The looner, the easier carriage to *ge*. *Tusser.*

Many of the galleys rode it out at sea, where they were by shot out of the city enforced to *ge* them farther off. *Knolles.*

Rise up and *ge* you forth from amongst my people. *Ex. xii.*

GEW

5. To have recourse to.
The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *ge* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.
They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *ge* into the castle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, *ge* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.
To-morrow *ge* you early on your way. *Judg. xix. 9.*

They might *ge* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *ge* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mals of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *ge* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *ge* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *ge* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *ge* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.
The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryd.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *ge*. *Waller.*

10. To *GET* *off*. To escape.
The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *ge* off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou do'st, deliver not thy word;
With that thou may'st *ge* off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryd.*

11. To *GET* *over*. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.
'Tis very pleasant, on this occasion, to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *ge* over them. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 475.*

I cannot *ge* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *ge* over some part of those disputes, to the satisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. To *GET* *up*. To rise from repose.
Sheep will *ge* up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To *GET* *up*. To rise from a seat.
Ge you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abioram. *Numb. xvi.*

GETTER. *n. f.* [from *ge*.]
1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GETTING. *n. f.* [from *ge*.]
1. Act of *getting*; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *ge* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* *ge* understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit.
Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Essay 29.*

The meaner families, are obliged to return to the steward a small monthly share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Guliver's Travels.*

GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [*gegar*, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gew-gaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*

Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange, Fable 1.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 10.*

Some loose the bands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pagantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Phillips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guard.*

GE'WGAW.

GHO

GE'WAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.
Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciano. *Law's Serious Call.*

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [gare and pulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghastly*.]
1. Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.
GHA'STLY. *adj.* [gare, or *ghost*, and *like*.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Envy quickly discovered in court Solymann's changed countenance upon the great balsa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

This poor man's desolate wife,
Expects some happy day;
This *ghastly* thing, the comfort of her life.
He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

I did not for these *ghastly* visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryden, Ind. Em.*
I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.
To be less than gods
Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milt.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *gare*, Saxon.] *Ghastliness*; horror of look.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye? *Shakespeare, Othello.*
GHE'RKIN. *n. f.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To **GHESS.** *v. n.* [See To **GUESS.** *Ghes* is by critics considered as the true orthography, but *gues* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. f.* [gare, Saxon.]
1. The soul of man.
Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shak. R. III.*

Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghost*
Fleets into air, is for ever lost. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.
The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the **GHOST.** To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.
Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to give up the *ghost*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.
To **GHOST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the *ghost*; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*; which course Euryalus was like to have steered, upon the news. *Sidney.*

To **GHOST.** *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ghastly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghost*.]
1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.
Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have,

GIB

as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Ho. her. b. v.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 35.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.
Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's clove cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his flurist. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
GIALA'INA. *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. f.* [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.
The mortal steel dispiteously entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls. *F. 2.*

GIA'NT. *n. f.* [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth such *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milt. P. L.*
Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's En.*

By weary steps and flow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief to avenge his *giant* son,
Great Polyphemus, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GIA'NTRESS. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.
I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shak.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess*. *Howell.*

GIA'NTLIKE. *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantic; vast; **GIA'NTLY.** *adj.* bulky.

Single courage, has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Deay of Piety.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to delfy his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South's Sermons.*

GIA'NTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.
His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks. *Milton's Arcist.*

GIBBE. *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal.
For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concerns hide? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To **GIBBER.** *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.
The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

GIBBERISH. *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geher* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipfls; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Spenser.*
Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote founded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GIBBET

GIB

GIBBET. *n. f.* [gibet, French.]
1. A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

When was there ever cur'd afeist brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That blessed pow'r which he had set at naught? *Davies.*

You scandal to the stock of verbe, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace.
Haman suffer'd death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *E. Elfrange.*

Papers of universal approbation, lay such principles to the whole body of the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.
To **GIBBET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*
2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
GIBBIER. *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These impots are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibber* are tax free. *Addison on Italy.*
GIBBO'SITY. *n. f.* [gibbosity, Fr. from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*
GIBBOUS. *adj.* [gibbus, Latin; gibbeux, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.
The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wifeman.*
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Crookbacked.
I shall demand how the camels of Baßria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations, have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gibbus*.] Convexity; prominence.
To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GIBCAT. *n. f.* [gib and cat.] An old worn-out cat.
I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd out cat. *Shakespeare.*
To **GIBE.** *v. n.* [gaber, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakespeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you partly raise your frown,
Flee and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To **GIBE.** *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria: you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my mistive out of audience. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.
Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorn
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juven.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator, N.º 300.*

But the dean, if this secret shou'd come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*
GIBER. *n. f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.
You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shakespeare, Cor.*

GIDD

Come, Sempronius, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. *Ben. Johnson's Cautions.*

GIBINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.
His present portance.

Gibingly and ungravelly he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

GIBLETS. *n. f.* [According to *Minsheu* from *gibbet*, *gobbet*; according to *Junius* more probably from *giblet*, game, Fr.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holiday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holiday; and shall be round the year:
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie. *Dryden's Pers.*

GIDDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]
1. With the head seeming to turn round.
2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.
The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

GIDDINESS. *n. f.* [from *giddy*.]
1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrimms and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.
There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief.

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
The indignation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South's Sermons.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.
Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do't repent. *Donne.*

GIDDY. *adj.* [gibig, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.
By *giddy* heads and staggering legs betray'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.
Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than womens are. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

4. That which causes giddiness.
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noise lay nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's En.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverie of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift to Gay.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.
Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.
As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Gl'o'ter stumbled. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inticement.
Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shakespeare.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no. *Shakespeare.*

GIDDYBRAINED. *adj.* [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn

GIG

- Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained
as!
- GIDDYHEADED**, *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or
caution; without steadiness or constancy.
And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme delect
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*
GIDDYPACED, *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regu-
larity.
More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakespeare.*
GIER-EAGLE, *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An
eagle of a particular kind. *Lev. xi. 18.*
These fowls shall not be eaten; the swan and the pelican,
and the gier-eagle. *Lev. xi. 18.*
GIFT, *n. f.* [from *give*.]
1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without
price.
They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and
myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*
Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confers;
But first take back my life, a gift that's less. *Dryd. Aureng.*
2. The act of giving.
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which
comes to him by free gift. *South's Sermons.*
3. Oblation; offering.
Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even
gifts to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*
4. A bribe.
Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect per-
sons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the
wife. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*
5. Power; faculty.
And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears, *Shakespeare.*
An onion will do well for such a shift.
He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 291.
GIFTED, *adj.* [from *gift*.]
1. Given; bestowed.
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used
ironically.
Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,
got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose
them to an insurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Latit. Preface.*
There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who
have it not under command: women, who are so liberally
gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of
female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 23.*
GIG, *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be procured
them. *Locke.*
2. [*Gigia*, Icelandic.] A fiddle. Now out of use.
GIGANTICK, *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;
big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.
Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds! *Milt. Pa. Last.*
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of gigantick size, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden's En.*
The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of gigantick foes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*
To GYGGLE, *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
GIGGLER, *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one
idly and foolishly merry.
A sad wife valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*
We shew our present, joking, giggling race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*
GIGLET, *n. f.* [*geazl*, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottish, is
still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Now out of use.
Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
The fam'd Castibellan was once at point,
Oh giglet fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shak. Cymbel.*
Away with those giglets too, and with the other confederate
companion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

GIL

- GIGOT**, *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.
To GILD, *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [*gilban*, Saxon.]
1. To wash over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.
The room was large and wide,
As it some gilt or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did appear.
The mazy roof, and riches huge sustain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Gilded wood may worms infold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
And the gilded ear of day. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
His glowing axle doth allay. *Milton.*
In the steep Atlantick stream.
Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a gilded snare. *Roscommon.*
When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
To whose chief support and finews are of coin.
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survives. *Pope.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter.
Thou did'st drink. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
3. To adorn with lustre.
No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope's Messiah.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate.
The lightome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing,
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension and
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryd. Aureng.*
GILDER, *n. f.* [from *gild*.]
1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.
Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw
the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*
We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer.
2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Phil.*
To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*
GILDING, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way
of ornament.
Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is
profit. *Bacon's Physic Rem.*
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,
is covered with statues, gilding, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope's Hor.*
GILL, *n. f.* [*agulla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.
The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milt. P. Last.*
Fishes perform their respiration under water by the gills.
Ray on the Creation.
He hath, on the bottom of his sides, two gill-fins; not be-
hind the gills, as in most fishes, but for a good part before
them. *Walton.*
Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the maw with gills entangl'd left. *King's Fisherman.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen
hath less. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. The flesh under the chin.
In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, red-
ness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the fending forth
of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing
the fourth part of a pint.
Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mis-
taken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the
wine at every second bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*
5. [From *gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or
Juliana.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-
guage.
I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsy.*

6. The

GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
GILLHOUSE, *n. f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is
fold.
These shall each alehouse, these each gillhouse mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*
GILLFLOWER, *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or
from *ginsfle*, French.]
Gillflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month
they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be
reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white,
scarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many
to enumerate. *Mortimer's Herbendry.*
In July come gillflowers of all varieties. *Bacon's Essay 47.*
Fair is the gillflower of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*
GILT, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden shew; gold laid on the sur-
face of any matter. Now obsolete.
Our gaynels and our gilt are all behindr'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
When thou wast in thy gill, and thy perfume, they mockt
thee for too much curiosity: in thy rage thou know'st none,
but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
The double gilt of this opportunity you let time wash off.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
GILT, The participle of *GILD*, which see.
Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*
GILTHEAD, *n. f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A fish.
GILT-TAIL, *n. f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from
his yellow tail.
GIM, *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.
GIMCRACK, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed
from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mecha-
nism.
For though these gimcracks were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbic ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trankranis and gim-
cracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going
about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your
lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
GIMLET, *n. f.* [*giblet*, *gimblet*, French.] A borer with a
screw at its point.
The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*
GIMMAL, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Answorth* to be derived
from *gimulus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consist-
ing of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gra-
dually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little
quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*
I think by some odd gimmals or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
GIMMER, *n. f.* [See *GIMMAL*.] Movement; machinery.
The holding together of the parts of matter has so con-
founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself,
that the gimmers of the world hold together not so much by
geometry as some natural magick. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*
GIMP, *n. f.* [See *GIM*. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.]
A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN, *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
1. A trap; a snare.
As the day begins,
With twenty gins we will the small birds take,
And pasture make. *Sidney, b. i.*
Which two, through treason and deceitful gin,
Hath slain fir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
So slaves the woodcock with the gin;
So doth the cony struggle in the net. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Be it by gins, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
If those, who have but sense, can turn
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost, thy gins and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*
He made a planetary gin,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without th' expense of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Keep from flaying fougure thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.
Typhæus joints were stretched on a gin. *Fairy Queen.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed
by water drizzling on the outside of the gin pump of Moftyn
coalpits. *Woodward on Puffins.*
4. [Contracted from *GENEVA*, which see.] The spirit drawn
by distillation from juniper berries.

GIP

- This calls the church to deprecate our sin, *Pope, Dial. 1.*
And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope, Dial. 1.*
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each gillhouse mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGER, *n. f.* [*zingiber*, Latin; *gingera*, Italian.]
The flower consists of five leaves, which are shaped some-
what like those of the iris: these are produced in an head or
club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary
afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which
contain their seeds. *Miller.*
The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked
and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though
aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat
both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves,
cut small in their salads, and make an excellent sweetmeat
of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and sto-
machick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
Or wafting ginger round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGERBREAD, *n. f.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of furi-
naceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or bis-
cuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and
some other aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have
it to buy gingerbread. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*
Her currans there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of gingerbread. *King's Cookery.*
'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks
froth, and eat gingerbread in a booth by a fire upon the
Thames. *Swift.*
GINGERLY, *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously,
nicely.
What is't that you
Took up so gingerly? *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*
GINGERNESS, *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Diët.*
GINGIVAL, *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.
Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronun-
ciation between *D* and *T*, so to sweeten it, they make the
occlude appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do,
giving a little of perverseness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
TO GINGLE, *v. n.*
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in
quick succession.
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket ginging halfpence found. *Gay's Trivia.*
Once, we contend, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And ginging down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
TO GINGLE, *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering
noise should be made.
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells the gingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*
GINGLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affection in the sound of periods.
GINOLYMOID, *adj.* [*γινωμοειδης* and *ιδωειδης*.] Resembling a
ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the
other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymid
joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
GINOLYMUS, *n. f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting
of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is
an instance. *Wjeman.*
GINNET, *n. f.* [*ginet*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated
breed. Hence, according to some, but I believe, erroneously,
a Spanish gannet, improperly written for *ginnet*.
GINSENG, *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinense*.] A root brought lately
into Europe. It never grows to any great size, and is of a
brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish
within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent.
It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very
strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat
bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it
in the same latitudes in America. The Chinese value this
root so highly, that it sells with them for three times its weight
in silver. The Asiatics in general think the ginseng almost
an universal medicine. The virtues most generally believed
to be in it are those of a restorative, and a cordial.
The European physicians esteem it a good medicine in con-
vulsions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recom-
mend it as one of the best restoratives known. *Hill.*
TO GIP, *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*
GIPSY, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first
appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they
were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now ming-
led with all nations.]
1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by
palmistry or physiognomy.
The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a
spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in
the

10 G

GIR

- the pantry with an old *gippy* for above half an hour. *Addison*.
 A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
 And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*.
 I, near yon stile, three fallow *gyffes* met;
 Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
 Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay*.
 In this still labyrinth around her lie
 Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;
 A figil in this hand the *gippy* bears,
 In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispensat.*
 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.
 Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a
 dowdy; Cleopatra a *gippy*; Helen and Hero hildings and
 harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.
 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.
 The widow play'd the *gippy*, and so did her confidant too,
 in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange*.
 A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
 The *gippy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior*.
 GIR'ASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafol*, French.]
 1. The herb turnfol.
 2. The opal stone.
 To GIR'D. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*gyrdan*, Saxon.]
 1. To bind round.
 They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their
 loins with sackcloth. *Mac. x. 25*.
 2. To put on so as to surround or bind.
 Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to ban-
 dages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver*.
 3. To fasten by binding.
 He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *Mac. iii. 3*.
 My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
 Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lost*.
 No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
 And, at the head of our remaining troops,
 Attack the foe: *Addison's Cato*.
 The combatant too late the field declines,
 When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior*.
 4. To invest.
 Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
 And in requerdon of that duty done,
 I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare. H. VI*.
 The son appear'd,
 Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii*.
 5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.
 I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with
 filk. *Ezek. xvi. 10*.
 Typhon there keeps the ward,
 Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
 Observant of the fowls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*
 6. To cover round as a garment.
 These, with what skill they had, together fow'd,
 To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide
 Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 7. To reproach; to gibe.
 Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakef.*
 8. To furnish; to equip.
 So to the coast of Jordan he direct's
 His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.
 9. To inclose; to incircle.
 That Nyctean isle,
 Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
 Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
 Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*
 To GIR'D. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.
 Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of
 this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any
 thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented
 on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit
 is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii*.
 GIR'D. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the
 sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.
 This word is now seldom used.
 Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
 For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakef. H. VI*.
 They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by
 this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which
 the atheist feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2*.
 He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth
 well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth
 amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*
 GIR'DER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece
 of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the
 summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at
 one arm to the girders. *Horris*.
 The *girders* are also to be of the same cantling the sum-
 mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *gird* need
 not be so strong as the front *gird*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
 These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
 These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation*.
 GIR'DLE. *n. f.* [*gyrdel*, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

GIS

- There will I make thee beds of roses,
 With a thousand fragrant posies;
 A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
 Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare*.
 Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on
 their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21*.
 On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
 On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley*.
 2. Enclosure; circumference.
 Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
 Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakef. Hen. V*.
 3. The equator; the torrid zone.
 Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*
 of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*.
 To GIR'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To gird; to bind as with a *girdle*.
 Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
 Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakef. Rich. III*.
 2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.
 Those sleeping stones,
 That as a waist do *girdle* you about,
 By this time from their fixed beds of lime
 Had been dishabited. *Shakespeare's King John*.
 Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
 That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon*.
 GIR'DLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles
 the waist.
 Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
 The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Æn*.
 GIR'DLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of *girdles*.
 GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing
 in motion. See *GYRE*.
 GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much
 question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *gyro*,
 of the same signification; *Mingheu* from *garula*, Latin, a
 prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks
 that it comes from *herules*, Welsh, from which, says he,
herles is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,
 who used coep for a man, might likewise have coepa for a
 woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Eichs*
 derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a wo-
 man.] A young woman, or female child.
 In those unfeign'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare*.
 And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;
 For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare*.
 A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
 Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dante*.
 Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
 To the low mimic follies of a farce,
 As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roscommon*.
 A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
 But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden*.
 GIR'LISH. *adv.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a *girl*; youthful.
 In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew*.
 GIR'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a *girlish* manner.
 To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grim*. It is still
 used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or pec-
 cish person.
 GIR'ROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ditt*.
 GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]
 To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to
 encircle. Not proper.
 In the dread ocean, undulating wide
 Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,
 The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*.
 GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the
 horse.
 Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
 And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton*.
 2. A circular bandage.
 The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*,
 which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are
 tacked firmly together. *Wiseham's Surgeon*.
 GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]
 1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.
 Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
 For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
 The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods*.
 Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
 Along the high celestial road;
 The steed oppress'd, would break his *girths*,
 To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift*.
 Mordanto gallops on alone;
 The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
 This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift*.
 2. The compass measured by the *girdle*, or enclosing bandage.
 He's a luffy jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards
 in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder*.
 To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a *girth*.
 To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed
 it with his own flock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Barley*.
 GIST.

GIV

- GIST. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus,
Fredgife is a pledge of peace; *Gifstbert* an illustrious pledge,
 like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.
 GITH. *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.
 To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gyfan*, Saxon.]
 1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.
 This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were
 so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*.
 Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv*.
 Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sa-
 crifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25*.
 I had a matter that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit
 to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.
 Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
 His *givings* rare, gave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.
 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or
 writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.
 The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me
 of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12*.
 They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in
 marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38*.
 Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a
 general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the
 Thursday before Christmas. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.
 We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.
 Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and
 impossible into their poems, nor gives them licence to run out
 into wildness. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey*.
 3. To put into one's possession; to consign.
 Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them
 away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple*.
 Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will
 remove the earth. *Temple*.
 If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's
 hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its
 conveyance. *Locke*.
 4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.
 All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job ii. 4*.
 If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
 If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
 And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
 And how unwillingly I left the ring,
 You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*.
 He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange
 his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke*.
 5. To yield; not to withhold.
 Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner
 what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.
 The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:
 the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal?
 The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to
 Philip, when he *gave* his ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.
 Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear
 to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.
 6. To quit; to yield as due.
 Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclesi*.
 7. To confer; to impart.
 I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii*.
 Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.
 What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which
 had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.
 8. To expose.
 All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
 Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn*.
 9. To grant; to allow.
 'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*.
 He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.
 10. To yield; not to deny.
 I *gave* his wife proposal way;
 Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
 Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother*.
 11. To yield without resistance.
 12. To permit; to commission.
 Prepare
 The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
 Then *give* thy friend to feed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyss*.
 13. To enable; to allow.
 God himself requirerth the lifting up of pure hands in
 prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the
 wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker*.
 Give me to know
 How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakef. Othello*.
 So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
 Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
 Through the new pulpit soft'ring juices flow,
 Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel*.
 14. To pay.
 The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-
 out life, I *give* to both your speeches. *Shak. Tril. and Cressida*.
 15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

GIV

- So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
 And he that suffers. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*.
 The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave*
 a great shout in derision of them. *Kneller's Hist of the Turks*.
 Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that
 Wood's halpence have been offered, and caution the poor
 people not to receive them. *Swift*.
 16. To exhibit; to express.
 This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence
 in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.
 17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.
 The number of men being divided by the number of ships,
gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.
 18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.
 As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall
 we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.
 19. To exhibit; to fend forth as odours from any body.
 In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell
 more. *Bacon*.
 20. To addit; to apply.
 The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*
 themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest
 their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.
 After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read
 they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the
 feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i*.
 Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the
 secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have
 always thereunto with ease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17*.
 The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
 To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare. H. VI*.
 Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:
 He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Caesar*.
 His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*,
 he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare*.
 Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;
 so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all
 to pleasure and ease. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
 Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-
 sirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII*.
 He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will
 seek out the willom of all the ancients. *Ecclesi. xxxix. 1*.
 He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this
 theatre of the world. *Mor's disputes against Atheism*.
 They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enter-
 prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.
 Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at per-
 sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.
 Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his railery;
 and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.
 I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-
 band is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.
 What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden*.
 21. To resign; to yield up.
 Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of
 waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and
 prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
 Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
 And to intrust them, will not quit the cost. *Herbert*.
 Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
 Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
 Like that self-begot'n bird
 In the Arabian woods embost,
 That no second knows, nor third,
 And lay erewhile a holocaust,
 From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes*.
 Since no deep within her gulph can hold
 Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
 I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii*.
 For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days,
 was to lift himself a martyr. *South*.
 Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
 He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.
 The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for
 drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*.
 As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while
 the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
 kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the
 people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian*.
 22. To conclude; to suppose.
 Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
 All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid*.
 23. To *Give away*. To alienate from one's self; to make
 over to another; to transfer.
 The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away*
 to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the
 former. *Sidney, b. ii*.
 If you shall marry,
 You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
 You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
 You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare. Honest*

GIV

- Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself.
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind
fellow, *gav'st* thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for
thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the in-
terest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
But we who *give* our native rights away,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*
Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given*
away to misery and mortality! *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 159.*
Theodosius arrived at a religious house in the city, where
Constantia resided, and made himself one of the order, with
a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he
looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which
their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison's Spectator.*
Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives,
is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death,
is *given* from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*
24. To *GIVE back.* To return; to restore.
Till their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which
their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
25. To *GIVE forth.* To publish; to tell.
Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that
the king was dead. *Hayward.*
26. To *GIVE the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being sub-
ordinate or inferior.
Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto
sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less
take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth
pre-eminence. *Hooker.*
27. To *GIVE over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.
Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions,
and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*
It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hooker.*
Never *give her o'er*;
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over*
my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and
betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly
sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last
man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n me o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*
Those troops, which were levied, have *given over* the pro-
secution of the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
But worst of all to *give her over*,
'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*
'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desp'rate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desp'ratest is the wisest course. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied
that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day;
but the hen grew fat, and *gave quite over* laying. *L'Estrange.*
Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from
the disappointments they have met, or from their experience
of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*
28. To *GIVE over.* To addit; to attach to.
Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over*
unto thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*
When the Babylonians had *given themselves over* to all man-
ner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that
empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii. c. 3.*
I used one thing ill, or *gave myself* so much over to it as to
neglect what I owed either to him or the rest of the world.
Temple's Miscellanies.
29. To *GIVE over.* To conclude last.
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken
and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*
The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given her over*,
told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had
sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physi-
cians, and her nearest relations, having *given her over*. *Arbutnot.*
Yet this false comfort never *gives him o'er*,
That, whilst he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*
Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give me over*. *Swift.*
30. To *GIVE over.* To abandon.
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all man-
ner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and there-
fore best to *give it over*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*
The cause, for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
31. To *GIVE out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

GIV

- The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is
said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to ap-
ply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*
It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princely. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was
the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of
England twenty-two thousand of twenty-two shillings per
piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*
He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council
for the wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave*
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their
enemies. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 49.*
32. To *GIVE out.* To show in false appearance.
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To fave her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
33. To *GIVE up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him
up, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He has betray'd your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived
many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave
comfort to them all. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the re-
giment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of
the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Let us *give ourselves* wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll
e'en *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Calder against Despair.*
I can *give up* to the historians of your country, the names of
so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*
He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in
which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryden.*
The leagues made between several states, disowning all
claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common
consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*
If they *give them up* to their reason, then they with them
give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no
such thing as certainty. *Locke.*
We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of
nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveni-
encies of life. *Locke.*
Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africa into Caesar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison's Cato.*
Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison's Cato.*
A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northum-
berland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church
lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*
He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against
him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded
from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument
with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered
he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am
never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master
of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 239.*
He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*
The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up*
also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch's? *Ross.*
These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up*
to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbutnot.*
Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the
study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of
God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he
shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*
Give yourself up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*
34. To *GIVE up.* To abandon.
If any be *given up* to believe lies, some must be first *given*
up to tell them. *Stillington's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*
Our minds naturally *give themselves up* to every diversion
which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that
play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole
woman. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 120.*
Give up your fond paternal pride, *Swift.*
Nor argue on the weaker side.
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is
imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition
of fame. *Pope.*

GIV

- I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application
to Homer. *Pope.*
Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress,
should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*
35. To *GIVE up.* To deliver.
And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to
the king. *2 Sa. xxiv. 9.*
His accounts were confuted, and he could not then *give*
them up. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*
To *GIVE.* v. n.
1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely
French, and not worthy of adoption.
Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooker's Rom. Hist.*
2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.
Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and
afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread,
bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*
Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *give* again, that
it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*
Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and
spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*
3. To move. A French phrase.
Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thruff, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel's C. War.*
4. To *GIVE in.* To go back; to give way.
The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the
left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayw.*
5. To *GIVE in to.* [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.
This is a geography particular to the metallists: the poets,
however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with
very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison on Medals.*
This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those
general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our lan-
guage from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*
The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent,
or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices
that are working their destruction. *Swift.*
6. To *GIVE off.* To cease; to forbear.
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if
we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.
Locke on Education.
7. To *GIVE over.* To cease; to act no more.
If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and
stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have
either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the
matter of church polity. *Hooker, b. iii.*
Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred
the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should
think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he con-
tinued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker, b. v.*
Give not o'er so: to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things
off, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him
divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no
leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give*
over to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,
Yet *gives not o'er*, though desperate of success. *Milton.*
Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And must we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give*
over, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*
He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same
reason. *Swift.*
8. To *GIVE out.* To publish; to proclaim.
Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that him-
self was some great one. *Acts viii. 9.*
Julius Caesar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame
that he cunningly *gave out* how Caesar's own soldiers loved
him not. *Bacon, Essay 60.*
Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit
your school. *Swift.*
9. To *GIVE out.* To cease; to yield.
We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much less *give out*, *Herbert.*

GLA

- Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*
To *GIVE way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for.
Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common
good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of coun-
tenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*
Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*.
The mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden, Aen.*
His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows.
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Aen.*
GIVER. n. f. [from give.] One that gives; donor; bellower;
distributor; granter.
Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*
GIZZARD. n. f. [giser, French; gigeria, Latin.] It is some-
times called *gizzern*.
1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey
them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*
In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such
as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the
crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some
proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence
transferred into the *gizzard*, or muscular stomach. *Ray.*
Flutt'ring there they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own;
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*
2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind;
as, he *frisks his gizzard*, he harrasses his imagination.
But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated fets
In fevers still. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 11.*
Satisfaction and restitution lie so curdled hard upon the
gizzards of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not
half so dear to them as the treasure they have in their cof-
fers. *L'Estrange.*
GLA'BRIETY. n. f. [from glaber, Latin.] Smoothness; bald-
ness. *Diarr.*
GLACIAL. adj. [glacial, French; glacialis, Latin.] Icy; made
of ice; frozen.
To GLACIATE. v. n. [glacies, Latin; glacier, French.] To
turn into ice.
GLACIATION. n. f. [from glaciate.] The act of turning into
ice; ice formed.
Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail,
which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent
from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1.*
GLACIS. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping
bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth
from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side
of the field. *Harris.*
GLAD. adj. [glæb, Saxon; glad, Danish.]
1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
He will be *glad* in his heart. *Ex. iv. 14.*
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and
glad of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them,
and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Jf. xxxv.*
3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally of, sometimes
at or with before the cause of gladness: perhaps of is most
proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed;
and at or with, when it is some accident befallen himself or
another.
I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad* of
it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished. *Prov.*
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,
he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden's Aen.*
I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that
the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*
4. Pleading; exalating.
Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney, b. i.*
5. Expressing gladness.
Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Messiah.*
To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to
cheer; to exhilarate.
10 H He

GLA

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North; from frost-bound Atlas' hands
His adamant fethers fall: green vigour
Gladdens the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crashaw.*
It glads me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Orway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' costly head
Some frigid rhymes disturbs,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*
To GLADDER. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to
make glad; to exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladdens her,
when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that
gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*
GLADE. *n. f.* [from *glan*, to be hot, or to shine; whence
the Danish *glad*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red hot
coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucas.* It is taken
for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and
has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11.*
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hubbard's Tale.*
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh evening air the op'ner glade. *Dryden's Innocence.*
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
By the heroes armed shades,
Glittering through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecil.*
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass: a
GLADDER. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Joy; gladness.
GLADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness.
And there him rests in riotous suffiance
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*
GLADIATOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *gladiator*, Fr.] A swordplayer;
a prizefighter.
Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*
GLADLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with
merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every
body will gladly see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*
GLADNESS. *n. f.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perill'd they deplore. *Dryden.*
GLAD SOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.]
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in glad some company. *Fairy Queen.*
The glad some ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unwearied eyes behold their friend:
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's Æn. b. iv.*
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and glad some day. *Prior.*
GLAD SOME. *adv.* [from *glad some*.] With gayety and de-
light.
GLAD SOME. *n. f.* [from *glad some*.] Gayety; showiness;
delight.
GLAIRE. *n. f.* [Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glair*,
French; *glair*, Latin.]

GLA

1. The white of an egg.
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as water,
Peacham on Drawing. *Di.*
2. A kind of halbert.
To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [from *glair*, French; from the noun.] To
smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by
the bookbinders.
GLANCE. *n. f.* [from *glantz*, German, glitter.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but
sudden glances and dartings of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a
moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some grace-
ful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and
a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one
glance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparks from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Fai. Queen.*
When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Revue.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls
The glancing eye, and turns the changeable scene. *Thomson.*
5. To censure by oblique hints.
How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Thebes? *Shakespeare.*
Some men glance and dart at others, by justifying themselves
by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon, Essay 23.*
I have never glanced upon the late designed procession of his
holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have
afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addison's Spect.*
It was objected against him that he had written verses,
wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for
dulness. *Swift.*
To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*
GLANCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken
manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but
brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discourse of his
own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*
GLAND. *n. f.* [from *glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two sorts,
viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a
little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is
separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery
and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory
canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in the brain, the
labial glands, and testes. A conglomerate gland is composed
of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt
up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the
glands. *Wiseham's Surgery.*
The glands, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blacken. Creation.*
GLANDERS. *n. f.* [from *gland*.] In a horse, is the running of
corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour accord-
ing to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green
or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

GLA

His horse is polleest with the glanders, and like to mose in
the chine. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast;
bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the
glandiferous trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GLANDULE. *n. f.* [from *glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A small
gland serving to the secretion of humours.
Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice
from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to con-
vey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Rey.*
GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulosus*.] A collection of
glands.
In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and
oval glandulosity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [from *glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from
glandule.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands;
having the nature of glands.
There are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but
glandulous substances, that hold the nature of emunctories.
Such constitutions must be subject to glandulous tumours
and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diseases thereon
dependent. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
To GLARE. *v. n.* [from *glaren*, Dutch.]
1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or,
contrariwise, out of the dark into a glaring light, the eye is
dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
His glaring eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecco flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit,
and gross hyperboles; he maintains majesty in the midst of
plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately without
ambition. *Dryden.*
The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern glares with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*
Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false glaring light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.
Avant, and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Look, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them capable. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a fury stand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.
The most glaring and notorious passages are none of the
finest, or most correct. *Felton on the Glassicks.*
To GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot
bear.
One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*
GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.
The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*
I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in
her chair at two o'clock in the mornings, and looking like a
spectre amidst a glare of flambeaux. *Addison's Guardian.*
Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rock of the Lock.*
2. A fierce piercing look.
About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
GLAREOUS. *adj.* [from *glareus*, Fr. *glareux*, Latin, from *glair*.]
Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an
egg.
GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing very shocking; as, a
glaring crime.
GLASS. *n. f.* [Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines
from *glaz*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klann*, and this
primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from
its transparency.
1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or
sand together, with a vehement fire.
The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch;
glaz, from the verb *glazsen*, which signifies amongst them to
shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice,
whose colour it resembles. *Peascham on Drawing.*
Glass is thought to compact and firm a body that it is
indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a tex-
ture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*
Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst

GLA

Dislodging murtherous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and glass and nitrous grain adust. *Phillips.*
2. A glass vessel of any kind.
I'll see no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass
Which shews me many more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
3. A looking-glass; a mirror.
He was the mark and glass, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
He spreads his subtle nets from light,
With twinkling glasse, to betray
The larks that in the morn'g light. *Dryden's Horace.*
4. An Hour GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the
flux of sand.
Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one glass. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
5. A cup of glass used to drink in.
To this last costly treaty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling glass, be sure
'Tis time to shun it. *Phillips.*
6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a
draught.
While a man thinks one glass more will not make him
drunk, that one glass hath disabled him from well discerning
his present condition. *Taylor's Rule of living bly.*
The first glass may pass for health, the second for good-
humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our
enemies. *Temple.*
7. A perspective glass.
Like those who have surveyed the moon by glasses, I can
only tell of a new and shining world above us; but not relate
the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*
GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.
Get thee glass eyes;
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Glass bottles are more fit for this second sining than those
of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror.
Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own debility. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. To case in glass.
Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tending their own worth, from whence they were
glaz'd,
Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shakespeare.*
3. To cover with glass; to glaze.
I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small
cavities, perhaps glazed over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles
wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*
GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in
which glass is made by liquefaction.
If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a
glassfurnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy
man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be
awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare
imagination. *Locke.*
GLASSGAZING. *adj.* [from *glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often con-
templating himself in a mirror.
A whorson, glassgazing, superfluous, finical rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
One whose trade
is to polish and grind glass.
The glassgrinders complain of the trouble they meet
with. *Boyle.*
GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is
manufactured.
I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic,
composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared
at the glasshouses. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.
The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made
by the glassman. *Swift.*
GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.
Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass
with glassmetal. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [from *glass* and *work*.] Manufacture of glass.
The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions,
of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashe of a weed called
kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta;
and is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush
the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Ve-
netians for their glassworks. *Bacon's Natural History.*
GLASSWORK.

GLE

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*Salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the lamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or glasswort; and for the coarser or green fort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakep. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows allant a brook,
That shews his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shak. Ham.*
The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought
from the Indies, usually employed in writing-duft. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,
With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which tree
This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in
Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other
respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUCOMA. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in
the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a
greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs
from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The glaucoma is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAIVE. *n. f.* [*glaiue*, French; *glai*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaiue*
is Erse for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong;
But each a glaive had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,
Gave chase to rockets and white flaves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

TO GLAYER. *v. n.* [*glayer*, Welsh; flattery; *glayan*, Saxon, to
flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to
wheel. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and pa-
roxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glayering council is
as dangerous on the one hand as a wheeling priest, or a flatter-
ing physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly
hanged, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from
the French *glaiser*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakep. R. II.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all
true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may
glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that
carries the stroke home. *Greiv's Coss. Sax. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint
that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the
lustre of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of *glaz*.]
One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manu-
facturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and
fastened by the glazier. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,
And ginsling fathoms on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLEAD. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name
in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*geloma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light;
lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleam;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercaft. *Dryd. Aureng.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison's Cata.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coast,
But dreadful gleams,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conflagration.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ye gleamings of departed peace
Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden con-
flagrations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

TO GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from
granum.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. *Dryden.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather

So much as from occasions you may glean,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

That goodness

Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*

The gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his reluctant arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean
what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot,
from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole
sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties
of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously
by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The gleams of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

GLEANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrant
statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant
about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke.*

GLEANNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanings, or thing
gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the
gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common
family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes
of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich
man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the Sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

3. Sleeping

GLE

At last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercaft. *Dryd. Aureng.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison's Cata.*

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coast,
But dreadful gleams,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

TO GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conflagration.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ye gleamings of departed peace
Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
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3. Sleeping

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Sleeping

Sleeping

Sleeping

GLI

Sleeping vegetables lie,
*Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to day. *Gay.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical
benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three
sorts: the one in land, commonly called the glebe; another in
tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the
third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church
by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespas done on a parson's glebe land, which is a freehold,
cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of glebe. *Swift.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following
passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flat'ry! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's gleby land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*glede*, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye shall not eat the glede, the kite, and the vulture. *Danti.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [*glee*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It
anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used,
except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony
and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great glee. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the in-
habitants in mind of their privilege; who again foretell not
to baigne them with perfume. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

And his sportive limbs,
This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson's Spring.*

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glean*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glow-
ing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a gleeful boast? *Shakeppeare.*

GLEEK. *n. f.* [*glee*, Saxon.] Music; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the glee: I
will give you the minstrel. *Shakeppeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

TO GLEEK. *v. a.* [*glek*, Saxon, in Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can gleek upon occasion. *Shakeppeare. Midf. Night's Dream.*

I have seen you gleeking or galling at this gentleman twice
or thrice. *Shakeppeare's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend
time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

TO GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not
the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race
with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour, *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from
glean, Saxon, to run fastly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor
running from a sore.

There then lay a hard dry eschar, without either matter or
gleet. *Wise's Surgery.*

TO GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision
into it to the bone: this not only bled, but gleeted a few
drops. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours may be raised by the sun in such quantities as are
sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the
atmosphere, till they hit against the sides of the more moun-
tainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are con-
densed, and so gleet down the rocky caverns of these moun-
tains, whose inner parts, being hollow and stony, afford them
a basin. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

GLEETV. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be
thin and gleetv, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wise's Surgery.*

GLENN. *n. f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression
between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen. *Spenser.*

GLEW. *n. f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dis-
solving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the
gelly. See *GLUE*.

GLIB. *adj.* [from *glib*, *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any
thing to cement them: the parts being glib and continually in

motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity
inclines them. *Newton's Theory of the Earth.*

Habakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly
twisted together, with a noose that slipped as glib as a birdcatcher's
gin. *Jeremiah.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that glib and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend;
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakeppeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much glib nonsense put together in well
founding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains;
And then, to make them pass the gibber,
Revis'd by T. ibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;

GLI

- See't thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The feat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;
The rising motion of an infant ray
Shot glimmering through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*
Oit by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the glimmering focker dies. *Gay's Trivia.*
When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the luffy males. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.
On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court,
got a glimmering who they were. *Wotton.*
The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids;
and there was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewish rites in
it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*
GLIMMER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint splendour; weak light.
2. A kind of fossil.
The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies,
dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an in-
ducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the
name of mica and glimmer. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain
and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic: tale, catiliver,
or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or
golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*
GLIMPSE. *n. f.* [glimmen, Dutch, to glow.]
1. A weak faint light.
Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd to far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our
apprehensions, or, which our short-sighted reason having got
some faint glimpse of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*
2. A quick flashing light.
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran? *Milton's P. Lost.*
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wandering fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden.*
3. Transitory lustre.
If I, celestial fire, in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment.
If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*
5. A short transitory view.
O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern
Ichuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might
from thence have a taste or glimpse of his present justice.
Hakewill on Providence.
A man, us'd to such sort of reflections, fees as much at one
glimpse as would require a long discourse to lay before another,
and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*
What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.
There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of.
Shakespeare's Truities and Crisida.
To GLISTEN. *v. n.* [glittan, German.] To shine; to sparkle
with light.
The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistering earth,
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson's Winter.*
The ladies eyes glistered with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*
To GLISTER. *v. n.* [glittan, German; glisteren, Dutch.] To
shine; to be bright.
The wars flame most in Summer, and the helmets glister
brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*
How he glisters
Through my dark rust! And how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,

GLO

- Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glistering coach. *Shakespeare's*
All that glisters is not gold. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that glister'd in Whitehall. *Pen. John's Underwoods.*
When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass,
the mountains glistered therewith, and shined like lamps of
fire. *Mac. vi. 39.*
Glister'd in one snake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were
of a pleasant redish colour, and glistered prettily. *Bech.*
GLISTER. *n. f.* [Properly written glister, from glisteren.] See
CLUSTER.
Now enters Bush with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his glister. *Swift.*
Choler is the natural glister, or one excretion whereby na-
ture excludeth another; which, descending daily unto the
bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto ex-
pulsion. *Brown's Virg. Errors, b. iii. c. 2.*
To GLITTER. *v. n.* [glitteran, Saxon.]
1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.
Steel globes are more resplendent than the like plates of
brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virg.*
Scarce hadst thou time t' unsleath thy conquering blade;
It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*
2. To be specious; to be friking.
Let them on the one hand set the most glistering tempta-
tions to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it.
Decay of Pity.
GLITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show;
splendour.
Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
A man has reason not to flourish too much upon the glitter
of his fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.
Collier on Pity.
GLITTERING. Shining; sparkling. A participle used by
Chaucer and the old English poets. This participial termina-
tion is still retained in Scotland.
GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from glitter.] With shining lustre.
To GLOAT. *v. a.* [gloeren, Dutch.]
1. To quint; to look askew. *Skinner.*
2. In Scotland, to stare; as, what a gloat and quean.
To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly
written for gloat.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.
Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to gloat for you. *Kenn's Ju. Shore.*
GLOB. *n. f.* [from glau.] A glow-worm.
GLOBATED. *adj.* [from globe.] Formed in shape of a globe;
spherical; spheroidal.
GLOBE. *n. f.* [globe, French; globus, Latin.]
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every
part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.
The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Strapp.*
Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it
is plain he meant that he would make a species of creatures
that should have dominion over the other species of this ter-
restrial globe. *Locke.*
3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geo-
graphically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid
down according to their places in the sky.
The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*
These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in globes design'd. *Creech.*
4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.
Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd,
With bright imbracing, and horrent arms. *Milton.*
GLOBE Ananath, or everlasting flower. *n. f.* [amarantulus,
The flowers are small, and cut into four segments, which
are collected into squamose heads: from each of these scales
is produced a single flower: the ovary in the bottom of the
flower becomes a roundish crooked seed, contained in a thin
pellicule or skin. *Miller.*
GLOBE Daisy. *n. f.* A kind of flower. *Globe*

GLO

- GLOBE Fib. *n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.
GLOBE Ranunculus. *n. f.* [bellero-ranunculus.]
It hath single circumscribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the
cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same
colour with the flower. *Miller.*
GLOBE Thistle. *n. f.*
It hath the whole appearance of a thistle: the leaves are
produced alternately: the florets consist of one leaf, which is
divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single
floret has a scaly cup: the flowers are collected into a spheri-
cal head, which has the common cup or covering. *Miller.*
GLOBOSE. *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] Spherical; round.
Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; from one entire globe
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Then form'd the moon
Globe, and every magnitude of stars. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
GLOBOSITY. *n. f.* [from globe.] Sphericity; sphericity.
Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that
live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above
the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more
westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon,
and to lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear
not at all: no account can be given, but the globosity of the
earth.
GLOBOUS. *adj.* [globosus, Latin.] When the accent is intended
to be on the last syllable, the word should be written globe,
when on the first globous: I have transferred hither a passage
of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spheri-
cal; round.
Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this globe earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*
The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large globous irons fly, of dreadful hits,
Singeing the air. *Phillips.*
GLOBULAR. *adj.* [globulus, Latin.] In form of a small sphere;
round; spherical.
The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be
globular, there being no other figure so well fitted to the
making of fluidity. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i. c. 2.*
GLOBULARIA. *n. f.* [Lat. globulaire, Fr.] A stoculous flower,
consisting of many florets, which are divided into several seg-
ments, and have one lip. *Miller.*
GLOBULE. *n. f.* [globule, Fr. globulus, Lat.] Such a small par-
ticle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red
particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and
are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract
one another when they come within a due distance, and unite
like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*
The hailstones have opaque globules of snow in their centre,
to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opt.*
Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a thin liquor
called serum: the red globules are elastic, and will break:
the vessels which admit the smaller globules, cannot admit the
greater without a discale. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
GLOBULOUS. *adj.* [from globule.] In form of a small sphere;
round.
The whiteness of such globulous particles proceeds from the
air included in the froth. *Boyle.*
To GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [glomerare, Latin.] To gather into a
ball or sphere.
GLOMERATION. *n. f.* [glomeratio, Latin.]
1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.
The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small drops,
which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 832.
GLOMEROUS. *adj.* [glomeratus, Latin.] Gathered into a ball
or sphere.
GLOOM. *n. f.* [glomang, Saxon, twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.
Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*
This the feat,
That we must change for heav'n? This mournful gloom,
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholsome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Now warm in love, now withering in thy bloom,
Loft in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*
2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.
To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now
in use.
His glistering armour made
A little glooming light much like a shade. *Fairy Queen.*

GLO

- Scarcely had Phœbus in the glooming East
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be fullen.
GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from gloomy.]
1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not
cheerfully.
See, he comes: how gloomily he looks! *Dryden.*
Gloomily retir'd
The villain spider lives. *Thomson's Summer.*
GLOOMINESS. *n. f.* [from gloomy.]
1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of
mind; melancholy.
Neglect spreads gloominess upon their humour, and makes
them grow fullen and unconvertible. *Chatter of the Sphen.*
The gloominess in which sometimes the minds of the best
men are involved, very often stands in need of such little in-
citements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melan-
choly. *Addison's Spectator, No. 179.*
GLOOMY. *adj.* [from gloom.]
1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for
want of light.
These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in gloomy shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Deep in a cavern dwells the drowly god,
Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*
The surface of the earth is clearer or gloomier, just as the
sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope's Letters.*
2. Dark of complexion.
That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.
GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from glory.] Illustrious; honourable; deco-
rated with glory; dignified with honours.
Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,
My son now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
GLORIFICATION. *n. f.* [glorification, Fr. from glorify.] The
act of giving glory.
At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thank-
sgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the glo-
rification of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*
To GLORIFY. *v. a.* [glorifier, French; glorifico, Latin.]
1. To procure honour or praise to one.
Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do glorify the banks that bound them in. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them fit sure, and glorifies the throne. *Daniel.*
2. To pay honour or praise in worship.
God is glorified when such his excellency, above all things,
is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b. v.*
This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that
time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that
time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
All nations shall glorify thy name. *Pf. lxxxvi. 9.*
This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and
proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments,
which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. *Tillotson.*
3. To praise; to honour; to extol.
Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, despe-
rate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him
they set up and glorify. *Spenser on Ireland.*
No chymist yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*
4. To exalt to glory or dignity.
If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in him-
self, and shall straightway glorify him. *Jo. xiii. 32.*
Whom he justified, them he also glorified. *Rom. viii. 30.*
The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other,
resume its body again in a glorified manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
GLORIOUS. *adj.* [gloriosus, Latin; glorieux, French.]
1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of
the commendation of those they follow, taint business for
want of secrecy. *Bacon.*
They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all bra-
very stands upon comparisons. *Bacon, Essay 55.*
2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Let

GLO

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison's Cato.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. f.* [*glorie*, French; *gloria*, Latin.] Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *gl're*

1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke ii. 14.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to thy glory. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*

Then enter into glory, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperses to nought. *Shak. H. VI.*

And with that word and warning foon was dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence. Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do show
Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Lustre; brightness. Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope's Winter.*

From opening skies may streaming glories shine,
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which furrounds the heads of saints in picture. It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South's Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspects.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd. xiv. 14.*

8. Generous pride. The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shaksp. Cor. v. 6.*

Your glorying is not good.

I thou hast seen mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on his brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholders, N^o. 1.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atter.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOZE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque. *Hammer. See To GLOZE.*

GLO

GLOSS. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glossa*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment. They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatter'ing gloss, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hooker.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,
He could unscuddle in a moment. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 1.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Priapus.*

They give the scandal, and the wit discern;
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method. *Baker's Reformation on Learning.*

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. Poor painters of with filly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceits;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker's Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceits
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

The common gloss
Of theologians. *Milton.*

3. Superficial lustre. His iron coat, all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. *Fai. Queen.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shaksp.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Shaksp. The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for ficial glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Ram.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xviii.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. *South's Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 412.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*glosser*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment. Thou detain'st Brice's in thy hands,
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make fly remarks. Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.* To explain by comment.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land;
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloss
To be the realm of France. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Dennis.*

3. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Phillips's Brutus.*

4. To embellish with superficial lustre. But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a faint like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and fill a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

GLOSSARY. *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the most learned of the Romans, when *deliberum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulacrum dedicatum est; and also in the old glossaries.

I could

GLO

I could add another word to the glossary. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French, from *glossa*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher. Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Those grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a skilful jeweller, and their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *adj.* [from *glossa*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the glossy plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [*glor*, Saxon, from *klafus*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,
Before them every thing went down;
They flew about like chaff 't' th' wind;
For halts some left their masks behind,
Some could not flay their gloves to find. *Drayton.*

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. i.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alms her of transpiring balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly glow'd. *Clarendon.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a glow's paring knife? *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To glut; to look full. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and breaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, glowing round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glowing with fullen sight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [*glowan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But silence silence lessens not my fire,
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and mullets of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocency, did take seven glowing irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milt. Par. L.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mottled seeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison's Ovid.*

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison's Cato.*

The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

GLO

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage
A glowing pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow, such bliss
So warm with life his blended colours glow, such bliss
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole.
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward glowings of a heart in love. *Addison's Cato.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover glows,
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies furrowed,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's fnows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to glow
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the glowing bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a fullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shaksp.*

GLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakspere.*

A waving glow his bloomy beds displays
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope, Epistle iv.*

GLOWWORM. *n. f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes. *Shakspere.*

The glowworm shews the matten to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A great light drowns it a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The man, who first upon the ground
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:
He held it dear, till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [*glazan*, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

So glow'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A false glozing parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a glozing speech.

2. To comment. This should be gloss.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glaze
To be the realm of France. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

10 K

GLOZE.

GO

SAMUEL JOHNSON AD

Dictionary of the English Language

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you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will go off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

10. To pass in company with others. *Swift.*

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Swift.*

He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job xxxiv. 8.*

And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek. xlv. 10.*

12. To proceed in mental operations. *Swift.*

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me 'till I had once again gone over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Thus I have gone through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. *Locke.*

I go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

13. To take any road. *Locke.*

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deutr. ii. 27.*

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer. xv. 5.*

His horses go about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Locke.*

You were advis'd his flesh was capable of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit would lift where most trade of danger rang'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Yet did you say go forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sa. xiv. 36.*

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. *1 Sa. xvii. 33.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic. v. 8.*

15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Locke.*

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion. *1 Mac. ii. 22.*

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knoller.*

They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon, Essay 37.*

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expenses to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all go into your opinion. *Addison's Cato.*

16. To apply one's self. *Locke.*

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley's Sermons.*

17. To have recourse to. *Locke.*

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the faints? *1 Cor. vi. 1.*

18. To be about to do. *Locke.*

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredi-

bility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*

19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it. *Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Locke.*

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love, Very near this. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

21. To be in party or design. *Locke.*

They with the vanquish'd prince and party go, And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

22. To escape. *Locke.*

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sophater, whom he, besought with much craft to let him go with his life. *2 Mac. xii. 24.*

23. To tend to any act. *Locke.*

There be some women, Silviuss had they mark'd him In parcels as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

24. To be uttered. *Locke.*

His disciples personally appeared among them, and after- tained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

25. To be talked of; to be known. *Locke.*

It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

26. To pass; to be received. *Locke.*

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. *1 Sa. xvii. 12.*

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value. *Locke.*

27. To move by mechanism. *Locke.*

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Orway.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Locke.*

The wayward sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the sea and land, Thus do go about, about, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cript and wadded money goes about, when the entire and weighty hoards lie up. *Waller.*

29. To move in any direction. *Locke.*

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings xviii. 21.*

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? *2 Kings xx. 9.*

30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Locke.*

The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it goes, *Dryden's En.*

Tyber my name. *Dryden's En.*

31. To have any tendency. *Locke.*

Athenians, know Against right reason all your counsels go; This is not fair, nor profitable that, Nor 't'other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Pers.*

32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *Locke.*

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *Locke.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty. *Locke.*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Locke.*

Where the multitude beareth away, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hobbs.*

We are to go by another measure. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

34. To

34. To be pregnant. *Locke.*

Great bellied women, That had not half a week to go. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

The fruit she goes with, I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some do go with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks; and the whelps of these see not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

35. To pass; not to remain. *Locke.*

She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him. *Judg. xvi. 19.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To pass; not to be retained. *Locke.*

Then he lets me go, And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd, He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Let go the hand of that arch heretic. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

37. To be expended. *Locke.*

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Pelton on the Classics.*

38. To be in order of time or place. *Locke.*

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it. *Watts's Logic.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to consequences. *Locke.*

It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

41. To reach by effects. *Locke.*

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

42. To extend in meaning. *Locke.*

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther. *Locke.*

Whole flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe In morsels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

44. To have influence; to be of weight. *Locke.*

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Locke.*

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Locke.*

The medicines which go to the cements are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. *Glavin, Scept. c. 8.*

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Locke.*

Your strong possession much more than your right, Or else it must go wrong with you and me. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

How'er the business goes, you have made fault. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee. *Locke.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the grofs, it would go on the other side. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him. *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logic.*

48. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal. *Locke.*

It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job xx.*

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chr. vii. 23.*

49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Locke.*

How goes the night, boy? —The moon is down: I have not heard the clock; And the goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I take't 'tis later, sir. *Locke.*

I had hope, When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth, All would have then gone well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as going on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

50. To go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business. *Locke.*

O dear father, It is thy business that I go about. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw He could not lose himself, but went about His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it. *South's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. To go aside. To err; to deviate from the right. *Locke.*

If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb. v. 12.*

52. To go between. To interpose; to moderate between two. *Locke.*

I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

53. To go by. To pass away unnoticed. *Locke.*

Do not you come your tardy son to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent, Which lets go by some sixteen years, and makes her As the liv'd now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time goes by, away. *Shakespeare.*

54. To go by. To find or get in the conclusion. *Locke.*

In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milt. Agonistes.*

He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

55. To go by. To observe as a rule. *Locke.*

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. To go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Locke.*

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will go down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only go down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift on the present State of Affairs.*

57. To go in and out. To do the business of life. *Locke.*

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. *Pf.*

58. To go in and out. To be at liberty. *Locke.*

He shall go in and out, and find pasture. *John x. 9.*

59. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to deccate. *Locke.*

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd: Some must go off; and yet, by these I see, So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler, No. 86.*

60. To go off. To depart from a post. *Locke.*

The leaders having charge from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*

61. To

GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.
 Bold Cethegus,
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
 And prais'd to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to
go on in his story. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall
go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if
 they *go on*, the only pollice I have dealt with is wool from the
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*
 To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of
 glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, No. 164.*
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* suc-
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppletheth
 it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-
 ment, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should
 not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly
 able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary
 expetives. *Swift.*
 I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another
 party.
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those
 to whom they *go over*. *Addis. on Italy.*
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to
 follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter
 to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.
 Think't thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Spirit of wine burned till it *goes out* of itself, will burn no
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if
 it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
 And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-
 ther *go out* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
 And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addis. on Cato.*
 And at her felt approach and secret might,
 Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 If you can, as well *go through* with the statute laws of that
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
 He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of
 mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarend.*
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through*
 with it. *Saunders's Sermons.*
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order
 to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addis. on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common
 good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-
 tion is motion or progression.
Go to, interject. Come, come, take the right course. A
 scornful exhortation.
Go to, O thou far renowned son
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
 In medicine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*
Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rewe.*
- Go-by.* *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and
 varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GOA

- GO-CART.* *n. f.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-
 ward without danger of falling.
 Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD.* *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which
 oxen are driven forward.
 Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*
To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.
 Most dangerous
 Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
 Goaded with most sharp occasions,
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,
 Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden's Lucina.*
- GOAL.* *n. f.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole set up to mark the
 bounds of the race.]
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out
 to which racers run.
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or floun the *goal*
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 And the slope fun his upward beam
 Shoots against the dusky pole,
 Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
 Haft thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
 Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
 Each individual seeks a few *goal*;
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *jail*.
GOAR. *n. f.* [*garer*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth
 to strengthen it. *Skinner.*
- GOAT.* *n. f.* [*gac*, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal
 that feeds a middle species between deer and sheep.
 Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins.
Beauchamp on Drawing.
 The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
 Are grac'd with light; the nurling *goat*'s repaid
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*
- GOATBEARD.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *beard*.]
 It is a plant with a semidisculous flower, consisting of many
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one
 common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward
 become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down
 like a beard adhering to them. *Miller.*
- GOATSERAD.* The same with *GOATSEARD*, which see.
- GOAT-CHAFER.* *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Baile.*
- GOATHERD.* *n. f.* [*gac* and *hyrd*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]
 One whose employment is to tend goats.
 Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,
 That sits on yonder bank,
 Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd
 Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the
 marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the slack *Wotton*.
GOATMARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with *GOATSEARD*,
 which see.
- GOATSMILK.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.]
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,
 asses and *goatsmilk* may be necessary. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*
- GOATMILKER.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.] A kind of owl so
 called from sucking goats. *Baile.*
- GOATS RUE.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *rue*.]
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated
 for medicinal use. *Miller.*

GOB

- Goat's rue* is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick
 and sudorific: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOATSKIN.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *skin*.]
 They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*, being
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*
 Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOAT-THORN.* *n. f.* [*goat* and *thorn*.]
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says
 the gum dragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*
- GOAT-TISH.* *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quali-
 ties: as, rankness; lust.
 An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his
goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*
 The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not un-
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *Mere against Abelsm.*
- GOB.* *n. f.* [*gabe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.
 Don't think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of
 money? *DeFrange.*
- GOBLET.* *n. f.* [*gobelet*, French.] A mouthful; as much as
 can be swallowed at once.
 Therewith the *goblet* out of her filthy may
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,
 Full of great lumps of filth and *goblets* raw. *Fairy Queen.*
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,
 And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
 With *goblets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakep. H. VI.*
 The cooks, slicing it into little *goblets*, prick it on a prog
 of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Saunders's Travels.*
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
 Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den,
 Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
 With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addis.*
- To GOBLET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-
 ful. A low word.
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *goblets* up
 both together. *LeRance, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE.* *v. a.* [*gobler*, to swallow, old French.] To
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
 The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled*
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *LeRance.*
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;
 Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*
 The time too precious now to waste,
 And supper *gobbling* up in haste,
 Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBLER.* *n. f.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haste; a
 gormand; a greedy eater.
- GOBETWEEN.* *n. f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts
 business by running between two parties.
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*,
 parted from me: I lay I shall be with her between ten and
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBELT.* *n. f.* [*gobelt*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds
 a large draught.
 My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
 We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
 But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Danham.*
 Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
 Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN.* *n. f.* [*French; goblin*, which *Spenser* has once re-
 tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive
 from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *esse* and *goblin*
 is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party
 were terrified by their nukes with the name of the other: but
 it appears that *esse* is Welsh, and much older than those fac-
 tions. *Eliff Oylbon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans
 likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobelds*,
 from which *gobelin* might be derived.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
 Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*
 To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*,
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.
 His son was *Elfinel*, who overcame
 The wicked *goblines* in bloody field;
 But *Elfant* was of most renowned fame,
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
 With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,
 Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD.* *n. f.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies good. The
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations
 through all the Teutonic dialects.]
1. The Supreme Being
God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*
God above
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmology, b. ii.*
2. A false god; an idol.
 He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only,
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 20.*
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
 Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.
 Whole end is destruction whole *god* is their belly. *Phil. iii.*
 I am not Licio,
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;
 But one that torns to live in this disguise,
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
 And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*
- To GOD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine
 honours.
 This last old man,
 Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
 Nay, *god* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GODCHILD.* *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual rela-
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and pro-
 mitted to see educated as a Christian.
- GODDAUGHTER.* *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GODDESS.* *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.
 Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father! *Shakep.*
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
 Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*
 I long have waited in the temple nigh,
 Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*
 From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a
 crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-
 ture and superior beauty. *Addis. on Eve'sholder, N. 1.*
 Modesty withheld the *goddess*'s train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GODDESS-LIKE.* *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a *god-
 dess*.
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;
 A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GODFATHER.* *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the
 font.
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to
 stand *godfather* to his child. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his
 own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly
 enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him,
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GODHEAD.* *n. f.* [from *god*.]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
 Be content;
 Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*
 At the holy mount
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
 Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
 The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 So may thy *godhead* be confest,
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
 Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake
 the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 Adoring first the *genius* of the place,
 The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryd. En.*
- GODLESS.* *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God;
 atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.
 Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly
 no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*
 That *godless* crew
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 49.*
 For

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For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of godless men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [god and like.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.
Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of favour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his godlike office now mature. *Paradise Regain'd.*
That prince shall be so wife and godlike, as, by established
laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the
honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from god.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.
Thy puny godlings of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with bras. *Dryd. Juven.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from godly.]
1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.
Virtue and godliness of life are required at the hands of the
minister of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from god.]
1. Pious towards God.
Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and
sober life. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail
among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously.
The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will
live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker, b. v.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from godly.] Goodness; righteousness.
An old word.
For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your godlyhead to allwage.
The rancorous rigour of his might.
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [god and mother.] A woman who has be-
come sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from god.] The rank or character of a god;
deity; divinity.
Discouraging largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their godships came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. f.* [god and son.] One for whom one has been
sponsor at the font.
What, did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read,
Hac Arctus a tenus, for bacenus Arctus.
And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [god, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of
particular delicacy.
Nor ortelans nor godwits crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. *adv.* [corrupted from God shield or protect.] A
GO'DYELD. } term of thanks. Now not used.
Herein I teach you,
How you should bid godyeld us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GO'EL. *adj.* [goel, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The goeler and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuff. Husb.*

GO'ER. *n. f.* [from go.]
1. One that goes; a runner.
I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The geer back. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But geers backward. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening
officious impertinence of those geers between us, who in Eng-
land pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to inti-
macies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good
or bad.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was
no graceful geer. *Wotton.*

TO GO'GLE. *v. n.* To look askint.
Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want. *Dryd.*

GO'GLE-EYED. *adj.* [reel, egen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not
looking straight.
They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly

GOL

to look upon, except to men that be goggle-eyed them-
selves. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GO'ING. *n. f.* [from going.]
1. The act of walking.
When nobles are their taylor's tutors,
No heretics burnt, but wenchers futors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That going shall be us'd with feet. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. Pregnancy.
The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our
birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning,
within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part
of their going. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. iii. c. 3.*

3. Departure.
Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milt. P. Lost.*

GOLA. *n. f.* The same with CYMATIUM, which see.

GOLD. *n. f.* [gold, Saxon; gold, riches, Welsh.] It is
called gold in our English tongue either of gold, as *Sta-
liger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch
word, which is *gelden*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English
to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word
gelt, for money. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the
most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured
either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble
by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is
most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. Gold is
frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It
never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently
among ore of silver. Native gold is seldom found pure, but
has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently cop-
per. Gold dust, or native gold, in small masses, is mixed
among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is
found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard
stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the
mines of Peru. Pure gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs
us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two
months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossil.*
Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of
parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immunity from rust,
and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive
ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily
say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different
figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*
The gold fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd. Tyrant. Love.*

2. Money.
For me, the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
If I want gold, I feel but a beggar's dog,
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. *Shaksp. Timon.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the
ancients χρυσός, *chrysolon*; and *animamque auream ducit*
in astra. *Horace.*
The king's a hawkcock, and a heart of gold;
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [myagrum.]
It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross,
out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a turbi-
nated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong
seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Miller.*

GO'LDREATER. *n. f.* [gold and beat.] One whose occupation
is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matter.
Our goldbeaters, though, for their own profit sake, they are
wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scruple
not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters
are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more
stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Bog.*
This gilder was a goldbeater. *Pope.*

GO'LDREATER'S SKIN. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox,
which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while
they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and
made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the
common practice. *Quincy.*
When your gillflowers blow, if they break the pod, open
it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the
flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of
goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will
stick together. *Morrimer's Fishbaird.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold.
Thy air,
Thou other goldbound brow, is like the first. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

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GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from gold.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crowshaw.*
To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
Howe'er she shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Race's Royal Conv.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat under a russet
hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Morrimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloses,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
That verse which they commonly call golden, has two sub-
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to
keep the peace. *Dryden.*
Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we
would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.
They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shaksp. As You Like It.

GO'LDEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [chrysopteron.]
It hath a perennial fibrous root: the flowercup is divided
into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight
stamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal
becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve,
inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil,
and in shady woods. *Miller.*

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from golden.] Delightfully; splendidly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks
goldenly of his profit. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. f.* [goldfinch, Saxon.] A singing bird, so
named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire
a proud taylor.
Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks,
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINCHER. *n. f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A
term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.
His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *n. f.* A kind of bird. *DiA.*

GO'LDING. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *DiA.*

GO'LDNEY. *n. f.* A fort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD,
which see. *DiA.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. f.* An herb. *DiA.*

GO'LDSEIZ. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by
gilders.
The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize, and other
colours. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. *n. f.* [gold and smith, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to
dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the fol-
lowing day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDLOCKS. *n. f.* [ceoma aurea, Latin.]
It hath a fibrous perennial root: its numerous leaves are pro-
duced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are
yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the
tops of the branches. *Miller.*

GOLL. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from gal or pol,
whence galean, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws;
claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.
They set hands, and Mopla put to her golden golls among
them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them,
gave her the preeminence. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

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GOME. *n. f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GO'MPHOSIS. *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wifem.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. f.* [gondole, French.] A boat much used in
Venice; a small boat.
He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little gondole, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*
In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous
Jessica. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
As with gondola's and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. *n. f.* [from gondola.] A boatman; one that rows
a gondola.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from go. See TO GO.] As,
I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I
have gone upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addison.*

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not
been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*
The observator is much the bricker of the two, and, I
think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his
Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister;
we are gone else. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.
When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was
gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts xvi. 19.*
Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those
that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Hilder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.
I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*
A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs
of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, reco-
vers, if not quite gone. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } *n. f.* [gonfalon, French; gonfana, Italian; gonfalon, Saxon.]
GO'NFANON. } from gunn, a battle, and fan, a flag. *Mr. Lye.*
An ensign; a standard.
Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

GONORRHOEA. *n. f.* [γόνος and ῥοή.] A morbid running of
venereal humors.
Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high
rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to
stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [good, Saxon; good,
Dutch.]
1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.
God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was
very good. *Gen. i. 31.*
Take ye good heed unto yourselves. *Deutr. ii. 4.*
A universe of death! which God, by curse
Created evil; for evil only good. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden's Fables.*
Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Speccat.*
A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than
because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*
We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want
without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us with-
out his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the cricklet let the man be lost!
Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Essay on Critic.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient.
It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*
We thought it good to be left at Athens alone. *1 Thes. iii. 1.*
Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity,
and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's
inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good
a little to be familiar. *Bacon's Essay 53.*
Let us, if you think good, give Martius leave to proceed in
his discourse. *Bacon's holy War.*
He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the
importunity of the gentlemen of Suffolk. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

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- He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*
4. Wholesome; salubrious.
A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not good to eat. *Prior.*
5. Medicinal; salutary.
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 767.*
6. Pleasant to the taste.
Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Prov. xxiv. 13.*
Of herbs and plants some are good to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon's Natural History.*
7. Complete; full.
The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*
8. Useful; valuable.
All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier of Eney.*
We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*
9. Sound; not false; not fallacious.
He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. *Aterbury.*
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*
11. Confirmed; attested; valid.
Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*
12. Having the qualities desired to a considerable degree; sufficient; not too little.
The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be embarked on those ships. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; as good as, no better than.
Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi.*
14. No worse.
He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as good as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*
The master, I am sure, will be as good as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange, Fable 52.*
15. Well qualified; not deficient.
If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good as a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*
16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.
Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. *South's Sermons.*
I make my way where e'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
17. Happy; prosperous.
Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Pf. cxxxiii. 1.*
Many good mornings to my noble lord!
—Good morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shak. R. III.*
Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*
At once good night:
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
At my window bid good morrow. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addison.*
18. Honourable.
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good name,
The only honour of the wifling dame. *Pope.*
19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.
That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*
Quietness of mind improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to good humoured as to with that world well. *Pope to Swift.*
20. Considerable; not small though not very great.
A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.
It seemeth the plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a good way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Mistle and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, will meet. *Peachment on Drawing.*
We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might

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- float in the air a good while, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.
If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his railery. *Addison's Guardian.*
Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good breeding. *Addison's Spectator.*
22. Real; serious; earnest.
Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good breeding. *Swift.*
23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.
Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure bluff thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.
Antonio is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
25. Kind; soft; benevolent.
For a good man some would even dare to die. *Rom. v. 7.*
The woman hath wrought a good work upon me. *Matth.*
Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for good. *Pope.*
26. Kind; soft; benevolent.
Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men. *Lut. ii. 14.*
Without good nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon's Organ. Ration.*
27. Kind; soft; benevolent.
Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion strive
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*
'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more good will for men. *Decay of Piety.*
When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were good natur'd. *Dan.*
To teach him betimes to love and be good natur'd to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*
Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryd. Juven. Deduct.*
Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*
This doctrine of God's will towards men, this command of men proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution?
It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his good will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermon.*
How could you chide the young good natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addis. Cato.*
28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill cause.
My good man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
She had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*
29. In a ludicrous sense.
As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to loufe themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Swift.*

GOO

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.
He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by good will, obeyed. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The good will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*
Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies;
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables.*
31. In Good time. Not too fast.
In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason.*
32. In Good faith. Really; seriously.
What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good faith, are too too light. *Shaksp.*
33. Good [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.
There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making good the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He forced them to retire in spite of their dragons, which were placed there to make good their retreat. *Clarendon.*
Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminence rights of the household of faith, then, no doubt, to make good that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this household, and distinguish it from all others. *Spratt's Sermons.*
He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger chase,
So still he makes it good on virtue's score. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
34. Good [To make.] To perform; to confirm.
I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to make all this good. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
While she so far extends her grace,
She makes but good the promise of her face. *Waller.*
These propositions I shall endeavour to make good. *Smalbridge.*
35. Good [To make.] To supply.
Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estr.*
- GOO. n. f.
1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.
I fear the emperor means no good to us. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me. *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
He wad' indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither good nor harm. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and good to will. *Davies.*
His caution will have also this good in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*
Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other good, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*
Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's good defer thy own. *Prior.*
Works may have more wit than does them good,
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*
A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*
2. Prosperity; advancement.
If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the good, not ruin of the state. *Ben. John. Catiline.*
3. Earnest; not jest.
The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for good and all. *L'Estrange.*
4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety.
Depart from evil, and do good. *Pf. xxxiv. 14.*
Empty of all good, wherein consists
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milt. P. L.*
By good, I question not but good, morally so called, bonum bonifum ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure the bonum utile, or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South.*
Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, honour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good. *Dryden.*
5. Good placed after bad, with as, seems a substitutive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and good is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See GOO. adv.
The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons.*
Without good nature and gratitude, men had as good live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*
- GOO. adv.
1. Well; not ill; not amiss.
2. As Good. No worse.

GOO

- Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*
Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not as good have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*
- GOO. interjection. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.
Good! my complexion! do'st thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shaksp. As you like it.*
- GOO. n. f. [from goodly.] Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.
No surgeon, at this time, dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- GOO. now. interjection.
1. In good time; a la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.
Good-now sit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this fame watch? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
2. A soft exclamation of wonder.
Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine!
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
- GOO. n. f. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance.
She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her goodliness was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*
The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker, b. i.*
- GOO. n. f. [from good.]
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.
A prince of a goodly aspect, and the more goodly by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*
A goodly city is this Antium. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Patience and sorrow strove
Which should express her goodliest: you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Here from gracious England have I offer
Of goodly thousands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
But he's something stain'd
With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'st call him
A goodly person. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
Rebekah took goodly raiment of her eldest son Elau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*
There was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he. *1 Sa. ix. 2.*
He had not, according to his promise to them in time of his distress, made them any recompence for their goodly houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the country by Rofcetes in the former wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*
Of the fourth Edward was his noble long;
Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*
Not long since walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld
A goodly fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*
How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O goodly order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence.*
His eldest born, a goodly youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he fails behind his link. *Dryden.*
3. Happy; desirable; gay.
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately injured to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*
We have many goodly days to see. *Shak. Richard III.*
- GOO. n. f. [from goodly.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.
But mote thy goodlyhood forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Fai. Queen.*
- GOO. n. f. [from good and man.]
1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.
Help ho! murder! murder!
—How now, what's the matter? part:
—With you, goodman boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.
Are you my wife, and will not call me husband? My men should call me lord: I am your goodman. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Nay, hear your goodman deliver. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of goodman Hodge's barn. *Gay's Post.*

GOR

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*
Go'odness. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qualities either moral
or physical; kindness; favour.
If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein
he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they
incline to something which they may be; all which perfections
are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*
All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.
—Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your *goodness*,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Sh. H. VIII.*
There's no *goodness* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use,
and that's the best thing which serves the best end and pur-
pose. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*
All severally made him very particular relations of the
strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was
observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen
in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never
exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*
Goods. *n. f.* [from *good*.]
1. Moveables in a house.
That a writ be fud against you,
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Cattles, and whatsoever. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
2. Wares; freight; merchandise.
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were
attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the
Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Salute, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*
Go'odv. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civi-
lity used to mean persons.
Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king so rash ye may not go. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*
GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [gor; Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawse*,
Erse, sing. *gewey*, plural.]
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for
foolishness.
Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Since I pluck'd *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew
not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakespeare.*
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Comelot. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *geese*
and swan. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. A taylor's smoothing iron.
Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shaksp.*
Go'oseberry. *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young
geese as sauce.]
The leaves are lacinated or jagged: the whole plant is set
with prickles: the fruit grows dispersedly upon the tree, having
for the most part but one fruit upon a footstalk, which is of an
oval or globular figure, containing many small seeds, fur-
rounded by a pulpy substance. The species are, 1. The com-
mon *gooseberry*. 2. The large manured *gooseberry*. 3. The
red hairy *gooseberry*. 4. The large white Dutch *gooseberry*.
5. The large amber *gooseberry*. 6. The yellow-leaved
gooseberry. 7. The large red *gooseberry*. 8. The yellow-leaved
gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved *gooseberry*. *Miller.*
August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe
fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacham.*
Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay's Poet.*
Go'osefoot. *n. f.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.
The seeds are single and globose in some species; but in
others they are compressed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid:
the leaves grow alternately upon the stalks between the
seeds. *Miller.*
Go'osegrass. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb. See **CLIVERS**.
Go'osegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are
very subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to
Skinner and *Junius*.] It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welsh,
beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be
contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a

GOR

glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of re-
proach for a fat man.
Go'rbellied. *adj.* [from *gorbely*.] Fat; bigbellied; having
swelling paunches.
Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat
chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*
GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Bian-
mont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*
Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and
ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds,
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
GORE. *n. f.* [gor; Saxon; *gor*, Welsh, fanious matter.]
1. Blood.
A grievous wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep fangine dy'd the grassy ground. *F. Queen.*
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*. *Dryden's Est.*
2. Blood clotted or congealed.
The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
His horrid beard and knotted tresses flood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Danham.*
To GORE. *v. a.* [gebeuan, Saxon.]
1. To stab; to pierce.
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shaksp. R. II.*
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tulks the forest boar
Commiffion takes his brother wine to *gore*. *Tate's Juven.*
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryd.*
2. To pierce with a horn.
Some to's'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd.
Dryden's Preface to the Conquest of Granada.
He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson's Spring.*
GORGE. *n. f.* [gorge, French.]
1. The throat; the swallow.
There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only
deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing with their
songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge*
deliver. *Skinner.*
And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge*
rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to
heave the *gorge*, dissemble and abhor the Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*
2. That which is gorged or swallowed.
And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Fa. Queen.*
To GORGE. *v. u.* [gorger, French.]
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.
Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the dearest morsel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*
Being with his presence glutted, *gorge'd*, and full. *Shaksp.*
He that makes his generation mellees,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*
I must therefore desire, that they will not *gorge* him either
with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison's Guardian.*
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cat.*
The giant, *gorge'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Addison.*
2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the book.
GORGEOUS. *adj.* [gorgeous, old French. *Skinner*.] Fine;
splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.
O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies
themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hogarth.*
The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd. Virgil.*
GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnifi-
cently; finely.
The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all over
spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Wotton.*
GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magni-
ficence; show.
GO'RGET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that de-
fends the throat.
He with a palfy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

GOS

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone pray-
ing, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him.
Knolles's History of the Turks.
See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Jonson's Cat.*
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
GO'RGON. *n. f.* [γοργων.] A monster with snaky hairs, of
which the fight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or
horrid.
Gorgon and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*
Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*
GORMAND. *n. f.* [gourmand, French.] A greedy eater; a
ravenous luxurious feeder.
To GO'RANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *germand*.] To eat greedily;
to feed ravenously.
GO'RANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
GORSE. *n. f.* [gor; Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that
bears yellow flowers in Winter.
GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gor*.]
1. Covered with congealed blood.
When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser.*
Thou dost thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can't not say I did it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*
GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [gor; goole, and japoce, a hawk.] A hawk
of a large kind.
Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* flight aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*
GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]
1. A young *goose*; a *goose* not yet full grown.
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if
you were hipshot? says the *goose* to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*
Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick to-
gether, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*
2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.
GOSPEL. *n. f.* [gospel, or God's or good tidings; *evan-
gelion*; *sektel*, *keal*, *suach*, happy tidings, Erse.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation.
Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*
How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast
belief of the promises of the *gospel*? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Divinity; theology.
To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments
of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have
found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some de-
gree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long
been held in contempt.
Are you to *gospel* d
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shaksp.*
GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of
Wickliff, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given
them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow
and preach only the *gospel*.
These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe's J. Shore.*
GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of
plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm
funny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hammer.*
A lover may beltride the *gossamer*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*
Had'st thou been caught but *gossamer*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryd. Virgil.*
GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from *gob* and *ryb*, relation, affinity, Saxon.]
1. One who answers for the child in baptism.
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity:
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakespeare.*
At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was
born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kil-
dare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. A tipping companion.
And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.
To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*
'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

GOV

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast. *Shakespeare.*
His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often bath the *gossips* by my side. *Shakespeare.*
The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of
talking; and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient pri-
vilege. *Locke.*
2. To be a pot-companion.
Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossipping*. *Shak. K. John.*
GO'SSIPPED. *n. f.* [*gossipy*, from *gossip*.]
Gossiped or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual
affinity; and the juror, that was *gossip* to either of the par-
ties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not in-
different. *Davies on Ireland.*
GO'STING. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
Got. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius
got off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If you have strength Achilles arms to bear,
Though foul Therites got thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
These regions and this realm my wars have got;
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryd. Innocence.*
When they began to reason about the means how the sea
got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in
the dark. *Woodward's Natural History.*
Got. *part. pass.* of *get*.
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil
haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the
victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any
good reason. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Let him boast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of
submission to your will is *got*, will most times do. *Locke.*
If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily
bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above
the world? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
Thou wert from Aetna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*
GO'TTEN. *part. pass.* of *get*.
Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job. xxviii. 15.*
Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply
their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*
GOUD. *n. f.* Woad: a plant. *Dist.*
GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.*
To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.
An old word.
Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tuss. Husbandry.*
To GOVERN. *v. a.* [gouverner, French; *guerno*, Latin.]
1. To rule as a chief magistrate.
This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the go-
vernor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more
incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.
The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry
always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his coun-
sels, designs, and actions. *Asterbury's Sermons.*
3. To manage; to restrain.
Go after hers, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shak. K. Lear.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo*
govern the accusative case.
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.
To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with
haughtiness.
By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*. *Dryden.*
GOVERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority;
subject to rule; obedient; manageable.
The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet
grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and
safe. *Locke.*
GOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]
1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and
rose up instead of his brother Judas. *1 Mac. ix. 31.*
2. Control, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly *Gloster's governance*? *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

GOV

- GOVERNANTE. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.
- GOVERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, old French, from *govern*.]
1. A female invested with authority.
The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waxes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.
He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Dannaë is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower. *Sidon.*
His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 3. A tutress; an instructress; a directress.
Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]
 1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.
There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*
 2. An establishment of legal authority.
There they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*
While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the government. *Dryden.*
Every one knows, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*
Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*
 3. Administration of publick affairs.
Safety and equal government are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*
 4. Regularity of behaviour.
You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
'Tis government that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
 5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.
Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple government,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.
Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them ward off with wary government. *Fairy Queen.*
 7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.
GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]
 1. One who has the supreme direction.
It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a governour of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*
They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governour of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*
 2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.
For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governour among the nations. *Pf. xxii. 28.*
The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my governour should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South's Sermons.*
 3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.
To you, lord governour,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.
To Elton will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special governour;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
The great work of a governour is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*
 5. Pilot; regulator; manager.
Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and

GOW

- are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governour listeth. *Job, iii. 4.*
- GOUGE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*
- GOUGERES. *n. f.* [*from gouge*, French, a camp trull.] The French dicalc.
- GOURD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]
1. It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-shape, for the most part so deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many flat oblong seeds. *Miller.*
But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Gourd seeds are used in medicine; and they abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 2. A bottle [*from gourd*, old French. *Skinner*.]
The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Homer.*
- GOULDINESS. *n. f.* [*from gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*
- GOURNET. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]
1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.
The gout is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
One that's sick o' th' gout, had rather
Groan so in perplexity than be cur'd
By th' sure physician death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swings his own vices in his son. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.
I see thee fill,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon gout's of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- GOUT. *n. f.* [*French*.] A taste. An affected cant word.
The method which he has published will make these catalogues exceeding useful, and serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like studies. *Woodward on Fugili.*
- GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout and wort*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- GO'UTY. *adj.* [*from gout*.]
1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.
There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Grant's Bills of Mortal.*
Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden, Pers. Sat.*
Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 2. Relating to the gout.
- GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]
1. A long upper garment.
They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground.
If ever I laid a loose-bodied gown, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a gown. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
In length of train descends her weeping gown,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman's upper garment.
I despise your new gown, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*
 3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.
The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a gown. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Girt in his Gabin gown the hero fat. *Dryden's Ann.*
 4. The dress of peace.
He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gown* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*
- GO'WNED. *adj.* [*from gown*.] Dressed in a gown.
A noble crew about them waited round
Of sege and sober peers, all gravely gown'd. *Fairy Queen.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*
- GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown and man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. *Let*

GRA

- Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*
Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*
- TO GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*probably corrupted from grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.
My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- TO GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*
- GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *gracia*, Erse.]
1. Favour; kindness.
If the highest love in no base person may aspire to grace, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*
O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! *Shakespeare.*
Such as were popular, *Daniel.*
And well deserving, were advanc'd by grace.
Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of grace I have lately pass'd? *King Charles.*
Yet those remov'd,
Such grace shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his grace. *Waller.*
Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A prince's born. *Dryden's Fables.*
None of us, who now your grace implore,
But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryden.*
With profer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her grace she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*
 2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.
Prevent grace descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*
The grace of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*
 3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.
How Van waxes *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*
 4. Pardon.
Bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*
Favour conferred.
I should therefore esteem it great favour and grace,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*
 6. Privilege.
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this grace. *Dryden.*
 7. A goddess, full of the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.
This forehead, where your verse has laid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*
 8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.
Have I reason or good grace in what I do.
They would have ill grace in denying it. *Temple.*
Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.
Her purple habit fits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden, Ann.*
To write and speak correctly gives a grace, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*
 10. Natural excellency.
It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with graces, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*
To some kind of men,
Their graces serve them but as enemies. *Shak. As you like it.*
In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
Of Turnus only second in the grace
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*
 11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.
Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest grace. *Dryden.*
The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain grace. *Dryden.*
 12. Single beauty.
I pass their form and every charming grace. *Dryden.*
Ornament; flower; highest perfection.
By their hands this grace of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 14. Virtue; goodness.
Where justice grows, there grows the greater grace,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Fa. Qu.*
The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, steadfastness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

GRA

- The graces of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*
15. Virtue physical.
O, mickle is the pow'rful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*
 16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.
Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his grace,
That he will give you audience. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
High and mighty king, your grace, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 17. A short prayer said before and after meat.
Your soldiers use him as the grace fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak. Coriolan.*
While grace is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*
Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say grace. *Pope's Horace.*
- GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace and cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.
The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*
- TO GRACE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.
This they study, this they practise, this they grace with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To grace this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I grace my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. *Dryden.*
By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus grac'd his noble line. *Pope's Statius.*
Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too. *Pope.*
 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.
He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily grac'd by the emperor. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Juven.*
 3. To favour.
When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor grac'd with kind adieu. *Dryden.*
- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [*from grace*.]
1. Beautiful; graceful.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.
Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [*from grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.
Amid the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus rode. *Dryden.*
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance. *Pope.*
Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*
- GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [*from graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.
Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd. *Swift.*
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking gracefully implies a manner or mode super-added to that action. *Watts's Logick.*
- GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.
His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand,
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*
He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the fluidness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*
- GRACELESS.

GRA

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.
This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*
Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not to *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*
In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are
lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*
Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*
GRACES. *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the
singular.
Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
GRACILE. *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *DiA.*
GRACILENT. *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *DiA.*
GRACILITY. *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; small-
ness. *DiA.*
GRACIOUS. *adj.* [from *gracieu*, French.]
1. Merciful; benevolent.
Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the
good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently
worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*
To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are
two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Favourable; kind.
And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion
on them. *2 Kings xiii. 23.*
From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*
3. Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example
than by rule. *Spenser.*
He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they
gave us food. *Ezra viii. 80.*
Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more
gracious to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*,
than they are in losing them when they have approved their
virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
5. Excellent.
The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should
rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again
be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
6. Grateful; becoming.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia,
that is, red head. *Camden.*
GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *graciu*.]
1. Kindly; with kind condescension.
His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best
of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*
He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*
If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a
hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*
2. In a pleasing manner.
GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *graciu*.]
1. Kind condescension.
The *graciously* and temper of this answer made no im-
pression on them. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleasing manner.
GRADATION. *n. f.* [from *gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]
1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to
most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*
2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balance'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *grada-
tions* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of
impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
3. Order; arrangement.
'Tis the curle of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
4. Regular process of argument.
Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from
this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows
from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*
GRADATORY. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters
into the church. *Ansforth.*
GRADIENT. *adj.* [from *gradient*, Latin.] Walking; moving by
steps.
Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is espe-
cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did
creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*
GRADUAL. *adj.* [from *gradual*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;
advancing step by step, from one stage to another.

GRA

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*
Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as
that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till
at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at
greatest. *South.*
GRADUAL. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.
Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*
GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.
This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others
to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular
progression.
When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses
them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the
planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*
The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our
fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of
it. *Swift.*
Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater den-
sity in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,
provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*
TO GRADUATE. *v. a.* [from *gradu*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]
1. To dignify with a degree in the university.
John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight,
did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make
such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices
were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Watson's Architect.*
2. To mark with degrees.
The places were marked where the spirits stood at the se-
verest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observa-
tions he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; a chemical
term.
The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much
silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Bogis.*
4. To heighten; to improve.
Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of na-
tural bodies; and dyes advance and *graduate* their colours
with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*
GRADUATE. *n. f.* [from *gradus*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A
man dignified with an academical degree.
Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Branston.*
GRADUATION. *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French, from *graduate*.]
1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.
The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise ne-
cessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*
Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he deli-
vers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often
extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires
an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Va. Err.*
2. The act of conferring academical degrees.
GRAFF. *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.
Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls
were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
GRAFF. *n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into
GRAFT. the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,
but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.
God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *grafts* of life; as
the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational
of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*
It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater
fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater
leaves. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 475.*
'Tis usual now an inmate *graft* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same
manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the sooner. *Mort.*
Now the cleft rind inserted *grafts* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*
TO GRAFF. *v. a.* [from *graffer*, French.]
TO GRAFT. *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]
1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stocks,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
With his pruning hook d'sjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
In March is good *grafting* the skillful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser's Husb.*
To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not
only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old
tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if
you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*
Now

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Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*
3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally
belong.
And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Rom. xi. 23.*
These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To fill with an aditious branch.
We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relief. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.
This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new inci-
dent *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a
faction among us. *Swift.*
May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*
GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates
fruit by *grafting*.
I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most
skillful and experienced *grafter*s of these parts, that a man shall
seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graft* the same year
in which the infusion is made. *Evelyn.*
GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *gride*, French.] Small particles of any
kind.
Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*
GRAIN. *n. f.* [from *graine*, French; *gratum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian,
has all the following significations.]
1. A single seed of corn.
Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakespeare.*
His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels
of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains*
in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Corn.
As it ebbs, the feedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*
'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds
than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*
3. The seed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any single body.
Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Measure.*
By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a
scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight;
a *grain* is named because it is supposed of equal weight with
a grain of corn.
They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight
whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multi-
plied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*
The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing
severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water
weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth
of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*:
the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said.
Bacon's Phys. Rem.
His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
6. Any thing proverbially small.
For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the
balance. *Wisdom. xi. 22.*
The ungrateful person lives to himself, and submits by the
good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least
grain. *South's Sermons.*
7. **GRAIN of Alluvance.** Something indulged or remitted;
something above or under the exact weight.
He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of al-
luvance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*
I would always give some *grains* of alluvance to the sacred
science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.
Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the found pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*
9. The body of the wood.
The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

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10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction
of the constituent particles.
The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts,
contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.
Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine,
that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*
11. Died or stained substance.
How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimzon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prethalam.*
Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*
Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*
Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*
The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.
Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him conful. *Shakespeare.*
Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*
Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
13. The heart; the bottom.
The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and im-
patient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as
brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and
smoothness.
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller
will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear
away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small,
they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and
scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore
polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very
fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface
become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*
GRAINED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.
Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt ex-
hausted in brewing.
Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draft, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonson's New Inn.*
GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.
GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An
obsolete expression of surprise.
Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*
Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakespeare.*
GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Grami-
neous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.
GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-
eating; living upon grass.
The ancients were veried chiefly in the dissection of brutes,
among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured
choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*
GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin;
γραμματική.]
1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the
relations of words to each other.
We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow
to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Duressnoy.*
Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of
that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to *grammar*.
Varium & mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that
ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and
animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one
another.
GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned lan-
guages are grammatically taught.
Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the
realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I
cannot encourage. *Locke.*
GRAMMARIAN. *n. f.* [from *grammairien*, French, from *grammar*.]
One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

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Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*
GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [grammatical, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.
The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. *Sidne, b. ii.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Helder.*

2. Taught by grammar.
They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufflesney.*

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it in Westmin-sterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Bacon's Apophth.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

GRAMPLE. *n. f.* A crab-fish. *Stinworth.*

GRAMPUS. *n. f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANARY. *n. f.* [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive the matter so, that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 156.*

The naked nations cloath,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson's Spring.*

GRANATE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power.
God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.
A voice has flown
To re-entame a grand design. *Young.*

3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. f.* [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his grandam, and as chaste
As may be in the world. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A woman's story, at a Winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandam. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great grandames all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thy tygers heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRANDCHILD. *n. f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great grandchildren of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James. *Clarend.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rs the shore his little grandchild led. *Denham.*

GRANDDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE. *n. f.* [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grantees, both vehement on the parts which they sway'd. *Wotton.*

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for orna-

ment than strength: they furnish out viceroalties for the grantees, and pots of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDEVITY. *n. f.* [from grandævus, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Di.*

GRANDEVIOUS. *adj.* [grandævus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Di.*

GRANDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.
As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER. *n. f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westmin-sterhall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great. *Di.*

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [grandis, Latin.] Full of hail; confiding of hail. *Di.*

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden's Remains.*

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1 Tim. i. 5.*

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [grand and fire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my grandsire and my father sat? *Shakspeare's Hen. VI.*

Thy grandsire, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? *Shakspeare's Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandsires stood. *Dryden.*

So mimic ancient wits at best,
As apes our grandsires in their doublets dress. *Pope.*

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben. Johnson's Dilect.*

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and granges full
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their granges and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRANITE. *n. f.* [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall and the adjacent counties it is found on the surface of the earth in prodigious masses, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is used for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. It is common in Egypt and Arabia, and

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and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being call out of various fragments of marble, because they appear composed of particles or granules of different colours, is easily confuted by an accurate inspection of the structure and formation of those granules, the least and meanest of which no human art could ever compose, nor fire leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable of an elegant polish: it is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immense strata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [granum and voro, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind. *Asbushart on Humors.*

GRANMAM. *n. f.* [for grandam.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Of my kind granmam told me, Tim, take warning. *Cay.*

To GRAN. *v. a.* [from garantir, French, Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as *Mishew* thinks, from gratuito, or rather from gratia or gratificor.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Suppose, which yet I grant not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.
The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Sa. xvii.*

Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. *Acts xiii. 18.*

Did'st thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'st grant me, hedgehog? Then God grant me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakspeare's R. III.*

He heard, and granted half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courteers juggle for a grant,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dry.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be assigned without deed. *Crowl.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unless there be some grant of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.
But of this so large a grant, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 11.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from grant.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from grant.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from grant.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duplex querela shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the grantor from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from granule.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

GRA

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granular bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [granuler, Fr. from granum, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, granulates into sugar. *Spratt.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were granulated with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Roy.*

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [granulation, French, from granulate.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little granulation of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from granule.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [rappe, French; krappe, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*

Turn back thine hand, as the grape gatherers into the baskets. *Jer. vi. 9.*

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the grape no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curst plant I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r disery'd,
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GRAPE Hyacinth, or GRAPE Flower. See MUSK.

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [grape and stone.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grapestone, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [γραφικα.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from graphical.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castellus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

GRA'PNEL. *n. f.* [grapin, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [grabbelen, Dutch; krappeln, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to clofe. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements pass,
Meets envy, still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance,
and endure the everlasting burnings? *South's Sermons.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the grappling statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contend in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare's Hen. VI.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two grappling Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belginn flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare's H. V.*

I will put that business in your bosoms,
Whose execution takes your enemy off,
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seizé each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus, strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose

Fresh

GRA

Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Close fight.
In the grapple I boarded them; on the instant they got clear
of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.
But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*
GRAPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from grapple.] Close fight; hostile
embrace.
They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grievous grapplement. *Fairy Queen.*
GRASSHOPPER. *n. f.* [from grass and hop.] A small insect that hops
in the summer grass. The cicada of the Latins, or cicada
of the Italians, is often by the poets translated grasshopper, but
improperly.
Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakef. Ro. and Jul.*
Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*
Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chineless all around;
The grasshopper avoids the untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there. *Addison.*
The women were of such an enormous stature, that we
appeared as grasshoppers before them. *Addison's Spectator.*
GRASSER. See GRAZIER.
TO GRASP. *v. a.* [graspere, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.
O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp water and bind
the wind. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Kings, by grasping more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*
Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll grasp my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. To seize; to catch at.
This grasping of the militia of the kingdom into their own
hands, was desired the summer before. *Clarendon.*
TO GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.
So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they
will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness
with less. *Swift.*
2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.
See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps
And tugg'd for life. *Shakef. Henry VI. p. ii.*
3. To gripe; to encroach.
Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who grasps and grasps till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*
GRASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.
Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my grasp.
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held
something in its grasp formerly. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Possession; hold.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp.
And the rich East to boot. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
3. Power of seizing.
Within the direful grasp
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within
their grasp. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
GRASPER. *n. f.* [from grasp.] One that grasps, seizes, or
catches at.
GRASS. *n. f.* [græs, Saxon.] The common herbage of the
field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and bellow as
bulls. *Jer. l. 11.*
The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced,
and almost sunk; for the flesh being young, and only grass
fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to
endure the salt, or be preserved by it, for long voyages,
or a slow consumption. *Temple.*
You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's grass. *Swift.*
GRASS of Parnassus. *n. f.* [Parnassia, Latin.]

GRA

It hath a rose-shaped flower of five large leaves, and five
small at the bottom fringed, of a greenish colour, and planted
orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which
turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell
filled with seeds. This plant grows wild in most meadows,
particularly in the North. It is called *Parnassia* from mount
Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the
cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the
plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Willer.*
TO GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become
pasture.
Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to grass.
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tull. Husband.*
GRASS-PLAT. *n. f.* [grass and plat.] A small level covered
with short grass.
Here on this grass-plat, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakef. Temp.*
The part of your garden next your house should be a par-
terre for flowers, or grass-plots bordered with flowers. *Temple.*
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn
their walks and grass-plots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT, which see.
GRASSINESS. *n. f.* [from grassy.] The state of abounding in
grass.
GRASSY. *adj.* [from grass.] Covered with grass; abounding
with grass.
Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank grassy fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of grassy turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milt. P. Lost.*
The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the grassy floor. *Dryd. Am. Mir.*
GRATE. *n. f.* [grates, Latin.]
1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or
crossing each other: such as are in cloysters or prisons.
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for
you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had look'd
through the grates, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakef. Tem.*
Out at a little grate his eyes he cast
Upon those bordering hills, and open plain. *Doniel's C. W.*
A fan has on it a nursery of lively black-eyed vetches,
who are endeavouring to creep out at the grates. *Addison.*
2. The range of bars within which fires are made.
My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned grate consumes
coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator, N. 30.*
TO GRATE. *v. a.* [gratere, French.]
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.
Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did grate. *Fai. Q.*
Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in
the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret
the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*
2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.
Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth and grating his great heart. *Hubb. Tal.*
They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out
those softer and more gentle dictates which should less grate
and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*
Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, grating as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
This habit of writing and discouraging, wherein I unfortu-
nately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to
grate the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during
my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*
3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.
The grating thock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakef. R. II.*
On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
TO GRATE. *v. n.*
1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by op-
pression or importunity.
Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to grate on you,
That you should feel this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shakef. Henry IV.*
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for
you, or else you had looked through the grates. *Shakef. Tem.*
Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so ten-
derly managed as not to grate upon the truth and reason of
things. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
This grated harder upon, and raised greater tumults and
boilings in the hearts of men, than the seeming unreasonable-
ness of former articles. *South's Sermons.*
I never

GRA

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that
would have grated sorely on some men's patience, and have
filled their lives with discontent. *Lake.*
2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over
another.
We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because
the edge of it may sometimes grate. *Hosier, b. v. f. 36.*
GRATEFUL. *adj.* [gratus, Latin.]
1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and
to repay benefits.
A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays.
Years of service past,
From grateful souls exact reward at last. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.
Whatever is ingrate at first, is made grateful by custom;
but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to
satiate. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*
GRATEFULLY. *adv.* [from grateful.]
1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with
due sense of obligation.
He, as new wak'd, thus gratefully reply'd. *Milton.*
Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And gratefully to feed his dumb deserving train. *Dryd. Virg.*
In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toll the gratefully repaid. *Granville.*
2. In a pleasing manner.
Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of some-
thing new, which may gratefully strike the imagination. *Watts.*
GRATEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from grateful.]
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.
A Lacedaemonian knight, having sometime served him with more
gratefulness than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*
Blessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.
GRATER. *n. f.* [grator, Fr. from grate.] A kind of coarse file
with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.
GRATIFICATION. *n. f.* [gratificatio, Latin.]
1. The act of pleasing.
They are incapable of any design above the present grati-
fication of their palates. *South's Sermons.*
2. Pleasure; delight.
How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and
aversions, and to renounce those gratifications in which he has
been long used to place his happiness? *Rogers's Sermons.*
3. Reward; recompence. A low word.
TO GRATIFY. *v. a.* [gratificare, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to please by compliance.
You steer between the country and the court,
Nor gratify, what's at the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to please.
But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to gratify a foe?
The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, gratify his pride. *Prior.*
A palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with
saucers rather than food. *Tatler, N. 54.*
At once they gratify their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*
A thousand little impertinencies are very gratifying to cu-
riosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*
3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll gratify you for this
trouble.
GRATINGLY. *adv.* [from grate.] Harshly; offensively.
GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recom-
pence.
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakef.*
They told themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st
thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakef. Tem.*
Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them
a title to have advice gratis. *L'Estrange.*
I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though
offered it gratis by those universities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*
GRATITUDE. *n. f.* [gratitudo, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors.
Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'ards her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
2. Desire to return benefits.
The debt immense of endless gratitude.
Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an in-
ward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit re-
ceived, together with a readiness to return the same, or the
like. *South's Sermons.*

GRA

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [gratuitus, Latin; gratuit, Fr.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.
We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits
of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*
2. Asserted without proof.
The second motive they had to introduce this gratuitous
declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*
GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from gratuitous.]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof.
I would know whence came this obliquity of direction,
which they gratuitously tack to matter: this is to ascribe will
and choice to these particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
GRATUITY. *n. f.* [gratuité, Fr. from gratuitous.] A present or
acknowledgment; a free gift.
They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and
dismissed him with a small gratuity. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon
the score of some little gratuity we gave him. *Swift.*
TO GRATULATE. *v. a.* [gratulari, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.
To gratify the good Andronicus,
And grate his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakef. Tit. Andr.*
Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower,
To grate the gentle princes there. *Shakef. Rich. III.*
Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I grate at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. To declare joy for.
Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy scape from rumour grate,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben. John's Epigrams.*
GRATULATION. *n. f.* [from gratulari, Latin.] Salutations
made by expressing joy; expression of joy.
They are the first gratulations wherewith our Lord and Sa-
viour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by
such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hook.*
The earth
Gave signs of gratulation, and each hill. *Bliss. Par. Lost.*
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian
desire, are so complete that they require no addition: I shall
turn my wishes into gratulations, and, congratulating their ful-
ness, only wish their continuance. *South.*
GRATULATORY. *adj.* [from gratulate.] Congratulatory, ex-
pressing congratulation.
GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the
Saxon *græp*, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*
GRAVE. *n. f.* [græp, Saxon.] The place in the ground in
which the dead are repositied.
Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave. *Milton.*
To walk upon the graves of our dead masters,
Is our own security.
A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments
which the earth broke into, and bury in one common grave
all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*
GRAVE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [grave and cloaths.] The dress of the
dead.
But of such subtle substance and unbound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths were un-
bound. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. xi.*
And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot
with grave-cloaths. *Jo. xi. 44.*
GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [grave and stone.] The stone that is laid
over the grave; the monumental stone.
Limon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
TO GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. graven; part. pass. graven. [graver,
French; γράφω.]
1. To incise; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard sub-
stance.
Cornice with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*
Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those
former gravings or characters, which by just and lawful oaths
were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*
Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they graven in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form.
What profiteth the graven image, that the maker thereof
hath graven it? *Heb. ii. 18.*
3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be im-
pressed on paper. *10 P.*

GRA

The graves can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dunciad*.

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Anjwirth*.

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.
Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [grave, French; *gravis*, Latin.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.
To th' more mature,
A glass that fear'd them; and to the grave,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of maffive, or
elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of
beauty. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism*.
Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by
their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.
Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior*.
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistles*.
Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson's Winter*.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their
virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers,
do bear them witness. *Grav's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

4. Not showy; not tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have re-
garded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the
voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute
pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both
having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.
Holter's Elements of Speech.

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [gravier, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*,
Armorick.]
1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.
Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of
the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and
other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and com-
mon sand. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*
His armour, all *gilt*, was so well handled, that it shew'd
like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver ri-
vers. *Sidney*.
By intelligence,
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend
itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones.
Moré's Antidote against Atheism.
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden*.
The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a
gravel pit. *Spektator, N. 477*.
Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

2. [Gravella, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.
If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the
form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method
is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbutnot*.
To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel.
Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and
upon the North, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be
much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon*.
2. To stick in the sand.
William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island,
chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet
stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden*.
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.
I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravel-
led* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shak.*
The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can
there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Hawel*.
What work do our imaginations make with eternity and
immensity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting
dilemma's? *Glauco. Scyth. c. 13*.
Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*. *Prior*.
Toft up his noise, and would have cavill'd.
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined
by the shoe.
GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

GRA

By degrees the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the discarding of this pelleted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [gravelleux, French, from *gravel*.] Full of
gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
There are some natural spring-waters that will inlaid into
wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the
part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under
the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more
open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumption*.

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.
Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton*.
A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be mar-
ried in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would
have her to do. *Spektator, N. 475*.
Widow's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift*.
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency,
by some zealous members. *Swift*.
2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and
sobriety of behaviour.
You no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his fables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
But yet beware of counfels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *gravens* dull. *Denham*.

GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [graveolens, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dia.*

GRAVER. *n. f.* [graver, French, from *grave*.]
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard sub-
stances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be
impressed on paper.
If he makes a design to be *graved*, he is to remember that
the *graver* disposes not their colours as the painters do; and
that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason
of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he
has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dunciad*.
2. The stile or tool used in *graving*.
With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known
ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle*.
The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan*.

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [graviditas, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of
being with child.
Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned
symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are
hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.
Skillful to work in gold; also to *grave* any manner of
graving, and to find out every device which shall be put to
him. *2 Chr. ii. 14*.

To GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to
the center of attraction.
Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetic pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore's Creation*.
That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all
other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a par-
ticular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley*.

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the
centre.
The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial
bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known
bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards
its centre. *Bentley's Sermon*.
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope's Ess. on Man*.

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [gravitas, Latin; *gravité*, French.]
1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.
That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the
centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they
approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unso-
lvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will
of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines
of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute,
and apparent, vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the
whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the
relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above
the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards
more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy*.
Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the
tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support
them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 15*.
Though this increase of density may at great distances be
exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be
exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser
parts.

GRA

parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power
which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.
No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had
intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, accord-
ing to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hobbes, b. i. f. 10*.

3. Seriousness; solemnity.
There is not a white hair on your face but should have his
effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1*.
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and gra-
vity of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon's Essay 57*.
Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's En*.
The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors,
but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison*.
GRA'VY. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much
dried by the fire.
They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost
off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood
trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which
in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.
Harvey on Consumption.
There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of
any *gravy* soup. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

GRAY. *adj.* [grey, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *grau*, Dutch.]
1. White with a mixture of black.
They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed.
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton*.
These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mix-
ing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect
whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of lumi-
nousness. *Newton's Opt.*
2. White or hoary with old age.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,
turning to *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and
some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old
squirrels that turn grizzly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray*
headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of
temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderfon*.

Gray headed men and graves, with warriors mix'd,
Alsemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi*.
The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing
the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glauco. Scyth*.
Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13*.
We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's
service. *Addison's Spectator, N. 517*.
Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And *Bacon* trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad*.
3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.
Our women's names are more gracious than their *Cestlia*,
that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains*.
The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare*.
I'll pay you *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul*.
Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia*.

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [gray and beard.] An old man, in con-
tempt.
Youngling, thou can't not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare*.
Have I in conquest stretch mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.
GRAYHOUND. See GREYHOUND.

GRAYLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.
The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is
usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner:
he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little
ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish
as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler*.

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graze*.]
1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.
The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my
lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shak.*
Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He fought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables*.
The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden*.
2. To supply grass.
Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which
are plain champagnais, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with
heath. *Bacon*.

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The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too
long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet,
whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon*.
A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which
is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

3. To move on devouring.
As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so
the site perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain*.

4. [From *razer*, French.] To touch lightly.
Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in raple of mortality. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.
Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare*.
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War*.
The chief beheld their chariots from afar;
Their steeds around;
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden*.
Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer*.
Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort*.
He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to
graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift*.
2. To feed upon.
I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton*.
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil*.
The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope*.

GRAZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.]
All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to bet-
ter. *Bacon*.
Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the
grazier's folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel*.
His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father
to be a *grazier*. *Spektator, N. 612*.
Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by en-
croaching *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn
from England, are lamentable instances under what discou-
agement it lies. *Swift*.

GREASE. *n. f.* [graisse, French.]
1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of ani-
mals.
Grease, that's sweaten
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown
paper. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden's Juven*.
A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden*.
2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs,
which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear or anoint with *grease*.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.
Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden's Pers*.
GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oiledness; fatness.
Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there
appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuo-
sity. *Boyle*.

GREASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous.
The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakespeare*.
2. Smeared with *grease*.
Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity;
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otto*.
Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft,
greasy, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.
Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare's care*.

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]
1. Large in bulk or number.
Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude
with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the
people. *Mat. xxvi. 47*.
All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars,
besides unwall'd towns a *great* many. *Deut. iii. v*.
The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of
greater is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke*.
2. Having any quality in a high degree.
There were they in *great* fear. *Pf. xiv. 5*.
This is a *great* paradox. *Tillotson*.
3. Considerable

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3. Considerable in extent or duration.
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. *2 Sa. vii. 19.*
4. Important; weighty.
Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
5. Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Of all the *great*, how few
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyssey.*
Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*
Despite the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wife and *great*. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer. x. 6.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.
Such Dido was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.
Soliman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.
Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*
This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandfathers tongue came out of Persia. *Campden's Remains.*
- What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forth-fader. *Campden's Remains.*
- Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out 'till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.
It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*
- GREAT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.
To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispart. *Tusser's Husbandry for August.*
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*
He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATBELLIED.** *adj.* [*great* and *belly*.] Pregnant; teeming.
Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press,
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
- TO GREATEN.** *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.
After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHEARTED.** *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High spirited; undaunted.
The earl, as *grathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

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- GRE'ATLY.** *adj.* [from *great*.]
1. In a great degree.
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general fend a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*
- GRE'ATNESS.** *n. f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Lake.*
All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Lake.*
3. High degree of any quality.
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.
Farewel, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*
So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's En.*
Approaching *greatness* meet him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Suiff.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Eaton.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*
- GREAVE.** *n. f.* [*græp*, Saxon.] A groove. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES.** *n. f.* [from *græve*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.
He had *graves* of brags upon his legs.
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *graves*, and cures such
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
- GRE'CISM.** *n. f.* [*gnæcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
- GRE'E.** *n. f.* [*grê*, French, probably from *gratia*.] Good will; favour; good graces.
And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Pa. Quen.*
- GRE'ECE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*.] A flight of steps.
Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- GRE'EDILY.** *adj.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.
Greatly he engorg'd without restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He swallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Suppl.*
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juices,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath.
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
- GRE'EDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Thither with all *greediness* of affection they are gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*
- GRE'EDY.** *adj.* [*grædy*, Sax. *grædig*, Dan. *grædig*, Dutch.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pf. xvii. 12.*
Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclesiast. xxxvii. 29.*
He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*
2. Eager;

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2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.
Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. *Fairfax.*
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prov.*
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*
While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden's Virg.*
- GREEN.** *adj.* [*grün*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight.
The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*
2. Pale; sickly; from whence we call the maid's disease the green sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* $\chi\lambda\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma\eta\varsigma$ $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$.
Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dress'd yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look for *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green* sickness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
'Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseless arms thy unhappy maid. *Garth.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.
4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.
The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*
Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon, Essay 4.*
5. Not dry.
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*
Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanding parts of it, the four elements.
The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. Not roasted; half raw.
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*
7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.
My gallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;
So many graces in *green* an age. *Dryden.*
You'll find a difference
Between the promise of his *greener* days,
And these he masters now. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Stubble-geese at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*
- GREEN.** *n. f.*
1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.
Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in *green*, the shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A grassy plain.
For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*
O'er the smooth enamel'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

GRE

- The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.
With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*
Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*
The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*
- TO GREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *green*. A low word.
- Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. *Thomson's Spring.*
- GRE'ENBROOM.** *n. f.* [*cytisæ genista*, Latin.]
It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by compressed pods, in which are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have sometimes single, and other times three leaves joined together. 'Tis his shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*
- GRE'ENCLOTH.** *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Diet.*
For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- GRE'ENEYED.** *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with *green*.
Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embred despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy. *Shakespeare.*
- GRE'ENFINCH.** *n. f.* A kind of bird.
The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GRE'ENFISH.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Answorth.*
- GRE'ENGAGE.** *n. f.* A species of PLUM, which see.
- GRE'ENHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenghouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenghouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenghouse*. *Spelman, No. 477.*
- GREENISH.** *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat *green*; tending to *green*.
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, untied,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser's Prædialom.*
Of this order the *green* of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton's Opt.*
- GREENLY.** *adj.* [from *green*.]
1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly.
Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
- GRE'ENNESS.** *n. f.* [from *green*.]
1. The quality of being *green*; viridity; viridness.
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b. i.*
In a meadow, though the meek grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Johnson.*
My reason, which discourages on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby on Bodiers.*
2. Immaturity; unripeness.
This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were executed by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. Freshness; vigour.
Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*
4. Newness.
GRE'ENSICKNESS. *n. f.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.
Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness*. *Arbutnot.*
- GRE'ENSWARD.** *n. f.* [*green* and *sward*.] of the same original
GRE'ENSWORD. } with *swath*. } The turf on which grass grows.
This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
10 Q. After

GRE

After break their fast
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.
In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and
sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy under-
neath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.
GREENWEED. *n. f.* [*green* and *weed*.] *Dyers weed*.
GREENWOOD. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as
it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as
one word.
Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon thunn'd the church. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.
To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; *grecan*, Saxon.]
1. To address at meeting.
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne*.
I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn*.
2. To address in whatever manner.
My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.
3. To salute in kindness or respect.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God blest your grace with health and happy days. *Shakesf*.
Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton*.
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton*.
The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*.
Thus pale they meet, the *greeting* will return;
None *greet*s; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.
4. To congratulate.
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
5. To pay compliments at a distance.
The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he *greet*s your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not
much in use.
Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyssey*.
To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.
There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakesf*.
GREET. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
GREETING. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or
compliments at a distance.
I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See *GREECE*, or
GRIEZE, or *GRICE*, from *degrees*.] A flight of steps; a
step.
In purity of manhood stand uprights,
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
So are they all; for every *greeze* of fortune
Is smooch'd by that below: the learned pate,
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.
GRE'GAL. *adj.* [*gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *DiG*.
GRE'GARIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or
herds, like sheep or partridges.
No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation*.
GRE'GIAL. *adj.* [*gregium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *DiG*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* [from *ponum granatum*, Latin.] A lit-
tle hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about
two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled
with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee
fastened to the touch-hole as soon as it is kindled, the case
flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand
near. These grenades serve to fire clove and narrow passages,
and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to dis-
order their ranks, more especially in those posts where they
stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr*.
GRE'NADIER. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

GRI

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment:
such men being employed to throw grenades.
Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastoral*.
GRENA'DO. *n. f.* See *GRENADE*.
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice. *Cleaveland*.
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenade* with a
shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Watts*.
GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of fossil body.
A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a
brown shining colour immerse therein. *Grew's Museum*.
GREW. The preterite of *grow*.
The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden's Fable*.
GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See
GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his
grey beard.
Our green youth copies what *grey* finners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.
GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*gruhund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that
chafes in flight.
So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A half-ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go.
Th' impatient *greyhound*, slip from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.
GRICE. *n. f.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman*.
2. A step or *greeze*.
No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.
To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way
by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.
His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
At proud Cymochles, while his shield was wide,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *F. Quin*.
So fore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.
GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fob*.
GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate and iron.] A port-
able grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator*, N° 570.
GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the
English.]
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare*.
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or writhing
one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the
pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not
so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the
mind. *South's Sermon*.
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who
was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison's Spect*.
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]
Be fadious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare*.
The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakesf. Henry IV. p. i*.
3. Pain; dis ease.
GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.
2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the
effects of human conduct.
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring
religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the
hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will
be moved to justice and integrity?
To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*greuer*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gre-
vius*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of
men. *Lu iii. 33*.
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Psalm*.
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth,
and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 6*.
Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe's Ambitious Step*.
To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to
mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.
Do not you *grieve* at this; I shall be sent for in private to
him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shak. H. IV.*
Wish

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With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Not joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.
Dryden's Fables.
GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.
Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakesf. Henry VIII*.
GRIEVOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction
is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 48.
Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and
he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10*.
2. Such as causes sorrow.
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the
parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon*.
4. Atrocious; heavy.
It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakesf. Jul. Caesar*.
5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakesf*.
GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]
1. Painfully; with pain.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*. *Fairy Queen*.
2. With discontent; with ill will.
Gritus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken,
with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knalles*.
3. Calamitously; miserably.
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right infor-
mation in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker*, b. v.
4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with
mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation*.
GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; cala-
mity.
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Is. xxi. 15*.
GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *gryphon*, or *gry-
phon*.] *phon*, gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written
griffin.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and
the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is
the most ancient. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.
Arifteen, a poet of Proconessus, affirmed, that near the one-
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.
GRIG. *n. f.* [*bricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the
natural size.
2. A small eel.
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus* *festivus*,
Latin.]
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.
To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a
grate or gridiron.
GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the
gridiron.
To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it
seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, to *roast* a man,
for to *teaze* him.
For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
GRIM. *adj.* [*gymma*, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-
ful.
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *F. Queen*.
Thou halt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.
Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.
He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.
Their swartish hofs would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato*.

GRI

2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Grim visage'd war hath smooch'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shak*.
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shak*.
GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]
1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affection, or
insolence.
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-
fected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and
grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*.
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it
from the whole field. *L'Estrange, Fable 116*.
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator*.
2. Air of affection.
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*.
GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malkin*, or little
Moll.]
1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.
So, poets sing,
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Phillips*.
GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying
blackness not easily cleaned.
Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;
for why? the sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime*
of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.
Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of
burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on affils*.
To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.
My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare*.
GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]
1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.
We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor env'y'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato*.
2. Sourly; sullenly.
The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleop*.
GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of
visage.
To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grenman*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch,
undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say
to *grind* the teeth; *grincer*, French.]
1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.
Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;
But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakesf. H. VI*.
Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakesf*.
What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakesf*.
It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various
methods with which they have attacked me; some with pite-
ous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing
their teeth. *Stirlingfleet*.
A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn*.
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grim'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden*.
Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter and to frantick mirth. *Prior*.
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.
I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me
life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd
for, and there's an end. *Shakesf. Henry IV. p. i*.
GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth
and shewing them.
He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden*.
The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his
face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison's Spectat*.
Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the wea-
pons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would
now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that
is, *grin* and *grimace*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
GRIN. *n. f.* [*gryn*, *gryene*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.
Like

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Like a bird that hasteth to his gryn,
Not knowing the peril.
The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall
prevail against him. *Chaucer.*
To GRIND. *v. a. preter. I ground; part. pass. ground.* [*grun-*
ban, *grunben*, ground, Saxon.] *Jeb xviii. 9.*
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by
attrition.
And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but
on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. *Mat.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry
the grinding. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body
and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of
rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn
into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.
Meeting with time, slack things, said I,
Thy fish is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fables.*
That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it
receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have
swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side
next the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. To rub one against another.
So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, gan to grind.
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and grind-
ing of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror
in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
4. To harass; to oppress.
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing
the colony with necessities, may not grind them so as shall
always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapol-
itans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addis.*
To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move
a mill.
Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.
Shrinking sinews start,
And fleshy foam works o'er my grinding jaws. *Rowe.*
GRINDER. *n. s.* [from *grind*.]
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.
2. The instrument of grinding.
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. *Sandys.*
Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Phillips.*
3. [Grunb-to-day.] The back teeth; the double teeth.
The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-
teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-
teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are
between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*
The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molars*, are made flat
and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged,
that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better
retain, grind and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*
Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable
into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which
don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuth.*
4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.
One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*
GRINDLESTONE. *n. s.* [from *grind* and *stone*.] The stone
GRINDSTONE. *n. s.* on which edged instruments are sharpened.
Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and sells. *Ben. Johnson.*
Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to
whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file

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them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright. *Maxon.*
GRINNER. *n. s.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.
The frightful grin
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator, No. 170.*
GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.
GRIP. *n. s.* A small ditch. *Ansforth.*
To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*gripans*, Gothick; *grupan*, Saxon; *grippen*,
Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]
1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the
fingers.
He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakespeare's King John.*
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's En.*
2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.
A wondrous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the gripped prey. *Fairy Queen.*
You took occasion to be quickly woo'd
To gripe the gen'ral fway into your hands. *Shakes. Hen. IV.*
3. To close; to clutch.
Unlucky Welford! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripest his hand the faster. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.
And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,
And grip'd her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables.*
To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.
Thus full of counsel to the den the went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*
Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an
hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Luck.*
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its
parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and
sometimes of acute pains or gripings in us. *Luck.*
GRIPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.
Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*
They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Macb.*
Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the flairs
That mount the Capitol; join gripest with hands
Made hairy with hourly fallhood as with labour. *Shakespeare.*
He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd. *Dryd. En.*
2. Squeeze; pressure.
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the gripe,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Oppression; crushing power.
I take my cause
Out of the gripest of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shak. H. VIII.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress.
Adam, at the news
Heart-bruck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
'Tis that all his senses bound! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter gripest of smarting poverty? *Otway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.
In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical
have a great founess and gripest, with windiness. *Floyer.*
GRIPPER. *n. s.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer; extor-
tioner.
Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, grippers,
monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*
GRIPINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work
gripingly. *Bacon's Natural History.*
GRIPPLE. *n. s.* A greedy snatcher; a gripping miser.
GRIPSAMBER. *n. s.* Used by Milton for ambergrise.
Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gripsambers steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. ii.*
GRISE. *n. s.* [See GREEZE, as it should be written.] A step,
or scale of steps.
Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a gripe or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
GRISKIN. *n. s.* [*griggin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of
a hog broiled.
GRISLY. *adj.* [*grnylu*, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous;
frightful; terrible. *His*

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His grisly locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grisly toadfoot grown there might I see. *Spenser.*
My grisly countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. *Sh. H. VI.*
Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the grisly king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milt. P. L.*
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a grisly sight. *Dryden's Fables.*
In vision thou shalt see the grisly face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*
Thus the grisly spectre spoke again.
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a grisly wound. *Dryden's Fables.*
So rushes on his foe the grisly bear. *Addison.*
GRIST. *n. s.* [*gryste*, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground.
Get grist to the mill to have plenty in store,
Left miller lack water. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much grist from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Trimp.*
2. Supply; provision.
Matter, as with logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fall, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*
3. GRIST to Mill, is profit; gain.
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is
wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because
it brings grist to the mill. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
GRISTLE. *n. s.* [*gristle*, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of
the body next in hardness to a bone.
No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters,
crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have no bones
within them, but only little gristles. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt
the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny sub-
stance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these
annular gristles are not made round, or intire circles; but
where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the
circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to
the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*
GRISTLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small
gristly bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*
She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being
more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breakings
than if they were all one intire bone without these gristly
junctures. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*
Fins are made of gristly spokes, or rays connected by
membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like
womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*
They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of
the same bigness, which have only a gristly windpipe. *Grew.*
Each pipe, distinguish'd by its gristly rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*
GRIT. *n. s.* [*grýta*, *græot*, Saxon.]
1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats huffed, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.
Slethan bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet with-
out the least particle of grit, feels as smooth as Castile soap. *Grew's Museum.*
The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing grit and restive marle. *Phillips.*
4. Grits are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a
kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no de-
terminate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of
larger masses; not to be dissolved or diffused by water, but
retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They
are opaque, and in many species fermenting with acids, and
often fouled with heterogeneous matters. One sort is a fine, dull
looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with salt-water into
mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into
a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards dissolved by
water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed
among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and
in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, un-
der the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of
hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully
green, dull grit, is the *chrysolita* of the ancients, which they
used in folding gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves
the purpose of folding metals better than borax, and may be

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had for carriage from the shores of New England. The
ferrugineous black glittering grit, is the black shining sand em-
ployed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.
What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The
coarse, glittering, brownish black is nearly of the same nature,
but inferior, in all respects. *Hill on Fossils.*
GRITTYNESS. *n. s.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness; the quality of
abounding in grit.
In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor
any grittiness. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
GRITTY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; consisting
of grit.
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the
powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the gritty particles
thereof. *Newton's Opt.*
GRIZZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *griddin*. See *GRIDELIN*.]
The Burgundy, which is a grizzelin or pale red, of all others,
is surest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*
GRIZZLE. *n. s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grizzle*, French.] A mix-
ture of white and black; gray.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy face? *Shakespeare.*
GRIZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed with gray.
To the boy Caesar, send this grizzled head. *Shakespeare.*
His beard was grizzled: no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
His hair just grizzled,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those grizzled locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asses ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*
GRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age,
turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some
earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white;
and in old squirrels, that turn grizzly. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
To GROAN. *v. n.* [*granan*, Saxon; *gromen*, Dutch.] To
breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard groan and drop. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Men groan from out of the city, and the foul of the
wounded crieth out. *Job. xxiv. 12.*
Repenting and groaning for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*
So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign.
Under her own weight groaning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of
humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as
to sigh his griefs and groan his pains. *Saunders.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*
GROAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.
Alas poor country,
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying groans receive. *Dryden.*
2. Any hoarse dead sound.
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
GROANFUL. *adj.* [from *groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing.
Adown he keft it with so puiſſant wref,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groanful found. *F. Ray.*
GROAT. *n. s.* [*groat*, Dutch; *grasso*, Italian.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.
My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I dare lay a groat,
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a person of quality prevailed on to marry a wo-
man much his inferior, and without a groat to her for-
tune. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ansforth.*
GROCER. *n. s.* [This should be written *groffer*, from *grofi*, a
large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one, who dealt by
wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state
seems to favour.]
A grocer is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumbs
and spices for gain.
But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Gayth.*
GROCERY. *n. s.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, such as tea,
sugar; raisins; spice.
His troops, being now in a country where they were not
expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and
tobacco. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
GROGERAM.

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GRO'GERAM. } *n. f.* [*gros grain*, French; *grosgranus*, low
GRO'GRAM. } Latin. *sinfuorib.*] Stuff woven with large
wool and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*
Natalia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*
Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of
camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some
finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour
shot me through and through, and did more execution upon
me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done
in brocade. *Addison's Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*
GROIN. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the
thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pais'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO'WELL. *n. f.* [*litbipermum*, Latin.] Gromill or gray-
mill. A plant.
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five
long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part,
small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the
top: the point is uncompassed by four embryo's, which be-
come so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*gram*, Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.
Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
From Egypt's king ambassadors they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*
Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*
In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king
Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his cham-
ber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.
Peacham on Poetry.

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of faucy *grooms*? *Dryd. Den Sebast.*
Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.
I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
3. A man newly married.
By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grove*.]
1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.
He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit
thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with
several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are
threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective
taps that belong to them. *Moson's Mech. Exerc.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.
The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box pre-
served the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well
grooved. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*grapan*, Saxon.] To feel where one can-
not see.
My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
We grope for the wall like the blind, and we grope as if we
had no eyes. *Jf. lix. 10.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*
A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand upon a
snake. *L'Estrange, Fable 131.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in
the dark grope after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations
did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him grop'd. *Addison.*
O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy rays,
I grope and guess no more, but fee my way. *Arbutnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel
without being able to see.
How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to pick out some-
what whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to grope them out by twi-
light, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence
is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to grope. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.
GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]
1. Thick; bulky.

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The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakespeare King Lear.*
There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of
poes. *Eater in Learning.*

2. Shameful; unseemly.
He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of
his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multi-
tude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker, Preface.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and
in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross*
corruptions. *Hooker, b. iv.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of fundry whole
nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not
gross iniquity to be sin. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.
To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is adham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not. *Shakespeare All's well that ends well.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*
Like *gross* terms,
The prince will in the perfectness of time
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. ii.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its
Author, that, without the *gross* sensuality, we cannot but
admire it. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our wants
only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be bene-
ficient. *Smairidge's Sermons.*

4. Inselegant; disproportionate in bulk.
The sun's oppressive ray the roset bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.
It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer me-
dium, and the object is in the *gross*, things shew greater;
but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *gross* me-
dium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *gross* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Light fumes are merry, *gross* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or fuck the mists in *gross* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.
If the doth then the subtle sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood? *Davies.*
And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare flaring
of the question with periphrasy and justness, than others by
talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watson.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.
Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and
gross with distance. *Watson's Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.
GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should
discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your
piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in
changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.
Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your
cause in *gross*. *Hooker, Preface.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was im-
mortal. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Remember, son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and
manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship off now one third
part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we
did twenty years past. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.
He hath ribbons of all the colours 't' th' rainbow; they
come to him by the *gross*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.*
You see the united design of many persons to make up one
figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty
divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

GRO

4. The chief part; the main mass.
Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect
over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross*
of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]
It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated;
and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those dis-
tinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]
1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is grossly*
pulverized.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without
refinement; coarsely; palpably.
Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shame-
fully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are
scandalous. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare Hen. V.*

And thine eyes
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?
—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.*
What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a
noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so
grossly copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If at any time I speak of light and rays as coloured, or
endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not phi-
losophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such
conceptions as vulgar people, in seeing all these experiments,
would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opt.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of
some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrep-
resented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gross*.]
1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; greatness of parts.
The purpose is periphrastic even as substance,
Whole *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*
The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness*
of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain.

Bacon's Natural History, No. 966.
Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever live,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect,
it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent
skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requi-
site to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opt.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*
2. Inselegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad
at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little
and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Afham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarse-
ness.
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair-
ies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of
the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the
grossness of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*
What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who
thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cav-
ern for coolness and pleasure.
In the remotest wood and lonely grot,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian grot. *Pope.*
GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.]
Distorted figure; unnatural; wildly formed.
The champion head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Accels deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is
out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is
in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unna-
tural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the
characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resem-
blance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Grotesque roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*
GROTTO. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *gratta*, Italian.] A cavern or

GRO

cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark hor-
rid cavern.
Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*
This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting
above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy files! *Milton.*
She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Graville.*
Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VE. *v. n.* [*grusile*, Mandick, flat on the face. It may
perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel*.]
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Fa. 29.*
What feel'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the fame. *Shakespeare Hen. IV.*

Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this
part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not
dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the
ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.
I must disclaim what'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *gro-
veling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grunds*, Saxon; *grundi*, Danish.]
1. The earth, considered as solid, or as low.
Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex. xiv. 16.*
From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jer. xxvii. 5.*
There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg. vi. 40.*
It light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. *2 Sa. xvii. 12.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.
With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ahtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

5. Farm; estate; possession.
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbours *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd. Juven.*

6. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? *2 Sa. ii. 22.*
Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Sa. v. 4.*
A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Mat. xv. 35.*

7. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which settles at the bottom of
liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drinks, or *grounds*. *Mort.*
Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping
gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed
up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are after-
wards painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the
painter to lay his *grounds* with shadows and darksome colours.

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are
placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the
heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which
is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be
more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which
they are encompassed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or
accidental parts are supported.

Indeed

GRO

- Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable ground. *Pope.*
10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. Get a prayer-book in your hand, And stand between two churchmen, good my lord; For on that ground I'll build a holy decant. *Shakesp. R. III.*
11. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest. Though jealousy of state th' invention found, Yet love refin'd upon the former ground; That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly, Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*
12. The first principles of knowledge. The concords will easily be known, if the fore grounds be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*
- Here statesmen, or of them they which can read, May of their occupation find the grounds. *Donne.*
- After evening repasts, till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*
13. The fundamental cause; the true reason; or original principle. He desired the steward to tell him particularly the ground and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
- Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the grounds and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*
- Thou could'st not have discern'd Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake, No ground of enmity between us known. *Mit. Par. Lost.*
- Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the grounds of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Roscomm.*
- Love once given from her, and plac'd in you, Would leave no ground I ever would be true. *Dryden.*
- If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
- Upon that prince's death, although the grounds of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*
- The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible grounds and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Aterbury's Sermons.*
14. The field or place of action. Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose; And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring, Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. *Daniel's C. War.*
15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose ground. *Sidney.*
- Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their grounds. While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*
- He has lost ground at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. Ev'n'ing mist, Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides, And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels, Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
- Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get ground upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on, And gathers ground upon us every moment. *Addison.*
17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do, Giving no ground unto the house of York, They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
- If they get ground and vantage of the king, Then join you with them like a rib of steel, To make them stronger. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
- He will stand his ground against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Aterbury's Sermons.*
- Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Aterbury's Sermons.*
18. State of progress or recession. I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more ground in other places. *Temple.*
- The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wears herself with her continual motion, and gets no ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
19. The soil to set a thing off.

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- Like bright metal on a fallen ground, My reformation glittering o'er my fault, Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*
- To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground. Wherever she had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler.*
2. To found as upon cause or principle. Wisdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
- It may serve us to ground conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyl.*
- If your own actions on your will you ground, Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd. Aureng.*
- Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is grounded upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*
3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*
- GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*. He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder. *Exo. xxxii. 20.*
- How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.
- GRO'UND-ASH. *n. f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.
- A lance of tough groundels the Trojan threw, Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *groundels*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.
- Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your groundbait, and to fish. *Walton's Angler.*
- GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *floor*.] The lower story of a house.
- GRO'UND-IVY. *n. f.* [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.
- The shoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almost every joint, which fasten themselves into the earth: the leaves are roundish, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundish, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three segments; the middle segment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the shoots. The species are, full, common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and second, lesser groundivy. *Miller.*
- Alehoof or groundivy is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*
- GRO'UND-OAK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *oak*.] If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops either of hael or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *groundoak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mit.*
- GRO'UND-PINE. *n. f.* [*chamaepitys*, Latin.] The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the crest of the flower is supplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle segment being split again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller.*
- The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *groundpine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch-banks by roadsides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little used at present. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney ways, and the binding joist. *Harris.*
- In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summers, and beams. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GRO'UND-PLAT. *n. f.*
1. The ground on which any building is placed. Wretched Gynecia, where can't thou find any small ground-plot for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.
- GRO'UND-RENT. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *A foot*

GRO

- A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a ground-rent of five pounds. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- GROUND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground. I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a ground-room; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Taylor, N° 88.*
- GRO'UNDELY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles. He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanville.*
- GRO'UNDLESS. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; without ground. But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*
- We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Aterbury.*
- The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder, N° 129.*
- GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason. Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*
- GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason. He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- GRO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hamm.*
- It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perrivig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham's Schoolm.*
- GRO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *pile*, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *selas*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground. The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- GRO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*fenestra*, Latin.] It hath a foliaceous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments fitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller.*
- GRO'UNDWORK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *work*.]
1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional. A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain, Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below, And mortals by the name of milky know; The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*
3. First principle; original reason. The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
- The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*
- GRO'UP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gruppo*, Italian.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together. In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dircæ to the horns of a mad bull. *Addis.*
- You should try your gravest tools On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*
- To GRO'UP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a croud; To huddle together. The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preferring still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GRO

- GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock. The 'quires in fawn will fly the house For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*
- GROUT. *n. f.* [grut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout, Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*: Which dith its pristine honour still retains, And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*
2. That which purges off. Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*; The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriamelum*, Latin.] To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gropen*, Saxon; *gracen*, Dutch.]
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preferveth them. *Wisd. xvi. 26.*
- He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. *2 Kings xix. 29.*
- In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*
- A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
- In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*
- Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go, And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*
3. To shoot in any particular form. Children, like tender osiers, take the bow; And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juu.*
4. To increase in stature. I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakesp. R. III.*
- The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sa. xii. 3.*
- Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can't thou not know. *2 Esdr. iv. 10.*
5. To come to manhood from infancy. Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
- The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whether it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Leche.*
- We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake.*
6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk. They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous. Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Then their numbers swell, And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*
- Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To improve; to make progress. *Grow* in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*
- As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
9. To advance to any state. Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth, Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*
- They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Æt. v. 24.*
- The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*
- But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*, The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually. After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*
- The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground. *10 S.*

GRO

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and trou-
blous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the
next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*
It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to
grow fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning,
and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Kneller.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either
better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shaksp.*
Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*
The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden's En.*
We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we
regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply
the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*
Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free
port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.
What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the
cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of
man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of readings, from whence
so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker, b. v.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should da-
mage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez. iv. 22.*

Scipio Nafica feared left, if the dread of that enemy were
taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or
civil dissention. *Abbot.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of
people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the cli-
mate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.
Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus. *Shaksp. Com. of Errors.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.
Honour and policy, like unfever'd friends,
I th' war do *grow* together. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at
least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times
grow together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the
arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wise man's Surgery.*

16. To swell; a sea term.
Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from
side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*] An increaser.
It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of
any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [from *grollen*, Flemish.]
1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.
They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs,
and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are pro-
voked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.
Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish
handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.
1. Advanced in growth.
I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of
the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over
with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.
I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were
for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough
for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *growth*.]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.
Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's En. b. vii.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that rea-
son, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product; thing produced.
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of
the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story
was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

GRU

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.
What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject,
may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease,
where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.
They say my son of York
Has almost overtaken him in his *growth*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The flag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age,
perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of
life. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement.
It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his
own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still
in the former manner. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*

GROWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great* head; *capit.*
GROWTHNOL. } Latin.] *Ainsworth.*

1. A kind of fish.
2. An idle lazy fellow.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his long,
Yet trust not Hob *growthhead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

TO GRUB. *v. a.* [from *graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothic.] To
dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to
eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his
vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,
From whence the furly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful,
upon the account of their unthriftness. *Mortimer's Husband.*

As for the thick woods, which in t only Virgil but Homer
mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the pro-
muntory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy.*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]
1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and
yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
I'll shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The *grub*,
Of unobscerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Phillips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.
John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole
carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [from *grubelen*, German, from *grub*.] To
feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough;
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a street in Moor-
fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histo-
ries, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean
production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαίρ' Ἰσακὴ μὴ ἀείδῃς, μὴ ἀλγέα πικρὰ
Ἀσπασίους ἴδῃ ἔδωκε ἱκανοῖσιν.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of
grubstreet, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbutnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.

TO GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to Skinner, which
in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who
resents any thing secretly, he *chews* it. *Grugnach*, in Welsh,
is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a
grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.
What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you
love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Shaksp.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* of the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the
sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Spektat.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those inex-
hausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudg'd*
the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet
we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character
of the wisdom of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge*
us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

GRU

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fab.*

They have *grudg'd* those contributions, which have set our
country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

TO GRUDGE. *v. n.*
1. To murmur; to repine.
They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto
idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty suf-
fering the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hook.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.
Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his
majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious.
Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be con-
demned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.
E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden's Medol.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether
the word in this sense be not rather *grugens*, or remains;
grugens being the part of corn that remains after the fine
meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen malice.
Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old
grudges to Corinth, were thought still would conclude
there. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Deep-fester'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Anger; ill-will.
The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt af's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.
Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

4. Remorse of conscience.
5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adj.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignant-
ly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *n. f.* [from *gruan*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling
oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling
ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-brand'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and lab. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

GRUEL made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped,
posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [from *gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of man-
ners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, fat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance mist. *Garth.*

1. He appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such
an one the storky. *Addison.*

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.
The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harsh-
ness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; furly; severe.
A low word.

Nic looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

TO GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [from *grummelen*, *grummen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shaksp.*

Thou *grumbliest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou
art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's
beauty. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they
mis of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*

GUA

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it
is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if
we reckon that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estr.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.
The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.
Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motieus.*

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson's Winter.*

GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a
murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it:
if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the
grumbler. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through
discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumbings*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

GRUME. *n. f.* [from *grumeus*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick
viscid confluence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted
like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMEL. *n. f.* [from *grum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.
The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part
without a due confluence, the serum saline, and of a yel-
lowish green. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagu-
lated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the
serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wise man's Surgery.*

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually *grunsel*, unless *Milton* intended
to preserve the Saxon *grunsel*.] The groundfil; the lower part
of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge, *Milton.*

Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.

TO GRUNT. *v. n.* [from *grunio*, Latin.] To murmur like
a hog.

TO GRUNTLE. *v. a.* To hog.
And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shaksp.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay's Past.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undisturb'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chequ'd shade. *Tickel.*

The folding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's En.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.]
1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [from *grunio*.] *Ainsworth.*

GRUNTLING. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from
grudge.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Left some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If's chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.
In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GRV. *n. f.* [from *grv*.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of
the nails. *Swift.*

GUAIACUM. *n. f.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]
Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes dis-
charges by sweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in
many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the
venereal

GUA

venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous balsamum polycrētum is made of it. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE, *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

TO GUARANTY, *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

TO GUARD, *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence, To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odysses.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*

See a fellow In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

TO GUARD, *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts's Logic.*

GUARD, *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. *Kings xiv. 28.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste An angelick *guard* ascended, mute, and sad, For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes, His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd; For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Asterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE, *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.

A maid to tender, fair and happy, Run from her *guardage* to the footy bosom Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GUARDER, *n. f.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

GUARDIAN, *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakef. Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains, Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all, Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries; But kept a reservation to be follow'd

GUE

With such a number.

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body? — Carried to Colmekill, The sacred storehouse of his predecessors, And guardian of their bones. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

GUARDIAN of the *Spiritualties*. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

GUARDIAN, *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and thence my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Cleomena.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage, The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Messiah.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care, Shoots from the fiery vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUARDIANSHIP, *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estr.*

Thence is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUARDLESS, *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain, Rushes a tiger in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

GUARDSHIP, *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led! Under whose wife and careful *guardship* I now despite fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [Guard and ship.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAVA, *n. f.*

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many stamina or threads surrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many small hard seeds. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUVERNATION, *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GU'GEON, *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards; But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait, For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*

GUERDON, *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward; a recompense. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did slay from further harms, To gain so goodly *guerdon* as the spake. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see, By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile, For so misfiguring her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knight.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise To corn delights, and live laborious days; But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find, And think to burst out into sudden blaze, Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers, And flits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

TO GUESS, *v. a.* [*guessen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents! You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakef.*

Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever, Which shall possess them with the heaviest found

That

4

GUI

That ever yet they heard. — Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

There issue swarming bands Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs, To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*. *Dr. d. Indian Emperor.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*, How that ungrateful charming maid My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillington's Defence of Dico, on Rom. Idol.*

TO GUESS, *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine

rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers: Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shakef.*

A poet must confess His art's like phylis, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*, Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

GUESSER, *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a croquet, To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor, To give thee lawn-sleeves, a mitre and rochet, Whom wouldst thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY, *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confederacy have you with the traitors Late footed in the kingdom? — I have a letter *guessingly* set down, Which came from one that's of a neutral heart, And not from one oppos'd. *Shakef. King Lear.*

GUEST, *n. f.* [*gæst*, *gyst*, Saxon; *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a finner. *Lu. xix. 7.*

2. Metaphorically a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest* That best becomes the table. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

Tell my royal *guest* I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O dearest, dearest! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting. *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUESTCHAMBER, *n. f.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *Mar. xiv. 14.*

TO GUGGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgellare*, Italian.] To found as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUIDAGE, *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. *Ainsworth.*

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Regers.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

7

GUI

TO GUIDE, *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *Jo. xvi. 13.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South's Sermons.*

2. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Pf. xxxi. 3.*

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE, *n. f.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was *guide* to them that took Jesus. *Acts i. 16.*

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd. xviii. 3.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance So far to make us with for ignorance? And rather in the dark to grope our way, Than led by a false *guide* to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd, And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried, But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUIDELESS, *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost, Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd, To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow, Whose every puff bears empty shades away, Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

GUIDER, *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shak.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his

vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his surgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUIDON, *n. f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

Obsolete.

GUILD, *n. f.* [*gylde*, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.]

A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guild-hall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*

Towards three or four o'clock Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shak. R. III.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate, For their defrauded absent foals they make A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GUILE, *n. f.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*.]

Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile, And looking lovely, and oft sighing fore, Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*; But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Fairy Queen.*

When I have most need to employ a friend, Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*, Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n, When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak. Rich. III.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milt. Parod. Lost.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* condemn: Subtle he needs must be who could seduce Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

GUILEFUL, *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skillful against *guile*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.*

Without expence at all, By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

10 T He

GUI

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shroud,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shaksp. Tit. Andr.*
GUI'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Infidiously; treacherously.
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton's P. Lost.*
GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
GUI'LESS. *adv.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without infiduousness; simply honest.
GUI'LER. *n. f.* [from *guile*. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by infidious practices.
But he was wary wife in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful flight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Fairy Queen.*
GUILT. *n. f.* [gilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
2. A crime; an offence.
Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
GUI'LTY. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.
Bloody and *guilty*, *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair and die. *Shak. R. III.*
GUI'LTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.
He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
I should be *guiltier* than my *guiltiness*. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
GUI'LTLSS. *adv.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.
I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Num. v. 31.*
Thou, who do'st all thou wilt at thy will,
And never wiltst aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*
GUI'LTLSSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.
GUI'LTLSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.
A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltless* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I would not have had any hand in his death, of whole *guiltless* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*
GUI'LTLY. *adv.* [giltig, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since. *Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost.*
Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's death? *Shak.*
We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear. *Gen. xlii. 21.*
With mortal hatred I purf'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd, yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

GUL

Farewell the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
2. Wicked; corrupt.
All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toft by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson's Spring.*
GUL'NEA. *n. f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Lake.*
GUINEADROPPER. *n. f.* [from *guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.
Who now the *guineadrop*'s bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*
GUINEAHEN. *n. f.* A small Indian hen.
GUINEAPEPPER. *n. f.* [from *guinea*, Latin.]
The characters are: the flowers consist of one leaf, and are expanded like those of nightshade: the fruit is soft, fleshy and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
GUINEAPIG. *n. f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
GUISE. *n. f.* [The same with *guise*; *guise*, French; *pyra*, Saxon, the p or w being changed as is common into g.]
1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.
His own fire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *Mars.*
2. Practice; custom; property.
This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben. Jonson.*
The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*
3. External appearance; dress.
When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*.
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*
GUITAR. *n. f.* [from *guitar*, Italian; *guitare*, French.] A stringed instrument of music.
Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Prior.*
GULCH. *n. f.* [from *gule*, Latin.] A little gutta.
GULCHIN. *n. f.* *Skimmer.*
GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *gule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.
Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion smeared
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
GULF. *n. f.* [from *gulf*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land.
Pisaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himself unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at sea, withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;
By that same hole, an entrance dark and base,
With smoky and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descends to hell. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. I know.*

GUL

I know thou'd'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it are all in the description. *Addison on Italy.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*
3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
4. Any thing insatiable.
Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
GUL'LY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; voracious.
Rivers arise; whether thou be the fon
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulf* Dun.
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years furviv'd,
And 'scap'd the perils of the *gulf* main.
High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian tile
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope's Odyssey.*
To GULL. *v. a.* [from *guller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.
If I do not *gull* him into a new word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
Yet love these forebodes did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politic. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick. *L'Estr.*
The Roman people were grossly *gull'd* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd;
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trind,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He footh'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*
GULL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.
I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it.
Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.
Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention plac'd on. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
GULLCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.
Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
GULLER. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.
GULLERY. *n. f.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Alisfourth.*
GULL'ET. *n. f.* [from *gulet*, French; *gula*, Latin.] The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.
It might be his doom
One day to sing
With *gullet* in firing.
Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 8.*
Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore's Creation.*
The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*. *Arbutnot.*
To GULLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.
GULLYHOLE. *n. f.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GUN

GUL'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gulfus*, Latin.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.
They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, or excess of drink; nor erring in *gulsity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 10.*
To GULP. *v. a.* [from *golfen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.
He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*
I thirsty stand,
And see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*
GULP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.
In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*
As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*
GUM. *n. f.* [from *gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent.
One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shaksp. Othello.*
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*
Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. [Goma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.
From the babe that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Untwists a wire, and from her *gums*
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*
To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum.
The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of sponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
GU'MMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.
The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess*, and collection of matter. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
GU'MMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of gum; gumminess.
Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Floyer.*
GU'MMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.
Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummosus* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*
GU'MMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]
1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*
Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*
How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden's Silenus.*
2. Productive of gum.
Late the clouds
Juffling, or puff'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. Overgrown with gum.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*
GUN. *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies battle; but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.
These dread curses, like the sun gainst gla's,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.*
The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a *gun*. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Cleveland.*
In vain the dart or glittering sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaughter *gun*. *Granville.*
GU'NNEL. *n. f.* [corrupted for *gunwale*. See GUNWALE.]
GU'NNER. *n. f.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The

GUS

- The nimble *gummer*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They flew the principal *gummers*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*
- GUNNERY.** *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.
- GUNPOWDER.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.
- Gunpowder* consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wise man.*
- GUNSHOT.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.
Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*
- GUNSHOT.** *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- GUNSMITH.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.
It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*
- GUNSTICK.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven.
- GUNSTOCK.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
The timber is useful for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GUNSTONE.** *n. f.* [from *gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.
Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul
Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
- GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship.** That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the flanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harrii.*
- GURGE.** *n. f.* [from *gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
- GURGEON.** *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
- TO GURGLE.** *v. n.* [from *gorgellare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*
- GURNARD.** *n. f.* [from *gurnard*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
- GURNET.** *n. f.* [from *gurnet*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a fowled *gurnet*:
I have misus'd the king's prels damnably. *Shak. Henry IV.*
- TO GUSH.** *v. n.* [from *gushen*, Dutch.]
1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.
A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Fai. Queen.*
The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*
Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*
On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*
- GUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*
- GUSSET.** *n. f.* [from *gousser*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloath, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST.** *n. f.* [from *gust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]
1. Sense of tasting.
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*
2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.
They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with fury pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUT

- My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Love; liking.
To kill, I grant, is sin's extreme *gust*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*
- We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
5. [From *gustus*, Illandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.
Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's H. VII.*
As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound
Grows loud. *Denham.*
- Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*
6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *juss*, sports.
Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did fit,
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. Q.*
- GUSTABLE.** *n. f.* [from *gust*, Latin.]
1. To be tasted.
This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste.
A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Darwin.*
- GUSTATION.** *n. f.* [from *gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.
In it the gullet and conveying parts are only seated, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
- GUSTFUL.** *adj.* [from *gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.
What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Deay of Phys.*
- GUSTO.** *n. f.* [Italian.]
1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.
Pleasant *gusts* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Darwin.*
2. Intellectual taste; liking.
In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*
- GUSTY.** *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*
- GUT.** *n. f.* [from *kuteln*, German.]
1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.
This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
Revenge'd I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of puddings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.
And cram'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TO GUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, split, powdered and dried. *Carver's Sur. of Cornwall.*
2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime, A troop

GYB

- A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he pleased. *Spectator, N. 567.*
- GUTTATED.** *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Ditt.*
- GUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water.
These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Maxon.*
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*
- TO GUTTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Dilemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*
The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson.*
- TO GUTTLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*
- TO GUTTLE.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.
The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*
- GUTTLER.** *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GUTTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.
Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
- GUTTURAL.** *adj.* [from *guttur*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.
The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritaly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*
- GUTTURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being *guttural*. *Ditt.*
- GUTWORT.** *n. f.* [from *gut* and *wort*.] An herb.
- GUY.** *n. f.* [from *gude*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*
- TO GUZZLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle*.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.
Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while the *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*
They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*
No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*
- TO GUZZLE.** *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate *gust*.
The Pylion king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
- GUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.
- GYBE.** *n. f.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

GYV

- Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- TO GYBE.** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.
The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and leer. *Hubb. Tale.*
- GYMNASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.
Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either, who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*
- GYMNASTICK.** *adj.* [from *gymnastikos*; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
- GYMNICK.** *adj.* [from *gymnikos*; *gymnique*, French.] Such as practise the athletic or *gymnastic* exercises.
Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*
- GYMNOSCEMOS.** *adj.* [from *gymnos* and *scēmos*.] Having the seeds naked.
- GYNECOCRACY.** *n. f.* [from *gynē* and *cracia*; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.
- GYRATION.** *n. f.* [from *gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.
This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electric. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*
- GYRE.** *n. f.* [from *gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.
Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace?
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the Arctic pole. *Sandys.*
Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*
- GYVES.** *n. f.* [from *gevin*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.
The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered, boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*
Do'st thou already fingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*
- TO GYVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.
With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

HAB

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *haste*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interj.* [*ha*, Latin.]
1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden cheft? *ha!* let me see. *Shakefp.*
Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Haftings! *Rome's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter.
He faith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job xxxix. 25.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryd. Allion.*

HAAS. *n. f.* A fish.
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Covel.*

HABERDASHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *hab* *th* *er* *d* *as*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon's Essays.*
A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouse, declared his opinion. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 48.

HABERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod.
HABERGEON. *n. f.* [*habergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *haberdine*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brags *habergeon*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HABILIMENT. *n. f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; cloaths; garment.

He the fairest *Una* found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,
Teaching the furies. *Fairy Queens, b. i. cant. 6.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you should here disfigure me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakefp.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

TO HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitare*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attained, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HABILITATION. *n. f.* [*habilitate*, French.] Qualification.

The things formerly spoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Essay 30.*

HABILTY. *n. f.* [*habilitate*, French.] Faculty; power.
HABIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Dress; accoutrement.

1. Shifted
Into a madman's rags, I assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakefp.'s King Lear.*

HAB

If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakefp.*
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*
There are among the statues several of *Venus*, in different *habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*
He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.
This is the last fatal step but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being properly that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infirmity. *South's Sermon.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits* as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO HABIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair prince's
Before Leontes:
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

HABITABLE. *adj.* [*habitabilis*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*

HABITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *habitabilis*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the Torrid zone. *Mor.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HABITANCE. *n. f.* [*habitation*, Latin.] Dwellings; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitation*?
And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right ufance. *Ed. 2.*

HABITANT. *n. f.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitant*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*:
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it speak
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pow'r's celestial to each other's view
Stand still confess, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HABITATION. *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.]

1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers. *Amplitude*

HAB

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
Of defined *habitation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.
Wisdom, to the end the might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker, b. v.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.
So is his preference more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in *Cancer* is longer unto us than that in *Capricorn* unto the northern *habitators*. *Brown.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [*habitus*, from *habito*, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Art is properly *unhabitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden's Du Fresnoy.*

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.
Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO HABITUATE. *v. a.* [*habituare*, French.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillot.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbutnot on Air.*

HABITUDE. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.
We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule into it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature and being of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South's Sermons.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norr.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.
His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden's Du Fresnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.
It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryd. Du Fresnoy.*

HABITUAL. *adv.* [*hab ne hab*, or *nap*; as *would ne would*, *will ne will*; that is, let it happen or not.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

TO HACK. *v. a.* [*hacan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacker*, Fr.] from *acape*, an axe, Saxon.]

HAG

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent or unskillful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Shakespeare.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shak. R. III.*
I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hackt*. *Shakefp.*
One flourishing branch of his most royal root

Is *hackt* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*
Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*
Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please. *Addison, Ovid.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation.
Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shakespeare.*

TO HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hammer.*

I could be knighted.—What! thou liest. Sir Alice Ford, these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst alter the article of thy gentry. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HACKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun.
Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

TO HACKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dress flax.
HACKNEY. *n. f.* [*hacnai*, Welsh; *hackneye*, Teuton. *haguenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post,
Within an hour, I'm sure, at most. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.
Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roscommon.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope, Dial. 2.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.
A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one mought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.
These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO HACKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakespeare.*

HACKQUETON. *n. f.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hackqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.
I had rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition,
To be thus taunted. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Had we not better leave this *Utica*,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison's Cato.*

HADDOCK. *n. f.* [*hadot*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAFT. *n. f.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Du Fresnoy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logic.*

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft. *Ainsw.*

HAG. *n. f.* [*hægeyre*, a goblin, Saxon; *hecke*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a the monster.

Thus

HAI

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Craß.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*; you baggage, you
poulcat, you runnion. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. An old ugly woman.
Such affections may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass
with vain terror.
That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the
fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*

HAGGARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.
To let them down before that his flights end,
As *bagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,
To trust the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this sense I have put the fol-
lowing passage; for the author ought to have written.
A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly fort of dog, with
good flesh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Estr.*

3. [*Hage*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.
She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*
Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden's Æn.*
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast *bagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.*

HAGGARD. *n. f.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A species of hawk.
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the
brancher, the ramiſh hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has us'd it for want of understanding it.
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lays,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed; ugly.
For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How *haggardly* foe'er the looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*

HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A mass of meat, gene-
rally pork chopped, and inclosed in a membrane. In Scotland
it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of
the same animal, cut small, with fuet and spices.

HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; de-
formed; horrid.
He lasted long;
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle* or *back*.] To cut;
to chop; to mangle.
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay inteept'd. *Shakef. H. V.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in
coming to the price.

HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggler*.]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGGROUPE. *n. f.* [*ἡγροῦ* and *ἡγροῦ*.] A holy writer.
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagroupes*.

HAI. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries *hai!* at ev'ry thruff. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.]
1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
As thick as *hail*
Came post on post. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it
shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *If. xxxii. 19.*

HAIL. *interj.* [hoel, health, Saxon; hail, therefore, is the same
as *salute* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνε* of the Greeks, health be to
you.] A term of salutation now us'd only in poetry; health
be to you.
Hail, hail, brave friend!

HAI

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou did'st leave it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *Den. Johnson.*

The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*

Farewel, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. *Dryd.*
Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take,
To deck the pomp of battle. *Rome's Tamerlane.*

TO HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.
A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near
unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a
troop of horsemen. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

I thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HAILED. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Struck with hail.
HAILED. *n. f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like
hail.
The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with mur-
dering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the
hill. *Hayward.*

HAILSTONE. *n. f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball
of hail.
You are no furer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the fun. *Shakespeare.*
Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAILEY. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* flowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hær*, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be
found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs
with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bul-
bous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws
their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each
hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegu-
ment or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the
root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants
grow. *Quin.*

2. A single hair.
My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakespeare. Tit. And.*
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of
a different internal constitution between a changeling and a
drill? *Locke.*

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accue thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the couer's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou diest. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better
than any man what is to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.
Mr. doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bo-
dies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your pro-
fession. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HAIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *bare-*
brained, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irre-
gular; unfixed.
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakef. H. VI.*

HAIRBREADTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small dis-
tance; the diameter of a hair.
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at
an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Judas, xx. 16.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

HAIRBEL. *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very
rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Greus's Museum.*

HAIRPLACE.

HAL

HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which wo-
men tie up their hair.
Worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or
fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

HAIRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered
with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspi-
rable. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Consisting of hair.
Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
The coast is plentifully stored with mackerel and *hake*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

HAKEOT. *n. f.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish.
HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a pa-
lace. In Gothic *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous
building. *Gibson's Comden.*

HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halberde*, French; *halberde*, Dutch, from
barde, an ax, and *hal*, a court, halberds being the common
weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.
Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast,
Or I'll strike thee to my foot. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
Four knaves in garbs fuccinal, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *n. f.* [*halbardier*, French, from *halberd*.] One
who is armed with a halberd.
The dutches appointed him a guard of thirty persons, *hal-*
berdiers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.
Bacon's Henry VII.

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than
us'd to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said
that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm
during her incubation.
Such smiling rogues, as these, sooth ev'ry passion,
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their matters. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still;
peaceful.
When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*
No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from
so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of
the fun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HALE. *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*,
health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.
My feely sheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
Some of these wife partizans concluded the government
had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if
not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives.
Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 7.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

TO HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by
force; to pull violently.
Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest
he *hale* thee to the judge. *Lu. xii. 58.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,
which then subdivides, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*
Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself

HAL

indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had
no mind? *Locke.*
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded
sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood
was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. f.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural. [pealy, Saxon, and all the Teutonic dia-
lects. The *l* is often not founded.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.
An *half* acre of land. *1 Sa. xiv. 14.*
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to
hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.
Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*
Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to quint and laugh? *Hudibras, p. ii.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*,
and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*
The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and
half out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*
Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men
alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy softer *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*
Natural was it for a prince, who had propos'd to himself
the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of
his dominions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is
divided.
Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the
rest. *Dryden.*

3. It is much us'd in composition to signify a thing imperfect,
as the following examples will show.
HALF. adv. In part; equally.
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* contenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and
mother.
Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the
dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whe-
ther a filer by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's
daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.
The let alone lies not in your good will.
—Nor in thine, lord.
—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakef. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*

HALF-DEAD. *n. f.* [*half* and *dead*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *fac'd*.] Showing only part of the
face; small faced.
Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-faced* fun striving to shine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
This fame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man:
he presents no mark to the enemy: the foe-man may with as
great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry IV.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] imperfectly hatched.
Here, thick as *hailstones* pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.
Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou fail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper
coin, of which two make a penny.
There shall be in England seven *half-penny* leaves fold for a
peny. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and fold
it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear
of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Persf.*
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one
single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

10 X
You

HAL

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. *n. f.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*. *Taiter, N^o. 60.*

HALF-PINT. *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. f.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be both *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he fees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown;
Serenely as he liv'd reigns his breath;
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so lights,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [*half* and *wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surpris'd to find him in such a roguery. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

HALIBUT. *n. f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HALIDOM. *n. f.* [*halig* dom, holy judgment, or *halig* and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubbard's Tale.*

HALIMASS. *n. f.* [*halig* and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shaksf. Rich. II.*

HALITIOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.
2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall*,
Courtsey is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'ry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELUJAH. *n. f.* [*halil* and *lu*.] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints
Unfain'd *hallehujahs* to thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallehujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HAL

HALLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted; some imagine it corrupted from a *lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *hallo*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To **HALLOO.** *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *halloed* and houted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sisney, b. ii.*

A cry more tuneable
Was never *halloed* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

To **HALLOO.** *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloes* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.

If I fly, Marcus,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him,
Halloo the other. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To **HALLOW.** *v. a.* [*halgan*, *halga*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to *hallo* with the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shaksf.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *halloed*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And from work
Now resting, blest'd and *halloed* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *halloed* temples burn. *Dryden's Virgil.*

No satyr lurks within this *halloed* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granv.*

2. To reverence as holy; *halloed* be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionable a meer *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addis. Spec.*

HALM. *n. f.* [*healm*, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *hawn*.

HALO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opt.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halo's*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opt.*

HALSINGING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill *halsinging* horny name hath, as cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carver.*

HALSER. *n. f.* [*halp*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halvers* hoise
Their white sails. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.*

No *halvers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

To **HALT.** *v. n.* [*healte*, Saxon, lame; *healtan*, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shaksf. R. III.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How

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How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *Kings xviii.*

4. To fail; to falter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shaksf. Much Ado about Nothing.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, faying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*

HALT. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halts*, and the blind. *Lu. xiv. 21.*

HALT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Scouts each coast light armed scour
Each quarter to decry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

HALTER. *n. f.* [*from halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER. *n. f.* [*healter*, Saxon, from *hal*, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak. H. VI.*

Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Clarendon.*

When the times begin to alter,
None rise so high as from the *halter*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To **HALTER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To **HALVE.** *v. a.* [*from half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [*from half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how one lays claim to the divided dam
Runs to the summits of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first. *Clarendon.*

HAM. whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gilson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wifeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*

HAMATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To **HAMBLE.** *v. a.* [*from ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. *n. f.* [*hama*, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wait'd and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

HAMMER. *n. f.* [*hamer*, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South's Sermons.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryd. Jew.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **HAMMER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

5

HAN

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpasses. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryd. Æn.*

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shaksf. H. VI.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witercraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To **HAMMER.** *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shakespeare.*

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

HAMMERER. *n. f.* [*from hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

HAMMOCK. *n. f.* [*hamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temple.*

HAMPER. *n. f.* [*Supposed by Minshew to be contracted from hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hammer*.] A large basket for carriages.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hamper* full of bleeding hearts. *Swift.*

To **HAMPER.** *v. a.* [*The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain: Junius observes that hamper in Teutonic is a quarrel: others imagine that hamper or hanaper, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to hamper, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.*]

1. To shackle; to entangle in chains.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wings,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force: *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hamper'd* in a net! *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Titus's Sermons.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakespeare.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Bloc.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th'are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'ers for the cause. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

HAMSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham.

A frutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
'Twill his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shaksf.*

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To **HAMSTRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [*from the noun*.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden's Æn.*

HAN for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HANAPER. *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*

HANCES. *n. f.* [*In a ship*.] Falls of the file-rails placed on banners on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Har.*

HANCES. [*In architecture*.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hances*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

HAND.

HAN

HAND. *n. f.* [hand, *hant*, Saxon, and in all the Teutonic dialects.]
 1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.
 They laid hands upon him, and bound him hand and foot.

So hand in hand they pass'd, the loveliest pair
 That ever since in love's embraces met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 They hand in hand, with wandering steps and flow,
 Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*
 That wonderful instrument the hand, was it made to be idle?
Berkley.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.
 3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate on this hand, and that hand, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.*
 4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all hands, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.
 Of which offer the balla accepted, receiving in hand one year's tribute. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in hand, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.
 Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of hand. *Tob. iv. 14.*

7. Rate; price.
 Time is the measure of business, as money of wares: business is bought at a dear hand, where there is small dispatch. *Bacon, Essay 26.*

8. Terms; conditions.
 With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no hand by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no hand consistent with humility. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

9. Act; deed; external action.
 Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.
 Alas! what was a very idle fellow, that never would set his hand to any business during his father's life. *Addison's Spectator.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.
 Where are these porters,
 These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine band! fellows,
 There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

12. Power of performance.
 Will Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison's Spectator.*

A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 98.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.
 Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.
 As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.
 An intelligent being, coming out of the hands of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifference to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a flock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.
 The master saw the madnels rise;
 His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
 And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
 Chang'd his hand, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.
 God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an hand in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.
 Let Tamar give the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her hand. *2 Sa. xiii. 5.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
 And he deserves the favour at my hand. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.
 His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his hand; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their

HAN

hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison's Freeholder.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.
 Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his hands, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
 Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
 Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,
 May dunces by dunces be whistled off my hands. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.
 Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the hands of the clergy, to be in manners of estate like the apostles; at the hands of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker, Preface.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.
 Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at hand
 That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He is at hand, and Pindarus is come
 To do you salutation. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The fight of his mind was like some lights of eyes; rather strong at hand than to carry afar off. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A very great found near hand hath stricken many dead. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 128.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nearer hand, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at hand salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.
 Nor swords at hand, nor hissing darts afar,
 Are doom'd to t'avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.
 Where is our usual manager of mirth?
 What revels are in hand? Is there no play,
 To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakespeare.*

25. State of being in present agitation.
 I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
 That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
 Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakespeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.
 There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may term it, if he shall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the occupation and colonizing of those countries. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.
 He would dispute,
 Confute, change hands, and still confute. *Hudibras, p. i.*

28. Scheme of action.
 Consult of your own ways, and think which hand
 Is best to take. *Ben. Johnson's Castiline.*

They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the hand in carrying on the war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
 The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.
 She in beauty, education, blood,
 Holds hand with any prince of the world. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

31. Transfusion; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
 The salutation by the hand of me Paul. *Col. iv. 18.*

32. Possession; power.
 Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our hands, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling states,
 You're in my hand; and when I bid you cease,
 You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their hands. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, setting him free from a governor, shall put him into the hands of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Velegales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the hands of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*

33. Prefecture of the bridle.
 There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
 But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
 Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakespeare.*

Method of government; discipline; restraint.
 Menelaus bare an heavy hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen. *2 Mac. v. 29.*

He kept a strict hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

However

HAN

However strict a hand is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.
 Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
 Got hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
 The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the hands of clocks and shadows of sundials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed.
 The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth hands, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver, and receiver.
 This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from hand to hand through all generations. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.
 Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
 This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his security, pleased that he could preserve that hand from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden's Darius.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many hands, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.
 The men of Israel mote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to hand. *Judg. xx. 48.*

A fleshy reaper from his tillage brought
 First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
 Uncull'd as came to hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

41. Form or cast of writing.
 Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
 Which in a few hand fairly is engros'd;
 Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Solyman shew'd him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that hand, if he knew not that seal. *Knoll.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's hand, I happily escaped. *Denham, Dedication.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
 Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
 I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman hand, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such hand you like. *Locke.*

Constantia saw that the hand writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison's Spectator.*

I present these thoughts in an ill hand; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanic part of writing. *Felton on the Classics.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small hand. *Arbutnot.*

42. HAND over head. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
 So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, hand over head, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things hand over head, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. HAND in HAND. Close fight.
 In single opposition, hand to hand,
 He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
 That flings afar, and pointiards hand to hand,
 Be banish'd from the field. *Dryden's Fables.*

44. HAND in HAND. In union; conjointly.
 Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been below'd there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone hand in hand with his own. *Swift.*

45. HAND in HAND. Fit; par.
 As fair and as good, a kind of hand in hand comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britain. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

46. HAND to mouth. As want requires.
 I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. To learn in HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.
 A rascally yea forsooth knave, to leer in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

48. To be HAND and GLOVE. To be intimate and familiar.
 To HAND, v. a. [from the noun.]
 To give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reports, like snowballs, gather still the farther they roll;

HAN

and when I have once handed it to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.
 Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell;
 For she was of that order whence most fell. *Donne.*

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence handed over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.
 Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
 First hand me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakespeare.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.
 'Tis then that with delight I rove
 Upon the boundless depth of love:
 I bless my chains, I hand my oars,
 Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another.
 They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages. *Wood.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future ages. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are handed about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *fili artis*, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and in fancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand saw; or born in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BARROW. *n. f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade. *Tusser.*

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a handbarrow, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAND-BASKET. *n. f.* A portable basket.
 You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small hand-basket to carry them in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAND-BELL. *n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.
 The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a hand-bell harder or softer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HAND-BREADTH. *n. f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
 A border of an hand-breadth round about. *Ex. xxv. 25.*

Within were hooks an hand-breadth, fastened round about. *Ezek. xl. 43.*

The eastern people determined their hand-breadth by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

HANDED. *adj.* [from hand.]
 1. Having the use of the hand left or right.
 Many are right handed, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*

2. With hands joined.
 Into their inmost bow'r
 Handed they went. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

HANDER. *n. f.* [from hand.] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.
 They would assume, with wondrous art,
 Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
 Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
 The handers down, can they from thence infer
 A right t'interpret? Or would they alone,
 Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HANDFAST. *n. f.* [hand and fast.] Hold; custody. Obsolete.
 If that shepherd be not in handfast, let him fly. *Shakespeare.*

HANDFUL. *n. f.* [hand and full.]
 1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.
 In the park I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a handful of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Freeholder, N^o. 44.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.
 Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an handful from the bottom, and the sound will be more rebounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
 The rancour of its edge had felt;
 For of the lower end two handful
 It had devour'd, it was so manifold. *Hudibras, p. i.*

3. A small number or quantity.
 10 Y
 Being

HAN

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh's Apology.*
 He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*
HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.
Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and found as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*
HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.
 They have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns* and muskets. *Camd.*
HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*hand* and *craft*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.
 The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and handicrafts are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver's Trav.*
 The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
 When puffing smiths, and every painful trade
 Of handicrafts, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of handicrafts. *Addison.*
HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.
 O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
 He has simply the best wit of any handicraftsman in Athens. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*
 The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and handicraftsmen; as smiths, mafons and carpenters. *Bacon, Essay 30.*
 The profaneness and ignorance of handicraftsmen, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*
 It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and handicraftsmen. *Swift.*
HANDILY. *adv.* [*from handy*.] With skill; with dexterity.
HANDINESS. *n. f.* [*from handy*.] Readiness; dexterity.
HANDWORK. *n. f.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.
 In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which willeth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker, b. v.*
 As proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my *handwork*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handwork*. *Pf. xix. 1.*
 He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*
HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.
 She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
 They did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbutnot.*
TO HANDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, *from hand*.]
 1. To touch; to feel with the hand.
 The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*
 2. To manage; to wield.
 That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.
 An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the Winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*
 4. To treat in discourse.
 He left nothing fitting for the purpose
 Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shakel. R. III.*
 I tell thee, I am mad
 In Cressid's love: thou answer'st, she is fair;
 Pour'st in the open ulcer of my heart
 Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
 Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shakel. Troilus and Cressida.*
 Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*
 Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of founts. *Bacon.*
 By Guidus Ubaldis, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*.
 In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*
 5. To deal with; to practise.

HAN

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer. ii. 8.*
 6. To treat well or ill.
 Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
 How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shak. Henry VI.*
 They were well enough pleas'd to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 7. To practise upon; to do with.
 Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakel. Measure for Measure.*
HANDLE. *n. f.* [*handle*, Saxon.]
 1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.
 No hand of blood and bone
 Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
 Unless he do prophane, steal, or usurp. *Shakel. Rich. II.*
 Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*
 There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*
 A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an ax, begged only too much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*
 Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
 Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
 Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
 Any unfav'ry haut-gout from the haft. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
 Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden's Fables.*
 2. That of which use is made.
 They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South's Sermon.*
HANDLELESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *less*.] Without a hand.
 Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
 Hath made thee *handleless*? *Shakel. Titus Andronicus.*
 His mangled Myrmidons,
 Noteless, *handleless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
 Crying on Hector. *Shakel. Troilus and Cressida.*
HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.
 Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
 Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Sh. Hen. VI.*
 She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
 And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*
 I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Eac.*
 Heav'n's youngest teamed star
 Hath fix'd her polish'd ear,
 Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*
 Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
 Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
 And azure wings, that up they flew to drift,
 And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
 Before the judge. *Milton.*
 I hope of my family their master slight,
 Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight.
 By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
 Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
 Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
 Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
 Since he had placed his heart up wisdom, health, wealth,
 Victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaid*. *Addison's Guardian.*
 The great master will descend to hear
 The humble series of his *handmaid's* care. *Prior.*
 Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
 To dress her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*
HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.
 Oft the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;
 Returning late, and laden home with gain
 Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryd. Virg.*
 They cut a slag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
HANDSALES. *n. f.* Sales managed by the hand.
 The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*
HANDSAW. *n. f.* Saw manageable by the hand.
 My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakel. Henry IV. p. i.*
 To perform this work it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HANDSEL. *n. f.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.
 The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*
 Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
 Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*
TO HANDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.
 In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws,
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
 I'd show you
 How easy 'tis to die, by my example;
 And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryden.*
HANDSOME.

HAN

HANDSOME. *adj.* [*handfæm*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]
 1. Ready; gainly; convenient.
 For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*
 2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
 A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison's Guardian.*
 3. Elegant; graceful.
 That calms and *handsome* address in writing, which is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you. *Felton on the Classics.*
 4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.
 5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.
TO HANDSOME. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To render elegant or neat.
 Him all repute
 For his device in *handfoming* a suit;
 To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*
HANDSOMELY. *adv.* [*from handsome*.]
 1. Conveniently; dexterously.
 Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
 Becomes un*handsome*, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*
 2. Beautifully; gracefully.
 3. Elegantly; neatly.
 A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisd. xiii. 11.*
 4. Liberally; generously.
 I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*
HANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.
 Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*
 For *handsomeness* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail.
 In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*
 Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*
HANDVICE. *n. f.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in.
HANDWRITING. *n. f.* [*hand* and *writing*.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
 That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;
 If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
 Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*
 To no other cause than the wife providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*
HANDY. *adj.* [*from hand*.]
 1. Executed or performed by the hand.
 Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
 Both parties now were drawn so close,
 Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
 2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.
 She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
 She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she dress'd. *Dryden.*
 The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;
 And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*
 3. Convenient.
 The strike-block is a plane flatter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
HANDYDANDY. *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.
 See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Neither crows and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handdandy*. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
TO HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hang*. [*hangan*, Saxon.]
 1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.
 Strangely visited people he cures;
 Hanging a golden flamp about their necks,
 Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermons.*
 2. To place without any solid support.
 Thou all things hast of nothing made,
 That *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,
 Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*
 3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.
 He hath commission from thy wife and me
 To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HAN

Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
 This animal's below committing treason:
 Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
 That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*
 Virgil has described *hanging* more happily than Homer. *Brome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
 4. To display; to show aloft.
 This unlucky mole mislaid several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*
 5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.
 There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclus. xix. 26.*
 The beauties of this place should mourn;
 Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
 Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath
 Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
 The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
 The violet sweet, but quickly pass the prime;
 White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;
 And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*
 The cheerful birds no longer sing;
 Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*
 6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.
 The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *1 Mac. iv. 57.*
 7. To adorn by hanging upon.
 Hang be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night! *Sh.*
 The pavement ever foul with human gore;
 Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*
 8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.
 Musick is better in chambers waincoated than *hanged*. *Eac.*
 If e'er my pious father for my sake
 Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
 Or I increas'd them with my filian toils,
 And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
 Give me to scatter these. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison's Spectator.*
TO HANG. *v. n.*
 1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.
 Over it a fair portcullis *hangs*,
 Which to the gate directly did incline,
 With comely compass and compacture strong. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.
 A tower full of ashes had a round instrument, which every side *hanged* down. *2 Mac. xiii. 5.*
 Upon her shoulders wings she wears
 Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*
 If gaming does an aged fire entice,
 Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
 And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dry.*
 3. To bend forward.
 By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*
 4. To float; to play.
 And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
 Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*. *Prior.*
 5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.
 Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison on Italy.*
 6. To rest upon by embracing.
 She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
 She vied. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
 Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakel. Henry IV.*
 Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacelam.*
 7. To hover; to impend.
 With this strange virtue
 He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
 And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
 That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 8. To be loosely joined.
 Whither go you?
 —To see your wife: is she at home?
 —Ay, and as idle as the may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 9. To drag; to be incommoedly joined.
 In my Lucia's abience
 Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison's Cato.*
 10. To be compact or united.
 In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the same exceptions you made to such explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to support them? *Addison.*
 11. To adhere.
 A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates

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disipates those apprehensions which hang on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison*.
Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison's Spectator*.
12. To rest.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Two women, the babes hanging at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall. *2 Mac. vi. 10*.
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.
Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*
14. To be delayed; to linger.
A noble stroke he lifted,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinished on her tongue. *Dryden*.
15. To be dependant on.
Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes favours. *Shakespeare*.
Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre hangs Europa's scale. *Prior*.
16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.
Though wond'ring senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope's Epistles*.
17. To have a steep declivity.
Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
18. To be executed by the halter.
The court forsakes him, and fir Balaam hangs. *Pope*.
19. To decline; to tend down.
His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
Prest'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope*.
HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.
HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] A short broad sword.
HANG'ER-ON. *n. f.* [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.
If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or hangers-on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest hangers-on. *L'Estrange*.
He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift*.
HANG'ING. *n. f.* [from hang.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.
A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings; nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
Like rich hangings in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Clarendon*.
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden*.
Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior*.
HANG'ING. *participle adj.* [from hang.]
Foreboding death by the halter.
Surely, fir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look.
What Ethiops lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.
HANGMAN. *n. f.* [hang and man.] The public executioner.
This monster fat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstrings, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare*.
Who makes that noise there? Who are you?
—Your friend, fir, the hangman: you must be so good, fir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
Men do not stand
In fo ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne*.
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison's Whig Examiner*.
HANK. *n. f.* [bank, Ilandick, a chain or coil of rope.]
1. A skein of thread.
2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

HAP

Do we think we have the bank that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety*.
To HANKER. *v. n.* [bankeren, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish.
And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel bankerings,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a banking after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant bankers after something else. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
Do't thou not banker after a greater liberty in some things! If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy*.
The wife is an old coquette, that is always banking after the diversions of the town. *Addison's Spectator*.
The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many bankerings after its ancient liberty. *Addison on Italy*.
HANT, for has not, or have not.
That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ache: you han't that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison*.
HAP. *n. f.* [happ, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune.
Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like hap. *Hooker*.
Whether art it were, or heedless hap,
As through the flow'ring forest rash the fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *F. 2.*
A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estr.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune.
Curst be good haps, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on haps, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the furest shield. *Sidney*.
To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker, b. iv.*
3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.
Solymann commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Kneller*.
Nor feared the among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had the seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Fairfax, b. vi.*
HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.
The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge sake. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
We live at hap-hazard, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange*.
We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke*.
To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.
It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, for the furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need to be presently employed, and whose want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser on Ireland*.
Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shak. Othello*.
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon*.
HAPPLY. *adv.* [from hap.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare*.
To warn
Us, haply too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Then haply yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.
Let us now see what conclusions may be found for intrusion of any other state, that may haply labour under the like circumstances. *Swift on the Dissent in Athens and Rome*.
2. By chance; by accident.
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
HAPLESS. *adj.* [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky. *1* *Hopli*

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Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakespeare*.
Here hapless Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*
Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus*.
To HAP'PEN. *v. n.* [from hap.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall happen. *Is. xl. 22.*
Say not I have finned, and what harm hath happened unto me. *Ecclus. v. 4.*
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had happened to thee. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
2. To light; to fall by chance.
I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Grawnt's Bills of Mortality*.
HAPPLY. *adv.* [from happy.]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua: *Shakespeare*.
If wealthy, then haply in Padua:
Prefer'd by conquest, haply o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller*.
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end haply; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden*.
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, haply to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.
3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives haply.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense haply is written erroneously for happy.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who haply may peruse these two treatises. *Digby*.
HAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from happy.]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker, b. i.*
Oh! happiness of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham*.
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing. *Locke*.
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and happinesses, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham*.
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a happiness as well as care. *Pope on Criticism*.
HAPPY. *adj.* [from hap; as lucky for luck.]
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her happy making hand. *Sidney*.
Am I happy in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, whose happy making fight alone,
When once our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton*.
Though the preference of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison*.
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle*.
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden*.
3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift*.
HARANGUE. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser*.
HARANGUE. *n. f.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of bearing, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *oratione*, or *orationer*, or *oranger*, *haranguer*. A speech; a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
In facious opposition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift*.
A multitude of preachers neglect method in their harangues. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

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To HARANGUE. *v. n.* [harangue, French.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.
HARANGUER. *n. f.* [from harangue.] An orator; a public speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.
To HARASS. *v. a.* [harasser, French, from harasser, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.
These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.
Nature oppress'd, and harass'd out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison's Cato*.
HARRASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The harass of their land, beset me round. *Milton's Agonist*.
HARRINGER. *n. f.* [harberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an harbour for those that follow.] A fore-runner; a precursor.
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*
I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's harbinger. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 13.*
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,
Love's harbinger, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent harbinger, who all
Invites. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
As Ormond's harbinger to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden*.
HARBOUR. *n. f.* [harberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables*.
Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it harbour. *Rowe's J. Sbera*.
2. A port or haven for shipping.
Three of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable harbour make. *Addison on Italy*.
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.
To HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.
This night let's harbour here in York. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
They are sent by me,
That they should harbour where their lord would be. *Shakespeare*.
Southwards they bent their flight,
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every fail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. *Dryden*.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that harbours oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Phillips*.
To HARBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
My lady bids me tell you, that though the harbours you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakespeare*.
Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Let not your gentle breast harbour one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who harbours us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope*.
How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of harbouring such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope*.
2. To shelter; to secure.
Harbour yourself this night in this castle, because the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney*.
HARBOURAGE. *n. f.* [harbergage, Fr. from harbour.] Shelter; entertainment.
Let in us, your kings, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare's King John*.
HARBOURER. *n. f.* [from harbour.] One that entertains another.
HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from harbour.] Without harbour; without lodging; without shelter.
HARBROUGH for harbour. *Spenser*.
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HARD.

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HARD. *adj.* [Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Ex. xviii. 26.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras, p. i.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom the so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?
Possess. *Gen. xviii. 14.*

As lords a spacious world, 't' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive,
and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones. *Wise man on Inflammation.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden's En.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious.

Rachael travell'd, and she had *hard* labour. *Gen. xxxv. 16.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,
So wretched is thy son, to *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse
it half your time. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

It will be a loss to all those, who have their estates in money,
of one third of their estates; which will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do
very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sower; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*

Abfalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatic patrons. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*

8. Insensible; untouched.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryd. Pers.*

Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

9. Vexatious; keen; severe; as, a *hard* Winter.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take

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up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful.

The flag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

14. Austere; rough; as liquids.

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden's Spanish Prer.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

18. *Hard*. *adv.* [*hard*, very old German.]

1. Close; near.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

In travel to and fro.
Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spied
That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Fairy Queen.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Abimeleck went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judg. ix. 52.*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Genevra rose in his defence,
And pray'd to *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison's Guardian.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

4. Vehemently; distressfully.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Bra.*

A flag, that was *hard* set by the huntmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nibbly.

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Sa. xxxi. 2.*

The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wife people defend themselves against it. *Taylor's Rule of Living Lays.*

- HARDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Cofline.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

- TO HARDEN. *v. n.* [*from hard*.] To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- TO HARDEN. *v. a.* [*from hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *harden'd* mail. *Walsingham on Pessile.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.

But

HAR

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *harden'd* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebr. iii. 13.*

He stiffen'd his neck, and *harden'd* his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chro. xxxvi. 13.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *harden'd* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles *harden'd* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Years have not yet *harden'd* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job vi. 10.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

- HARDENER. *n. s.* [*from harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

- HARDFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavour'd*. *L'Estrange.*

- HARDHEADED. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them. *Dryden's Span. Prer.*

- HARDHEARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

- HARDHEARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*from hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice; but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons.*

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

- HARDHEAD. *n. s.* [*from hardy*.] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

Hardhead, *s.* *folete.*

Enam'd with fury and fierce *hardhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Fa. Qu.*

If you have this about you,
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardhead*. *Milton.*

- HARDIMENT. *n. s.* [*from hardy*, *hardiment*, *adv.* French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Fa. Qu.*

On the gentle Severn's sedgey bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak. H. IV.*

- HARDINESS. *n. s.* [*hardie*, French, *from hardy*.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardies*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to.

Locke.

HAR

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDBOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HARDLY. *adv.* [*from hard*.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

For the most part it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainfayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker, b. i.*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moles can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon's Natural History.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South's Sermons.*

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 1.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South's Sermons.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or meer possibilities only? *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison on Italy.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information, even from those who have authority over them, comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal,
And therefore I conclude. *Dryden's Fables.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HARDNESS. *n. s.* [*from hard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*

HAR

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.
It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*
4. Scarcity; penury.
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness.
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*
7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.
If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of feed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.
We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*
9. Stiffness; harshness.
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
HARDROCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*
- HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard*.]
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat's Sermon.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addis. Cato.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*
- HARDWARE. *n. f.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift.*
- HARDY. *adj.* [*hard*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
- Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden, Fables.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*
2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
3. Confident; firm.
HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Harman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*
- HARE. *n. f.* [*hara*, Saxon; *karb*, Erse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.
Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
—Yes,
As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds courting a good stout and well breathed hare. *More.*
Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and hare's fur. *Wife's Surgery.*
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. A constellation.
The hare appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

HAR

- To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.
To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*
- HA'REBELL. *n. f.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile, unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- HA'REFOOT. *n. f.* [*hare* and *foot*.]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'RELIP. *n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.
The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their ill use stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor fear,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wife's Surgery.*
- HA'RESEAR. *n. f.* [*hapseurum*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part surround the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Miller.*
- HA'RIER. *n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*
- To HARK. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.
The king,
To me inveterate, harks my brother's suit. *Shakespeare.*
Pricking up his ears, to hark
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.]
Lift! hear! listen!
What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! *Shakespeare.*
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *hark ye*, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *LeStrange's Fables.*
Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe's J. a. Shere.*
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson's Spring.*
- HARL. *n. f.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'REQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a buffy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequins*, little Harley. *Lez.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*
- HARLOT. *n. f.* [*herlode*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *harlet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlet* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.
Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlet's* spirit. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben. Jonson.*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
- HA'RLOTRY. *n. f.* [from *harlot*.]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
- HARM. *n. f.* [*harm*, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.
We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harm*, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*
- To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.
What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

HAR

- After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. *Ray on the Creation.*
- HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.
His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Pope, Queen.*
Let no man fear that *harmful* creature lets, because he fees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's History.*
For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden's Georg.*
- HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.
A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*
- HA'RMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.
- HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.] Not hurtful.
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.
Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of numbers, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*
She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged.
The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore fuit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.
He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*
Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*
- HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.
When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmless* we see,
'Tis but his plegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Dome.*
Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliancy of virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obsequy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*
- HA'RMONICAL. *adj.* [*harmonikos*; *harmonique*, French.] Proportioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.
After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon's Natural History.*
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brais. *Pope.*
- HA'RMONIOUS. *adj.* [*harmoniosus*, French, from *harmony*.]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.
All the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*
God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*
2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical.
Harmony in wedded pair,
More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
- HA'RMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]
1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.
Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*
That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Musically; with concord of sounds.
If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music. *Stillington's Def. of Disj. on Rom. Idol.*

HAR

- HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.
- To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*
- HA'RMONY. *n. f.* [*armonia*; *harmonie*, French.]
1. The just adaptation of one part to another.
The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*
The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*
Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*
2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.
Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts's Logic.*
3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.
In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*
- HA'RNES. *n. f.* [*harnais*, French, supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runic; *hainn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]
1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.
A goodly knight, all drest'd in *harnes* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *F. Queen.*
Doff thy *harnes*, youth:
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*
Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harnes*. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harnes* on their throats. *Shakespeare.*
2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *geer*.
Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harnes* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*
Their steeds around,
Free from their *harnes*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
- To HA'RNES. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in armour.
He was *harnes'd* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*
Full fifty years, *harnes'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horses in their traces.
Before the door her iron chariot flood,
All ready *harnes'd* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Harnes the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlv. 4.*
When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnes'd* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- To the *harnes'd* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*
- HARP. *n. f.* [*harp*, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.
Romanus, *lyra* plaudat tibi, *Barbarus* harpa. *Ven. Fort.]*
1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.
Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire,
The mules sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*
2. A constellation.
Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to lift'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech's Manilus.*
- To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]
1. To play on the harp.
I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*
Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*. *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*
The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*
I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Calder on Pride.*
2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.
Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
11 A

For

H A R

- For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*
Macbeth, beware Macduff!
- Beware the thane of Fife: dismiss me: enough.
—Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'lt harp'd my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He seems
- Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- HA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind harper's song. *Shakespeare.*
I'm the god of the harp; stop, my fairest!—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*
- HA'PING *iron. n. f.* [from *harpage*, Latin.] A bearded dart
with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are
struck and caught.
The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*
- HARPONE'ER. *n. f.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He
that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.
- HARPOON. *n. f.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.
- HARPSICORD. *n. f.* A musical instrument.
- HA'RPY. *n. f.* [*harpia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpys*, French.]
The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of
women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which,
when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and
devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals,
did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*
That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a
truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*
2. A ravenous wretch.
I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold
three words conference with this harpy. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'RQUEBUSS. *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.
- HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. f.* [from *harquebus*.] One armed with
a harquebus.
About thirty paces off were placed twenty thousand nimble
harquebusiers, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kneller.*
- HARRIDAN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out
wordless horse.] A decayed trumpet.
She just endur'd the Winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk, *Swift.*
- HA'ROW. *n. f.* [*charroue*, French; *barocke*, German, a rake.]
A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth,
drawn over fowed ground to break the clods and throw the
earth over the seed.
The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and harrows. *Dryden's Georgick.*
Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge,
harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO HA'ROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow.
Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means.
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?
or will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10.*
Let the Volcians
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never
Be such a galling to obey instinct. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
2. To tear up; to rip up.
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Sh.*
Imagine you behold me bound and scour'd,
My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on this rending rack. *Rowe.*
3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See *HARRY*, which in
Scottish is the same thing.
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he
had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for col-
lecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so mean-
ing thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the
rather. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From *pergian*,
Saxon.]
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 10.*
Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather
be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]
Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

H A R

- Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care. *Milton.*
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this curd light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- HA'ROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now
out of use.
- HA'ROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- TO HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.
—I repent me much
That I to harry'd him. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one
harried a *neff*; that is, he took the young away: as also, he
harried me out of *houys* and home; that is, he robbed me of my
goods, and turned me out of doors. See *TO HARROW*.
- HARSH. *adj.* [*herfische*, German, *Skinner*.]
1. Austere; roughly four.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing harsh or bitter ought to appear. *Drum.*
Sweet, bitter, four, *harsh* and salt, are all the epithets we
have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*
The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our na-
tures, may contribute to that roughness of our language,
which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder coun-
tries. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*
2. Rough to the ear.
A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And harsh in sound to thine. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But fate needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*
The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious,
and their pronunciation *harsh*. *Dryden.*
Thy lord commands thee now
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To serve duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*
3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.
He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature
harsh and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing
that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*
No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can't not praise. *Prior.*
A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle
into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before
he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed
from him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
4. Rugged to the touch.
Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some
harsh sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*
5. Unpleasing; rigorous.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*
- HA'RSHELY. *adj.* [from *harsh*.]
1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.
2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the fol-
lowing passage it rather signifies unripe.
Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.
I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would
treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*
4. Ruggedly to the ear.
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:
I tell you, 'twould found *harshly* in her ears. *Shakespeare.*
Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating to *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dangerous lunacy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
A hollow groan, a murmuring wind arose;
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring found, and *harshly* rung. *Dryd. Fables.*
- HA'RSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]
1. Sourness; austere taste.
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling
doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the
smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the un-
equal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*. *Bacon.*
2. Roughness to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the per-
petual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the
Italian. *Dryden.*
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the
strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated
words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound? *Dryden.*
'Tis

H A R

- 'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The found must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the
touch. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
No, Regan, you shall never have my curse:
Thy tender-bellied nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- HART. *n. f.* [*heort*, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind;
the male of the roe.
That infant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
The deer
And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May's Virgil's Georg.*
- HA'RTSHORN. *n. f.*
Harshorn is a drug that comes into use as many ways, and
under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*.
What is used here are the whole horns of the common male
deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow
deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *harshorn* should be
that of the true hart or stag, called the hart deer. The salt of
harshorn is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues
of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings
by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down
some drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Ramoie concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon
the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *harsh-*
horn are drawn. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- HA'RTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'RT-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plan-
tain.
- HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and
buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very
few of them in Europe. *Miller.*
Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'RTWORT. *n. f.* [*stardium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous
plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of five unequal
heart-fashioned petals, which are placed circularly and rest on
the emblement, which afterwards becomes an almost round
fruit, composed of two flat seeds, which easily cast off their
covering with a raised border, which are commonly indented.
It is an annual plant, and perishes soon after it has perfected
its seed. It is found wild in several parts of England. *Miller.*
- HA'RVEST. *n. f.* [*hærfest*, Saxon.]
1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the flime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than he was in the Spring. *L'Estrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryden.*
3. The product of labour.
Let these small cott and hills suffice:
Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'RVEST-HOME. *n. f.*
The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having
inned the harvest.
Your hay is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*
2. The time of gathering harvest.
At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 4.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife seems to be well favoured: I will use it as the key
of the cuckoo's rogue's coffee; and there's my *harvest-home*.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
- HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.
Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
- HA'RVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the
harvest.
- HA'RVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in
harvest.
Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

H A S

- TO HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into
small pieces, and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick, *Hudibras, p. i.*
As if he meant to *hash* her quick.
What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'
some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and
politeness; but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*
- HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cave or habitation made
of rushes or flags.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes' bay. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- HA'SLET. *n. f.* [*hasla*, Islandick, a bundle; *haslet*, *has-*
HA'SLET. } *terau*, *haslet*, French.] The heart, liver, and
lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat
to it.
- HASP. *n. f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet
called *hæppe*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on
with a padlock.
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.
- HA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [*hasack*, German. *Skinner*.]
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to
make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every
one of them a *hassock* and common prayer book. *Addison.*
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet,
on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock*
and *hask* are the same.
- HAST. The second person singular of *have*.
- HASTE. *n. f.* [*haste*, French; *haste*, Dutch.]
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.
Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep such distance from thine ears:
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Craftav.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*
In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-
ample. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*
2. Passion; vehemence.
I laid in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Pf. cxvi. 11.*
- TO HASTE. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
TO HA'STEN. *v. n.* [*haster*, French; *hasten*, Dutch.]
1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.
I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jer.*
2. To move with swiftness.
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shakespeare.*
They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Pf. xlviii. 5.*
All those things are pass'd away like a shadow, and as a post
that *hasted* by. *Wisd. v. 9.*
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*
To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Soon as the sun awakes the sprightly court,
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*
- TO HASTE. *v. a.* To push forward; to urge on; to pre-
TO HA'STEN. } cipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.
Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by
five of the clock. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
All hopes of succour from your arms is past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*
Each sees his lamp with diff'rent lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*
- HA'STENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.
- HA'STILY. *adj.* [from *hasty*.]
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice, that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*!
If your grace incline that we should live, *Fa. Quest.*
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*
The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*
2. Rashly; precipitately.
Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in
a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*
3. Passionately; with vehemence.
- HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]
1. Haste;

HAT

1. Haste; speed.
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastings* told Basilus. *Sidney, b. i.*
2. Hurry; precipitation.
There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastings* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker, Preface.*
The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastings* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teftiness; passionate vehemence.
HA'STINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set 'till the cold is over. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'STY. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste*; *hastig*, Dutch.]
 1. Quick; speedy.
Is all the counsel that we two have shad'd,
The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*
 2. Passionate; vehement.
He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Prov. xiv. 29.*
 3. Rash; precipitate.
Seeft thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxix. 20.*
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecd. v. 2.*
 4. Early ripe.
Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer.
HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *hasty*-pudding is thy chiefest dish. *Dorset.*
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish.
HAT. *n. f.* [Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be stamp'd on the king's coin. *Shak. H. VIII.*
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montera. *Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep compelling rod. *Dryden.*
- HA'T-BAND. *n. f.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*
- HA'TCASE. *n. f.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.
I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison's Spectator.*
- TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hachen*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *hagen*, *eghen*, *egg*, Saxon.]
 1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray on the Creation.*
He kindly spreads his spacious wings,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing Spring. *Denham.*
The tepid caves, and fens and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison's Spectator.*
 3. To produce by precedent action.
 4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the kings, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*
 5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who first shall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatch*. *Chapm. Iliads.*
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

HAT

- To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- TO HATCH. *v. n.*
 1. To be in the state of growing quick.
He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Bzle.*
 2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.
HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A brood excluded from the egg.
 2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
 3. Disclosure; discovery.
Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure
Will be some danger. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
 4. [Heca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shakesp. K. John.*
 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.
To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
There she's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* flow'd. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*
A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skip'd and feul'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*- 6. To be under HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or dejection.
He assures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its course 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and supported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*
- 7. Hatches. Floodgates.
TO HATCHTEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.
This asbestos seems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his description of China; which he says, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrecence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus subterraneus*. *Woodward on Jaspis.*
- HA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.
HA'TCHELLER. *n. f.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.
HA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*hache*, *bachette*, French; *ascia*, Latin] A small axe.
The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of pieces of stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
His harmful *hatchet* he bent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*
Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and hammers strong,
Swords, spears, twice dipt in dire stains
Of brothers blood. *Crofton.*
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beaft,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*
Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*; and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. f.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a *hatchet*.
An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet*-face. *Dryden.*
- HA'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *atchement*. See *ATCHEVEMENT*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.
His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
- HA'TCHWAY. *n. f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the *hatches*.
TO HATE. *v. a.* [Saxon, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.
You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—I am assur'd, if I be measur'd rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—Hates any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a hate at first. *Shakesp.*
Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hatest* for doing most odious works. *Wisd. xii. 4.*
But

HAV

- But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*
- HATE. *n. f.* [Saxon; *hate*, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Minicius from his fire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*
Nauicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine hate. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]
 1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.
My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacocks.*
What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To fit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabited of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps: I must be viewless now.
But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the fow'ers flow. *Pope.*
 2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*
- HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]
 1. Odiously; abominably.
 2. Malignantly; maliciously.
All their hearts flood *hatefully* appaid
Long since.
They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour,
and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek. xxiii. 29.*
- HA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.
- HA'TER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.
I of her underflood of that most noble constancy in my lord Argalus, which whosoever loves not, shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. *Sidney.*
Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his *hater*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Byron.*
They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*
- HA'TRED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.
Hate is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hated* fully. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Hate is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversion and hostility included in its very essence; but then, if there could have been *hated* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*
Hates are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*
Retain no malice nor *hated* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hated* to the church. *Swift.*
- TO HATRED. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.
He's *hated* out with pennance. *Dryden.*
- HA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.
A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift.*
- HA'TTOCK. *n. f.* [*attock*, Erse.] A flock of corn. *Dict.*
- HAUBERK. *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.
Him on the *hauberk* struck the prince's sore,
That quite disjointed all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- TO HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had*. [*haban*, Gothic; *habban*, Saxon; *haben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Ital.]
 1. Not to be without.
I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might have something to write. *Acts xxv. 26.*

HAV

2. To carry; to wear.
Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horse-back, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*
3. To make use of.
I have no Levite to my priest. *Judg. xvii. 13.*
4. To possess.
He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.
I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
6. To obtain; to enjoy.
Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jo. xvii. 5.*
7. To take; to receive.
A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *felicitas* of Horace. *Dryden.*
8. To be in any state.
Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sa. xxi. 15.*
9. To put; to take.
With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass lately in swaths is meat for an ox;
That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuss. Husb.*
10. To procure; to find.
I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that any one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke on Education.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit.
I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst. Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care. *Pope.*
12. To hold; to regard.
Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sa. vi. 22.*
The proud *have* had me greatly in derision. *Pf. cxix. 51.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion.
Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
14. To contain.
You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
15. To require; to claim.
What would these madmen *have*?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*
16. To be a husband or wife to another.
If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakesp.*
17. To be engaged, as in a talk.
If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker, b. i. f. 1.*
The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*
You did set your course to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Essays.*
18. To wish; to desire.
I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Pf. lxxxiv. 10.*
I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*
19. To buy.
If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Catler on human Reason.*
20. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong.*
I have heard one of the greatest genius's this age has produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*
I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is impossible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison.*

H A V

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods have placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we have made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments have already taken root in them. *Addison.*

It has been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*

That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

21. HAVE at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shak. Henry IV. p. ii.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [haven, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships.

Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the haven. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,

The navy under sail, the haven clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreckt by her breath:

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,

Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,

'Till he arrive, where the must prove

The haven, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,

Are to a wife man ports and happy havens. *Shaksp. R. II.*

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *haveners*, and customer. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Most dignifies the *havey*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

HA'VEY is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *havey* bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *havey* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.

The proud insulting queen,

With Clifford and the haughty Northumberland,

Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shaksp.*

No lord of thine, thou haughty insulting man;

Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage haught,

Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,

And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Fairy Queen.*

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too haughtily she priz'd;

His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resent'd the disrespect he received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,

And haughty souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,

In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryd. En.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:

Her goodness takes our liberty away;

And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give me words and sound

Equal unto this haughty enterprize?

Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground

My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HAVING. *n. f.* [from *have*.]

H A U

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My having is not much;

I'll make division of my present with you:

Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,

Where none will sweat but for promotion;

And having that, do choke their service up,

Even with the *having*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners.

Their ill *havioir* garres men mislay

Both of their doctrines and their say. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*halen*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

Is in base durand and contagious prison,

Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The youth with songs and rhymes,

Some dance, some haul the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,

And fasten to the horses feet; the rest

With cables haul along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden's En.*

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to haul up others

after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own *Swift*.

Thither they bent, and haul'd their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

While romp-loving mis

Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the haul; and shook to notes

Of native music, the respondent dance. *Thomson's Winter.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; *jealm*, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take

To mow up their *hame* for to brew and to bake:

The *hame* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,

Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tass.*

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,

Whose right *haunch* carst my steadfast arrow strake?

If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,

Which ever in the haunch of Winter sings

The lifting up of day. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*haunter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do haunt thee in the battle thus,

Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

She this dang'rous forest *haunts*,

And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now

Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*

Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;

Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, fir, thus still to *haunt* my house;

I told you, fir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shaksp.*

Oh, could I see my country-fer!

There leaning near a gentle brook;

Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;

And there in sweet oblivion drown

Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place. *Foul*

H A W

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,

And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,

Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:

In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,

My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd

The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks, and without any seal of faith and confidence. *L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, the replies,

To know or care where Cupid flies;

What are his *haunts*, or which his ways,

Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,

A god might gaze and wonder with delight!

Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd

Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

HAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Watson on Education.*

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,

Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'VOCK. *n. f.* [*hafeg*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make

Among your works! *Acts viii. 3.*

The Rabbits, to express the great *havock* which has been made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?

Cry *havock*, kings! *Shaksp. King John.*

Ats by his side,

Cries *havock*! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shaksp.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh* likewise; so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left.

See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,

To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I

So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [*haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.

I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;

for you might have trus'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin: the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court; and now hath he land and beeves. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes, Dry.

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.

HAU. *n. f.* [*pag*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Now sow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw

The seed of the bremble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*

Years of store of *haus* and hips commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haus* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [*pag*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'WITHORN. *n. f.* [*pag* *doorn*, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great use to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

H A Y

There is a man *haunts* the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shak. As you like it.*

The *hawthorn* fly is all black, and not big. *Walton's Angler.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,

The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*

Now *hawthorn* blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens, and the juicy groves

Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon t, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *n. f.* [*habeg*, Welsh; *paroc*, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast *hawks* will soar

Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Whence borne on liquid wing

The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,

High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [*Hech*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk*.]

1. To fly *hawks* at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

'Tis his highness' pleasure

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,

Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*. *Shakespeare.*

Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast *hawks* will soar

Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,

Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,

Or dream the Winter out in caves below,

Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dry.*

3. [*Hech*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.— Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakespeare.*

She complain'd of a forensels of her throat, and of a flinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wife's Surgery.*

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From *hawk*, German, a salesman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry street;

But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HA'WKER. *n. f.* [from *hawk*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,

By herald *hawkers*, high heroic games:

She summons all her sons; an endless band

Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *n. f.*

The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HAY. *n. f.* [*pag*, *pag*, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden's Remains.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;

Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,

And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shaksp.*

We have heats of dung, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moist. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The

HAZ

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd bay cock in the mead.
Bring them for food sweet boughs and oars cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick shut.
Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small
as an hay stalk.
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay mows
and hay stacks.
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make
ale.
By some bay cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his heads both even song and morn.
Blouzelinda, in a gamefome mood,
Behind a bay cock loudly laughing flood.
The hum of bees inviting sleep sincere,
Into the guileless breast, beneath the shade,
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant bay.
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing
round a hay cock.
I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the bay.
This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing bays by two and three,
Just as your fancy calls them.
The gum and glitt'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the bay.
HAY. n. f. [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses
the haunt of an animal.
Cones are destroyed by bays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers
bred up for that purpose.
HAYMAKER. n. f. [bay and make.] One employed in drying
grafs for hay.
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,
you might enquire of his haymakers.
HAZARD. n. f. [hazard, French; azar, Spanish; *bafsi*, Ru-
nick, danger.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.
I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well.
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the
effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adven-
tures, without choice and without direction.
2. Danger; chance of danger.
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto
the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,
not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly
now saved.
The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you
that I love not at a common rate.
Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-
dition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least appre-
hension of their danger.
3. A game at dice.
The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a
huge heap of gold.
To HAZARD. v. a. [hazard, French.] To expose to chance;
to put into danger.
They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion,
hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part
which their places now give.
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,
or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man
of private condition.
To HAZARD. v. n.
1. To try the chance.
I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company.
2. To adventure.
She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than hazard to have you her foe.
HAZARDABLE. adj. [from hazard.] Venturefome; liable to
chance.
An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indis-
ferent effects, to affix a positive type or period.
HAZARDER. n. f. [from hazard.] He who hazards.
HAZARDRY. n. f. [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation;
rash adventurousness. Obsolete.
Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.

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HAZARDOUS. adj. [hazardous, Fr. from hazard] Dangerous;
exposed to chance.
Grant that our hazardous attempt prov'd vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.
HAZARDOUSLY. adv. [from hazardous.] With danger or
chance.
HAZE. n. f. [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.
To HAZE. v. n. To be foggy or misty.
To HAZE. v. a. To fright one.
HAZEL. n. f. [pazel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.]
It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the
fruit on the same tree: the nuts grow in clusters, and are close-
ly joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an
outward hulk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and intire.
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.
Kate, like the hazel twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As hazelnuts, and sweeter than the kernels.
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut.
Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made?
There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a
man's fist.
HAZEL. adj. [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour
of hazel.
Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel
mould.
HAZELLY. adj. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.
Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone,
hazelly loam, clay, or black mould.
HAZY. adj. [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.
Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and
what we do see is in a bad light.
Of engender'd by the bazy North,
Myriads on myriads, infect armies wait.
He. pronoun. gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [by Dutch; *he*,
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *dis*,
plural *day*, dative *byum*.]
1. The man that was named before.
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar.
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard him not.
I am weary of this moon; would he would change.
Adam spoke;
So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.
When Adam wak'd, he on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her.
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs.
Extol
Him first, him last, him midst.
2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without refer-
ence to any foregoing word.
He is never poor
That little hath, but that much desires.
3. Man or male being.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.
Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any he the
proudest of thy fort.
Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And he the god who built the walls of Troy.
4. Male: as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male
and female have not different denominations.
The he's in birds have the fairest feathers.
5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.
HEAD. n. f. [peapen, peap, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *beved*, old
English, whence by contraction *head*.]
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ
of sensation or thought.
Vein healing verves, and head purging dill.
Over head up-grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade.
My head geers off, what filthy work you make.
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head.
I could fill have offers, that some, who hold their heads
higher, would be glad to accept.
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on
my head.
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My head? ill fare our ancillor impure.
3. HEAD and Ears. The whole person.
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song.
4. Denomination of any animals.

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When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to furn-
ish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them;
but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service.
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain
rate per head upon cattle.
5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordi-
nate; leader; commander.
For their commons, there is little danger from them, ex-
cept it be where they have great and potent heads.
Your head I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord.
The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales,
Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this
tradition.
6. Place of honour; the first place.
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon
the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of
them.
7. Place of command.
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of
Marborough at the head of them, could do nothing against
an enemy.
8. Countenance; presence.
Richard not far from hence hath hid his head.
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy head by day or light.
Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head.
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.
The wenches laid their heads together.
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell
to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Reynard, never
trouble your head, but leave that to me.
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without break-
ing your head, and being to very industrious in starting
scruples.
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by
chance, without much beating their heads about them.
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we
think that he beats his head and troubles himself to examine
the grounds of this or that doctrine.
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head,
we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to
his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a
fine head, we speak only in relation to her commode.
We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances
the nation had suffered under king George.
10. Face; front; fore part.
The gathering crowd pursues
The ravishers turn head, the fight renews.
11. Resistance; hostile opposition.
Then made he head against his enemies,
And hymmer flew.
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my
power.
Two valiant gentlemen first making head against them, se-
conded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away.
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his
will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which
he can make head against it.
12. Spontaneous resolution.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether
by voluntaries, upon their own head, without any pay or com-
mission from the state.
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.
It was a buck of the first head.
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head.
14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four
acres for every head.
15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.
His spear's head weighed six hundred shekels of iron.
As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,
So low towards hell his roots descend.
Trees, which have large and spreading heads, would lie
with their branches up in the water.
If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or
tops; to heads of asparagus and artichocks.
It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail,
or of a pin, as well as of an animal.
16. Place of chief resort.
The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Win-
chester, the head quarters.
17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.
By galleys with brazen heads the might transport over In-
dus at once three hundred thousand foldiers.
On oozy ground his galleys moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.

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18. That which rises on the top.
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into
the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the head or
yeast into it.
19. The blade of an axe.
A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree,
and the head flippeth from the helve.
20. Upper part of a bed.
Israel bowed upon the bed's head.
21. The brain.
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the fun.
22. Dress of the head.
Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have
teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petti-
coat.
23. Principal topics of discourse.
These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose only
such as belong to the natural world.
These heads are set down more fully in the arguments of
each chapter.
'Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy our-
selves on this head, upon which our whole conduct depends.
24. Source of a stream.
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in
it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass,
may be dried up, but at the head they never fail.
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between
it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than
twenty English miles.
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below.
25. Crisps; pitch.
The indispotion which has long hung upon me, is at last
grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of
me, or of itself.
26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts.
God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that
he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he can-
not now govern nor controul them.
27. Body; conflux.
People under command chuse to consult, and after to march
in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together
in confusion.
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one head.
28. Power; armed force.
My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head.
At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others.
A mighty and a fearful head they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state.
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again.
29. Liberty in running a horse.
He gave his able horse the head,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head.
30. It is very improperly applied to roots.
How turneps hide their swelling heads below,
And how the cloving coleworts upwards grow.
31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.
People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be
still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in
several companies.
They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every
figure of speech, head and shoulders by main force, in spite of
nature and their subject.
To HEAD. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other
governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master
of a family, or of one single servant.
Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or what we fear, our enemies does head.
This lord had headed his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands.
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.
If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten
years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for
more heads.
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.
Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide.

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Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.
You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire:
unless the foil be very good, it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HE'ADACH. *n. f.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.
From the cruel headach,
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney, b. i.*
Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*
In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'AD BAND. *n. f.* [head and band.]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.
The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. *If. iii. 20.*

2. The band at each end of a book.
HE'AD BROUGH. *n. f.* [head and brough.] A constable; a subordinate constable.
Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A headbrough and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name. *Camden.*
This none are able to break through,
Until they're freed by head of brough. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. f.* [head and dress.]
1. The covering of a woman's head.
There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison's Spectator.*
If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the head.
Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful head-dress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison's Spectator.*

HE'ADER. *n. f.* [from head.]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The first brick in the angle.
If the header of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the middle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. f.* [head and gargle.] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.
For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. f.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. f.* [head and land.]
1. Promontory; cape.
An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.
Now down with the grafts upon headlands about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tupper.*

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from head.]
1. Without an head; beheaded.
His shining helmet he gan soon unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Queen.*
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shak. H. VI.*
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.
They rested not until they had made the empire stand headless about seventeen years. *Raleigh's Essays.*

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for headless.
If any will rashly blame such his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.*
1. Rashly; thoughtless.
2. Sudden; precipitate.
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many ex-

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amples having taught them, never slopt his race till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [head and long.]
1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.
I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient fight
Topple down headlong. *Shak. King Lear.*
Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell headlong down. *Dryden's En. b. vi.*
Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.
To give Ahab such warnings, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was effected by him evil, and to push him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South's Sermons.*
Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate;
Down go the titles. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. x.*

3. Hastily; without delay or reprieve.
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakespeare*.
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shak. H. VI.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. f.* [head, mould, and shot.] This is when the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. f.* [head and piece.]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon,
or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*
Another reason for this fiction was their wearing a headpiece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight through it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

This champion will not be in such haste to come into the field, before his great blunderbus can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.
'Tis done by some severals
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains. *Pridmore.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. f.* [head and quarters.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.
Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the headquarters, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Callier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [head and man.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.
Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs,
And headsmen lab'ring till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.
His horse near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burnt, and now repaired with knots. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital stone.
The stone, which the builders refused, is become the headstone. *Pf. cxviii. 24.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose head cannot be held in.
An example, for headstrong and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wilfulness. *Hooker, Dedication.*

How now, my headstrong! where have you been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition.
But such a headstrong potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or headstrong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
There's no opposing the torrent of a headstrong multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the headstrong boy my will controul:
Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryd. Aureng-Zeb.*

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Your father's folly took a headstrong course;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This headstrong youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addison.*

Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy headstrong humour. *Arb.*

Can we forget how the mad headstrong account
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [head work and man.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest.
Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick,
the headworkman, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?
Swift's Address to Parliament.

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from head.]
1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murder, spoil and villany. *Shak. Henry V.*
I am advised what I say:
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, heady rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiler mad. *Shakespeare.*

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more heady will,
To take the indispod'd and fickle fit
For the found man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current scow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Wives, the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. John. Catil.*
Men, naturally warm and heady, are transported with the greatest flush of good nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Apt to affect the head.
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very heady, but otherwise seem'd to be sack. *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, pitian of song and show:
Give you strong sente, the liquor is too heady;
You're come to farce, that's affes milk, already. *Dryden.*
Flow, Welfed! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Head, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [balgan, Gothick; pælan, Saxon; heelen, Dutch.]
1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.
I will restore health, and heal thee of thy wounds. *Jer. xxx.*
Who would not believe that our Saviour healed the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of healing. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. To cure a wound or distemper.
Thou hast no healing medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to heal up, by reason of the pain. *Wise's Surgery.*

3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it is cleaned.
After separation of the eschar, I deterged and healed. *Wifem.*

4. To reconcile: as, he healed all dissensions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.
Those wounds heal that men do give themselves. *Shak.*
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to heal, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*

HE'ALER. *n. f.* [from heal.] One who cures or heals.
I will not be an healer. *If. iii. 7.*

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from heal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he's of a healing pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. f.* [from heal, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*
Our father is in good health, he is yet alive. *Gen. xliii. 28.*
May be he is not well;
Infirmary doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our health is bound. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.
There is no health in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.
My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my health, and from the words of my complaint? *Pf.*

4. Wish of happiness in drinking.
Come, love and health to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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He asked leave to begin two healths: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's health. *Dryden's Pers.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [health and full.]
1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him healthful to immortality. *South's Sermons.*

2. Well disposed.
Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an healthful ear to hear it. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.
There be many good and healthful airs that do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Our healthful food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the healthful spirit of thy grace. *Cem. Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from healthful.]
1. In health.
2. Wholesomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from healthful.]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank; which I look upon as God's physick, having that in healthfulness which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the healthfulness of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from healthy.] Without sickness or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. f.* [from healthy.] The state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from health.] Wholesome; salutary.
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from health.] In health; free from sickness; hale; sound.
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and healthy, because innocent and laborious. *South's Sermons.*
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. *Lake.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro' the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more healthy one could never have struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal healthy. *Arb.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In beasts the same as the after-birth in women.

HEAP. *n. f.* [heap, Saxon; heep, Dutch and Scottish.]
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon another. *Wisd. xviii. 23.*

Huge heaps of slain around the body rise. *Dryden's En.*
One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first beginnings, when it had only a few heaps of earth for its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.
A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a heap of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no stir or ancient families. *Bacon's holy War.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.
An universal cry refounds aloud;
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and spice it well. *Ezek. xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.
Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust, and raiment as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job xxvii. 16.*
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved,

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served, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there heaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*
 They who will make profession of painting, must heap up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*
 3. To add to something else.
 For those of old,
 And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
 We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
HE'APER. n. f. [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.
HE'APY. adj. [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.
 Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
 O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*
 Scarce his head
 Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
 Lies slumbering fulen in the white abyss. *Thomson's Winter.*
 To HEAR. *v. n.* [from *hear*, *hoaran*, Dutch.]
 1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.
 Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of hearing; and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*
 The object of *hearing* is found, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Held.*
 2. To listen; to hearken.
 Since 'tis your command, what you so well
 Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*
 3. To be told; to have an account.
 I have heard by many of this man. *Acts ix. 13.*
 I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was dismayed at the feeling of it. *1 J. xxi. 3.*
 Prepare to *hear* of such a crime
 As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
 Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven. Sat. 15.*
 This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never heard anything at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*
 To HEAR. *v. a.*
 1. To perceive by the ear.
 The trumpeters and fingers were as one found to be heard in praising the Lord. *2 Chron. v. 13.*
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.
 He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*
 I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*
 3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.
 Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek. iii. 17.*
 4. To attend favourably.
 They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Mat.*
 5. To try; to attend judicially.
 Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deutr. i. 16.*
 6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.
 Or *hear*'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
 Whose fountain who shall tell?
 Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Milton.*
 HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-beard*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cynheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; *hjb*, Saxon.
HE'ARER. n. f. [from *hear*.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse delivered orally by another.
 And so was the dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet the not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded these sermons, *heard* them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*
 Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker, b. v.*
 The *hearers* will shed tears,
 And say, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
 And fend the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;
 Their fate is only in their *hearers*' ears. *Ben. Johnson.*
 Her *hearers* had no share
 In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*
HE'ARING. n. f. [from *hear*.]
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

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Bees are called with sound upon brafs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Audience.
 The French ambassador upon that instant
 Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
 To give him *hearing*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 3. Judicial trial.
 Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Act.*
 The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
 Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 4. Reach of the ear.
 If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker, b. iii.*
 In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. *2 Sa. xviii. 12.*
 You have been talked of since you travels much,
 And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
 Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Estrange.*
 To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [from *hearken*, Saxon.]
 1. To listen by way of curiosity.
 The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
 Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shakespeare.*
 He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
 They do me too much injury,
 That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
 If it were so, I might have let alone
 Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*
 The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
 The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
 Of human cries:
 I mount the terrafs, thence the town survey,
 And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryden.*
 He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 2. To attend; to pay regard.
 Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Nu. xxiii. 18.*
 Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*
 There's not a blessing individuals find,
 But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*
HE'ARKENER. n. f. [from *hearken*.] Listener; one that *hearkens*.
HE'ARSAY. n. f. [from *hear* and *say*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.
 For prey these shepherds two he took,
 Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
 With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*
 He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's History.*
 All the little scammers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison's Freeholder.*
HEARSE. n. f. [of unknown etymology.]
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave.
 To add to your laments,
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
 I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
HEART. n. f. [from *heort*, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]
 1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection.
 He with providence and courage so pass'd over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*
 Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,
 Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
 And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my *heart*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 Our battle is more full of names than your's;
 Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
 Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
 Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shak. H. IV.*
 I thank you for my venison, matter Shallow.
 —Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakespeare.*
 But

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But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,
 How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
 The mutual love, the kind intelligence
 'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*
 We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from
 above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*
 The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 Pref't with *heart* corroding grief and years,
 To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. The chief part; the vital part.
 Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. The inner part of any thing.
 Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 The king's forces are employed in appealing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*
 Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*
 Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
 And timely succour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*
 If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
 4. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.
 The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
 A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Hey, my *heart*; cheerly, my *heart*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! he is dead, bully-flake!
 Is he dead? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 5. Courage; spirit.
 If it please you to make his fortune known, as I have done Erona's, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
 Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously.
 That when the paining sp'd the streaming blood,
 Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*
 Eye, recover *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*
 Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*
 Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*
 6. Seat of love.
 Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
 Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep? *Pope.*
 7. Affection; inclination.
 Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom. *2 Sa. xiv. 1.*
 Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
 By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*
 Nor set thy *heart*,
 Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*
 'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon anything, is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*
 A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*
 Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magic art,
 She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*
 What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
 But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryden.*
 8. Memory.
 Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the fame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*
 We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*
 Shall I in London act this idle part?
 Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*
 9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* anything, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.
 If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*
 If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to *heart*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, sir John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side which had the good of their country most at *heart*. *Addison.*

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Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Wadward's Nat. History.*
 I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at *heart*. *Swift.*
 What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*
 10. Passions; anxiety; concern.
 Set your *heart* at rest;
 The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.
 Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*. *2 Sa. vi. 16.*
 The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*
 Thou fawest the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*
 Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*
 Men, some to pleasure, some to business take;
 But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope, Epistle ii.*
 12. Disposition of mind.
 Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seem'd ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart* to do well. *Shelley.*
 13. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness: a hard *heart* therefore is cruelty.
 I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld
Heart hardening spectacles. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
 The base barbarity of human kind. *Rousse's Jane Shore.*
 14. To find in the *heart*. To be not wholly averse.
 For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my *heart* to ask you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*
 15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.
 I will on with my speech in your praise,
 And then shew you the *heart* of my message. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
 16. Conscience; sense of good or ill.
 Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*
 17. Strength; power.
 Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoit. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He keeps a sabbath of alternate years,
 That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
 And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*
 Care must be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer.*
 18. Utmost degree.
 This gay charm,
 Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,
 Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end,
 Like a right gipsey, hath, at fast and loofe,
 Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss. *Shakespeare.*
 19. Life. For my *heart* seems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tenderness.
 I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
 And could not get him for my *heart* to do it. *Shakespeare.*
 I gave it to a youth,
 A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
 I could not for my *heart* deny it him. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*
 Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
 As English Merlin for his *heart*. *Andronicus, p. i.*
 20. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.
HEART-ACH. n. f. [from *heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.
 To die—to sleep—
 No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
 The *heart-ach*, and the thousand natural shocks
 That flesh is heir to. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
HEART-BREAK. n. f. [from *heart* and *break*.] Overpowering sorrow.
 Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BREAKER. n. f. A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the *heart* of all her lovers.
 Like Sampson's *heartbreakers*, it grew
 In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*
HEART-BREAKING. adj. Overpowering with sorrow.
 Those piteous complaints and forrowful sad time,
 Which late you poured forth, as ye did fit
 Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
 Making your musick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenser.*
HEART-BREAKING. n. f. Overpowering grief.
 What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation pass'd upon him? *Hakewill.*

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HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn*.] Having the heart inflamed.

How tardy that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart* and *burn*.] 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardiacgia, or heart-burning. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity. In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved. The time was, father, that you broke your word,

When you were more endear'd to it than now; When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry,

Threw many a northward look to see his father Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shak. H. IV.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity. What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect,

That private men enjoy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet. But come, thou goddess fair and free,

In heav'n cyle'd Euphrosyne, And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FAULT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience. What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,

The foul's calm fun-thine, and the heart-felt joy, Is virtue's prize. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant. The characters are: it hath a trailing stalk, emitting claspers,

whereby it fastens itself to whatever plant stands near it: the flower-cup consists of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves,

and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained

round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection. And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,

With her heart-quieting son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish. Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few

Who her resemble, and her steps pursue; That death should licence have to rage among

The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecstatic; depriving of thought. Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;

For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness, A melting pleasure ran through every part,

And me revived with heart-robbling gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.* 1. Pained in mind. If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then

we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. Good Romeo, hide thyself,

—Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans, Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes, *Shakespeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant. Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and

often in Winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* Struck with sorrow. Wherever he that godly knight may find,

His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*string* and *heart*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Fa. 2d.*

How, out of tune on the strings? —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him! Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*

If thou thinkst thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

There's the fatal wound, That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found,

My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. *adj.* 1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. Who is with him?

—None but the fool who labours to out-jeft His heart-stuck injuries. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay. He added not; for Adam, at the news

Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood, That all his senses bound. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind. Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,

Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser.*

H E A

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.* 1. With the affections yet unfixed. You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident

you are heart-whole. *Dryden's Spanish Bragg.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired. Filled with passion of love or grief,

Mean time the queen, without reflection due, Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief. With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd,

While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran, Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

TO HEARTEN. *v. a.* [*from heart*.] 1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, heartening them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, And hearten those that fight in your defence;

Unheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George! *Shak.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare; That he might conquer, hearten'd him, and taught him

tricks. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Thus hearten'd well, and flesh'd upon his prey, The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To mellowate with manure. The ground one year at rest; forget not then

With richest dung to hearten it again. *Mary's Virg. Georg.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity Hath brought me to this hearth. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys that thou leap, Whereas thou find'st untrac'd, and hearths unwept,

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth The fairy ladies danc'd upon the hearth.

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place; Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:

Each household genius shews again its face, And from the hearth's little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [*from heartily*.] 1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. From the heart; fully. I bear no malice for my death;

But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians; Be what they will, I heartily forgive them. *Shak. H. VIII.*

If to be laid is to be wife, I do most heartily despise

Whatever Socrates has said, Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with desire. As for my eating heartily of the food, know that anxiety

has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison's Guardian.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [*from heartily*.] 1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from heartiness, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; strength. The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness than the kindness

of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [*from heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed out to chafe the trembling pricket, Or hunt the heartless hare 'till the were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, heartless 'gan the cunning thief, Perseu'd us die, to flint all further strife. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there, Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear.

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew heartless as they grew poor.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground, While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [*from heart*.] 1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that hearty inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

But

H E A

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With hearty welcome and an open face;

In all they did, you might discern with ease A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the

government. *Swift.*

2. In full health. Vigorous; strong. Whole laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse,

And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

3. Strong; hard; durable. Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all

positions, may be better trusted in crofs and transverse work. *Watson's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart. Vein-healing vervain, and head-purging dill,

Sound savory, and basil hearty-hale. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. f.* [*heat*, *heat*, Saxon; *hæte*, Danish.] 1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we

denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation,

which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation:

whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such

motions on our flesh as excite the sense of heat. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning. The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason

of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v.*

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable heat which are there, and knew no means of lighter

apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather. Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign; Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heat might advance too far before they had finished their

work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire. The heat smelts take of their iron are a blood-red heat,

a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat. *Moson.*

5. One violent action unintermitted. The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a

weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the heats. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot. I'll strike my fortune with him at a heat,

And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden's Auzengz.*

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; flush. It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in their

faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. They seeing what forces were in this city with them, inflamed

against the tyrant while they were in this heat, before practices might be used to disserve them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels, in the heat, are curst

By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It might have pleas'd in the heat and hurry of his rage, but must have displeas'd in the cool sedate reflections of his mind.

South's Sermons.

We have spilt no blood but in the heat of the battle, or the chafe.

Atterbury's Sermons.

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the heat of play, never

observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; contest; party rage. Our state thinks not so: they are in a most warlike preparation,

and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat elections were carried.

King Charles.

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe Than those dissembler's heats? *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution. Plead it to her

With all the strength and heat of eloquence, Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

TO HEAT. *v. a.* [*from heat*.] 1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

H E A

He commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated. *Dan. iii. 19.*

2. To cause to ferment. Hops lying undried heats them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish. Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.

—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shak.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter

than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. A noble emulation heats your breast,

And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. When he was well heated the younger champion could not

stand before him; and we find the elder contented not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's En. Dedication.*

HEATER. *n. f.* [*from heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*erica*, Latin.] 1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked,

and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish

fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many small seeds. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the heath in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Off with bolder wing they soaring dare The purple heath. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath. Say, from whence

You owe this strange intelligence? or why Upon this blasted heath you stop our way

With such prophetic greeting. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. Some woods of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will smell

a great way into the sea. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HEATH-CHICK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *chick*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, heath-chick, and plover. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HEATH-FOOT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *foot*.] A bird. Not heath-foot, or the rarer bird

Which Phasis or Ionia yields, More pleasing morsels would afford

Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heiden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the heathens, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *Chro. xvi. 35.*

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be heathens in Japan,

mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples

of the ancient heathens. *Addison's Spectator.*

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan. It was impossible for a heathen author to relate these things,

because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [*from heathen*.] 1. Belonging to the gentiles. When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained

to alter the laws of heathenish religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest uneducated altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. The Moors did tread under their heathenish feet whatever

little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwel made a heathenish or rather inhuman edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should

neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South's Sermons.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [*from heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [*from heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism. It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to heathenism. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

HEATHY.

HEA

- Had ris'n, or heav'd his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
2. To carry.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
3. To raise; to lift.
So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he heaved up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Fa. Queen.*
Unhappy that I am, I cannot bear
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,
Save when he heav'd his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
4. To cause to swell.
The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And heave it up: they pant and flick half way. *Dryden.*
The glittering finny swarms,
That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*
5. To force up from the breast.
Made the no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice he heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd his heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
6. To exalt; to elevate.
Poor shadow, painted queen;
One heav'd on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
7. To puff; to elate.
The Scots, heav'd up into high hope of victory, took the
English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill,
and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*
- TO HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needle's heaving; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
He heaves for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*
2. To labour.
The church of England had struggled and heaved at a re-
formation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.
Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart heave up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or
ocean: I cannot see the heaving of this prodigious bulk of
waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonish-
ment. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. *Prior.*
The heaving tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay's Trivia.*
4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.
None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake
would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. Rising of the breast.
There's matter in these sighs; these profound heaves
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.
But after many strains and heaves,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
- HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.
Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an heave
offering, as ye do the heave offering of the threshing floor. *Num.*
- HEAVEN. *n. f.* [from *heaven*, which seems to be derived from
heaven, the places over head, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a heaven kissing hill. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether
than for the heavens, as the best Hebræans understand them.
Raleigh's History of the World.
This act, with shouts heav'n high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden's Fables.*

HEA

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
It is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These, the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*
All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
Now heav'n help him! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The will
And high permission of all-ruling heav'n
Left him at large. *Milton.*
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and
thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophecy, as a
testimony of their being sent by heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
Our brows
No more obey the heavens than our courtiers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Take phyllick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
I hat thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the heavens more just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heaven
Heav'n's! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation; sublimity.
O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heav'n of invention. *Shakespeare's Henry V. Pro.*
6. It is often used in composition.
HEAVEN-BEGOTT. Begot by a celestial power.
If I am heav'n-begot, assert your son
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*
- HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native
of heaven.
If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And heav'n-born flame. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*
Oh heav'n-born fillets! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystic song! *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
Much is the force of heav'n-bred poetry. *Shakespeare.*
- HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.
My soul inspire,
As when we wrapt Troy's heav'n-built walls in fire. *Pope.*
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heav'n-built wall. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised towards the sky.
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise? *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.
O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;
To all but heav'n-directed hands deny'd;
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*
- HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.
As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of vir-
tue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become
worldly. *Steele.*
Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.
Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden's Æn.*
- HEAVENLY. *adv.*
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.
In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly penitence contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.
Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, whose happy-making light alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
- HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [from *heaven* and *ward*, Saxon.] Towards
heaven.
I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*
- HEAVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*.]
1. With great ponderousness.
Grievously; afflictively.
Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under
a double misfortune; common calamities and common blis-
sings fall heavily upon them. *Collier of Envy.*
2. Sorrowfully;

HEA

3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.
I came hither to transport the tydings,
Which I have heavily born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in
the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*
- HEAVINESS. *n. f.* [from *heavy*.]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.
The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or
the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the
power which may move it. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow
and heaviness; of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good
word maketh it glad. *Prov. xii. 25.*
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in
heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Pet. i. 6.*
Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness;
dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.
Our strength is all gone into heaviness,
That makes the weight. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Add. Cato.*
He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome heaviness,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*
A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassit-
tude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
5. Deepness or richness of soil.
As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received
some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fat-
ness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such
as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- HEAVY. *adj.* [from *heav*, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center; con-
trary to light.
Mercurius tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an
hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were
much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.
Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.
Menelaus bore a heavy hand over the citizens, having a
malicious mind. *2 Mac. v. 23.*
Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviness found
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy
reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Are you so gossip'd
To pray for this good man, and for his issue?
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
4. Telling with a sneer the tydings heavy. *Swift.*
5. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.
My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*
6. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.
A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged,
and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*
7. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*
8. Drowsy; dull; torpid.
Peter and they that were with him were heavy with
sleep. *Lu. ix. 33.*
9. Stupid; foolish.
But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
10. Stupid; foolish.
This heavy headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*
I would not be accounted to be minded, or heavy headed,
that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or
fortune better than myself. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of
my idle and heavy hours. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*
When alone, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands
for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.
Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not

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- willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with
booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Eaton's Henry VII.*
12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.
Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to
the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arb.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile, as heavy lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome, as heavy roads.
- HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition;
heavily.
Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the
weary beast. *If. xlv. 1.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and
I will give you rest. *Mat. ii. 28.*
- HEBDOMAD. *n. f.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of
seven days.
Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or sep-
tenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*
- HEBDOMADAL. *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly;
HEBDOMADARY. } consisting of seven days.
As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their
sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*
- TO HEBETATE. *v. a.* [from *hebetare*, Latin; *hebetare*, French.] To
dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause the same per-
ception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but
will hebetate and clog his intellects. *Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib.*
- HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from *hebetate*.]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.
- HEBETUDE. *n. f.* [from *hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness;
bluntness.
The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or
subtlety, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent
plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*
- HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [from *hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A
Hebrew idiom.
Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græ-
cisms, and sometimes Hebraisms, into his poem. *Spectator.*
- HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [from *hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
- HEBRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than
the heavens, as the best Hebræans understand them. *Raleigh.*
The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest Hebræan
knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*
- HECATOMB. *n. f.* [from *hecatombe*, French; *ἑκατόμβη*, Græc.] A sacri-
fice of an hundred cattle.
In rich mens homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs;
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*
One of these three is a whole hecatomb,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*
Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd hecatombs around 'em bleed. *Addison.*
- HECTICAL. *adj.* [from *hectic*, French, from *ἡκτικός*.]
HECTICK. *adj.* [from *hectic*, French, from *ἡκτικός*.]
1. Habitual; constitutional.
This word is joined only to that kind of fever which
is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the
contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or
too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended
with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and gene-
rally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as
leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep
them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate
the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*
A hectic fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat.
No hectic student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*
- HECTICK. *n. f.* An hectic fever.
Like the hectic in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great Homeric
warrior.]
1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversicacious, noisy fellow.
Those usurping hectors, who pretend to honour without re-
ligion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out
but by blood. *South's Sermons.*
We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial hector. *Prior.*
- TO HECTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat
with insolent authoritative terms.
They reckon they must part with honour together with
their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be hectored out of
it. *Government of the Tongue.*
The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when hectored by the brave. *Dryden.*
An honest man, when he came home at night, found another
fellow domineering in his family, hectoring his servants, and
calling for supper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

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- To HEDGATOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluffer.
They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hedging*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*
One would think the *hedging*, the storming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spelt.*
Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hedge*. *Swift.*
HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*
HEDGE. *n. f.* [*hedge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*
Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*
HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.
There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*
The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*
A person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*
To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing. *Hedge* thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclef. xxviii. 24.*
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
2. To obstruct.
I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hof. ii. 6.*
3. To incircle for defence.
England, *hedge'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare, King John.*
There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That reason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
4. To shut up within an inclosure.
It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.
Bay not me,
I'll not endure it: you forget yourself
To *hedge* me in: I am a soldier. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I pray thee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life prefer'd. *Dryden.*
When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Postman.*
To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.
I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *hedge*, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will encrease your rage, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrases. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.
He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*.]
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.
Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience,
The collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thickest of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. A term of reproach.
Didst thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'st thou grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
4. The globe-fish. *Ainsworth.*

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- HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort.
Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.
The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the point becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds. The species are five. *Miller.*
HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.
When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.
Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.
Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*
The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*
HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.
The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
HEDGE-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.
Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand,
chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*
HE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the twink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*
He would be laugh'd at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*
To HEED. *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.
With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*
He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*
HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention.
With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running,
Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*
Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.
Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
3. Care to avoid.
We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
4. Notice; observation.
Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*
5. Seriousness; steadfastness.
He did unfeal them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
6. Regard; respectful notice.
It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*
HE'DFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.
Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Attentive; careful; observing.
I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*
Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.
Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor.

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- structor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*
HE'DFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.
HE'DILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*
HE'DINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*
HE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.
The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*
Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*
HE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.
Whilst ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *A butler and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
HE'DLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.
In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be piteous, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*
HEEL. *n. f.* [*pele*, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.
He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these e' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*
If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the heel bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
2. The whole foot of animals.
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison's Guardian.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight.
Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. To be at the HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard.
Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heaven's purest light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
5. To pursue as an enemy.
The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chafed by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*
Want I hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Otway.*
6. To follow close as a dependent.
Through proud London he came fighting on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
7. To lay by the HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.
If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
One half of man, his mind,
Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison's Freeholder.*
8. Anything shaped like a heel.
At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. The back part of a stocken: whence the phrase to be out at *heel*, to be worn out.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:
A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance.
I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.
HE'LER. *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his *heels*.
HE'EL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.
To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-picing* her shoes. *Arb.*
HE'FT. *n. f.* [from *heave*.]
1. Heaving; effort.
May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,

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- And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
2. [For *heft*.] Handle.
His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*
HE'GIRA. *n. f.* [*Arabick*.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Hurri.*
HE'IFER. *n. f.* [*heabyope*, Saxon.] A young cow.
Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*
A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*
For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*
HEIGH-HO. *interj.*
1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness.
Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.
We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*
HEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *high*.]
1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned.
Into what pit thou see'st,
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
2. Altitude; space measured upwards.
Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*
There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural History.*
An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*
3. Degree of latitude.
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.
From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æn.*
Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*
5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.
By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,
I never did incense his majesty
Against Clarence. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*
6. The utmost degree; full completion.
Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*
Did not the
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*
Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happiness! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
7. Utmost exertion.
Come on, fir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.
Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*
To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height*.]
1. To raise higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.
Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addison's Freeholder.*
4. To improve by decorations.
As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden's Span. Flyer, Dedication.*
HEINOUS. *adj.* [*baineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonic *hain*, flame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.
To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels

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angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege.
 This is the man should do the bloody deed:
 The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
 Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*
 As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to
 despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.
HE'INOUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wicked-
 ness.
 He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and
 trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them.
Rogers's Sermons.
HEIR. *n.f.* [*heire*, old Fr. *heres*, Latin.] One that is inher-
 itor of any thing after the present possessor.
 An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England,
 to have all his father's land. *Locke.*
 What lady is that?
 —The *heir* of Alanof, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*
 That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
 To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
 God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
 Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. *Pet. iii. 7.*
 The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and
 was desperate to look into his estate before things grew
 desperate. *Swift.*
 Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
 And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in
 their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*
 To *HEIR.* *v.a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.
 His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;
 One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden's En.*
HEIRESS. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that
 inherits.
 An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
 All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*
 Aeneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet
 claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*
HEIRESS. *adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one
 to inherit after him.
 I still think of
 The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
 That *heiress* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakef. Wint. Tale.*
HEIRSHIP. *n.f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privi-
 leges of an heir.
 A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to
 build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived
 of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
HEIRLOOM. *n.f.* [*heir* and *gelo*, goods, Sax.] Any furni-
 ture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and there-
 fore inseparable from the freehold.
 Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
 Transmitted to the hero's line;
 Thence through a long descent of kings
 Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*
HELD. The preterite and part pass. of *hold*.
 A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*
 If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had
 executed his design. *Dryden.*
HELLACAL. *adj.* [*hellaque*, Fr. from *hella*.] Emerging from
 the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
 Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they
 would not have computed from its *hellacal* ascent. *Brown.*
HELLACALLY. *adv.* [from *hellacal*.]
 From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with
 the sun, but *hellacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of
 the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*
 He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *hellacally*;
 and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*
HELLICAL. *adv.* [*helice*, Fr. from *hella*.] Spiral; with many
 circumvolutions.
 The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by
 a *hellical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not
 from any stroke, but from a vertis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*
HELLOID Parabola, in mathematics, or the parabolic spiral,
 is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of
 the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the
 periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the
 extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards
 the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*
HELIOCENTRIC. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. *hella*, and *centron*.]
 The *heliocentric* place of a planet is said to be such as it
 would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its
 centre. *Harris.*
HELIOSCOPE. *n.f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. *hella* and *σκοπεω*.] A sort of
 telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without
 offence to the eyes. *Harris.*
HELIOTROPE. *n.f.* [*hella* and *τροπεω*; *heliotrope*, French;
heliotropium, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun;
 but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

HEL

'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like
 the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and
 contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.
Government of the Tongue.
HE'ISPHERICAL. *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]
 The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and
 is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spi-
 rally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot ter-
 minate in it. *Harris.*
HE'LIX. *n.f.* [*helice*, Fr. *hella*.] A spiral line; a circumvolu-
 tion.
 Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the
 certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.
Wilkins's Dadales.
HELL. *n.f.* [*helle*, Saxon.]
 1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.
 For it is a knell
 That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old
 turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Let none admire
 That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
 Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*
 Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
 The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*
 2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.
 The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Gen. vi. 35.*
 He descended into hell. *Apstles Creed.*
 3. Temporal death.
 The pains of hell came about me; the flames of death over-
 took me. *Palm xviii. 4.*
 4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught
 are carried.
 Then couples three be straight allotted there;
 They of both ends the middle two do fly;
 The two that in mid-place, hell called were,
 Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
 To catch of them, and them to hell to bear,
 That they, as well as they, hell may supply. *Sidney.*
 5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.
 This trusty squire, he had, as well
 As the bold Trojan knight, seen hell;
 Not with a counterfeit'd pass
 Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
 Who might deserve a place in his own hell. *King's Cookery.*
 6. The infernal powers.
 Much danger first, much did he sustain,
 While Saul and hell crost his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*
 7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the
 modern.
HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.
 The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
 In hell-black night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
 And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in hell.
 Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
 With foul enfolded smoke and flashing fire,
 The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*
HELL-BROTH. *n.f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up
 for infernal purposes.
 Adder's fork, and blind worm's stings,
 Lizard's legs, and owlet's wing;
 For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
 Like a hell-broth boil and bubble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell.
 And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
 Fiell-doom'd! and breath't defiance here and scorn,
 Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.
 Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
 As thou do't swallow up this good king's blood,
 Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butcher'd. *Shak. R. III.*
HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.
 Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
 With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak. K. Lear.*
HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the
 devil.
 Pierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
 And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
 And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,
 Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove. *Dryden.*
HELL-HOUND. *n.f.* [*helle* puns, Saxon.]
 1. Dogs of hell.
 Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:
 From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
 A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 Now the hell-hounds with superior speed
 Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,
 The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Agent of hell.
 I call'd

HEL

I call'd
 My hell-hounds to lick up the draft, and filth,
 Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed.
 On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
HELL-KITE. *n.f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The
 term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.
 All my pretty ones?
 Did you say all? What, all? Oh, hell-kite! all?
 What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
 At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
HELLEBORE. *n.f.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.
 It hath a digitated leaf: the flower consists of several leaves
 placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rose: in the
 centre of the flower rises the pointal, encompassed about the
 base with several little horns between the chives and petals,
 which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous husks are
 gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening long-
 wise, and full of roundish or oval seeds. *Miller.*
HELLEBORE White. *n.f.* [*everatum*, Latin.] A plant.
 The flower is naked, consisting of six leaves, expanding in
 form of a rose: in the middle arises the pointal, surrounded
 by six threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three mem-
 branaceous sheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full
 of oblong seeds resembling a grain of wheat, and compassed
 by a leafy wing. *Miller.*
 There are great doubts whether any of its species be the
 true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*
HELLENISM. *n.f.* [*ἑλληνισμός*.] An idiom of the Greek.
Ainsworth.
HELLISH. *adj.* [from *hell*.]
 1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.
 No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that fer-
 ments in some *hellish* breads, but that it will foam out at its
 foul mouth in slander. *Soub's Sermons.*
 Victory and triumph to the son of God,
 Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
 But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*
 2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.
 O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other
 heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I
 find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney, b. i.*
HELLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; de-
 testably.
HELLISHNESS. *n.f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred
 qualities.
HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell*.] Towards hell.
 Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
 Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sigehelm*,
 victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas*
 and *Bostius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*
HELM. *n.f.* [Jelma, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]
 1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an
 headpiece.
 France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
 With plumed *helm* thy slay'r begins his threats. *Shakespeare.*
 Mneethus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryden.*
 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.
 More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and sup-
 porters. *Camden's Remains.*
 3. The upper part of the retort.
 The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by re-
 peated cobinations, and other fit operations, to make the dis-
 tilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the
helm. *Boyle.*
 4. [Jelma, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.
 They did not leave the *helm* in storms!
 And such they are make happy states. *Ben. Jelm's Catiline.*
 More in prosperity is reason tost
 Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denh.*
 Fair occasion flows the springing gale,
 And inc'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Pri.*
 5. The station of government.
 I may be wrong in some of the means; but that is no ma-
 terial objection against the design: let those who are at the
helm contrive it better. *Swift.*
 6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether
steersman or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.
 You slander
 The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
 When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 To *HELM.* *v.a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to con-
 duct. *Hammer.*
 The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*,
 must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
HELMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.]
 1. Furnished with a headpiece.
 The *helmed* cherubim
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*
HELMET. *n.f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a
 headpiece; armour for the head.

HEL

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
 From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
 That they may crush down with a heavy fall
 Th' usurping *helms* of our adversaries. *Shak. Rich. III.*
 Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
 From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found. *Dryden.*
HELMINTHICK. *adj.* [from *helminth*.] Relating to
 worms. *Dist.*
 To *HELP.* *v.a.* preter. *helped*, or *help*; part. *helped*, or *helpen*.
 [Jelpan, Gothick; Jelpen, Saxon.]
 1. To assist; to support; to aid.
 Let us work as valiant men behoves;
 For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
 God *helped* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*
 They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*
 A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help*
 his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillington.*
 This he conceives not hard to bring about,
 If all of you should join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*
 What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause
 these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ser-
 vice, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they
 stuck. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 The god of learning and of light,
 Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*
 2. To remove, or advance by help.
 Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not
 another to *help* him up. *Ecc. iv. 10.*
 Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have
 recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their
 time. *Locke.*
 Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently over the
 difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*
 3. To free from pain or disease.
Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*
 4. To cure; to heal.
 Love doth to her eyes repair,
 To *help* him of his blindness. *Shakespeare, Tw. Gent. of Verona.*
 5. To remedy; to change for the better.
 Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help*;
 And study *help* for that which thou lament'st. *Shakespeare.*
 If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we
 cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon
 them. *Sanderfon.*
 It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's
 imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Estrange.*
 Those closing skies might still continue bright;
 But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryden.*
 She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
 Her wiles, which the could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*
 It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon differ-
 ence in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can
help in himself. *Swift.*
 Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot
help it. *Swift.*
 6. To forbear; to avoid.
 He cannot *help* believing, that such things, he saw and
 heard. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and
 our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*
 7. To promote; to forward.
 If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the
 top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the expe-
 riment. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 8. To *HELP* to. To supply with; to furnish with.
 Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, those reign; and
 whom again they would, they displace. *1 Mac. viii. 13.*
 The man that is now with Irefias can *help* him to his
 oxen again. *L'Estrange.*
 In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
 And complainantly *help'd* to all I hate;
 Treated, careld, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*
 To *HELP.* *v.n.*
 1. To contribute assistance.
 Sir, how come it you
 Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*
 Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
 And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*
 A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable
 person. *Garth.*
 2. To bring a supply.
 Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that
 the actors should *help* out where the mules failed. *Rymer.*
HELP. *n.f.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]
 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.
 Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his
 enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Kneller.*
 He

HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke*.
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge*.
2. That which forwards or promotes.
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon*.
3. That which gives help.
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins*.
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*.
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke*.
4. Remedy.
There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech*.
HE'LP'ER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.
There was not any left, nor any *help* for Israel. *2 Kings*.
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii*.
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*.
2. One that administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More*.
3. A supernumerary servant.
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope*.
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.
Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.
HE'LP'FUL. *adj.* [help and full.]
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*
He orders all the fuccours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
HE'LP'LESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.
One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*;
but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers*.
2. Wanting support or assistance.
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope*.
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen*.
4. Unsupplied; void.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.
HE'LP'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.
HE'LP'LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.
HE'LT'ER-SKEL'T'ER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *peol'teen* yceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.
HE'LV'ER. *n. f.* [pelje, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.
The slipping of an axe from the *helvers*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History*.
TO HE'LV'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.
HE'LV'ER. *n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseum*.
2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare*.
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator*.

HEN

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin].
TO HEM. *v. a.*
1. To clothe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about
Was hem'd with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser*.
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*
What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*
Why, Neptune, halt thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*
I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hem'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope*.
TO HEM. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
HE'M'ERARY. *n. f.* [hēmeru, half, and xēron, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
HE'M'ICYLE. *n. f.* [hēmicula, Lat.] A half round.
HE'M'INA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.
HE'M'IPLEGY. *n. f.* [hēmisu, half, and pēsis, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.
HE'M'ISPHERE. *n. f.* [hēmisphēra, French.]
The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
God saw the light was good,
And light from darkness by the *hemisphere*
Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Mil. P. L.*
The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.
HE'M'ISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.] Half round;
HE'M'ISPHE'RIC. *adj.* containing half a globe.
The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyl.*
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherical* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils*.
HE'M'ISTICK. *n. f.* [hēmistichos, hemistichos, Fr.] Half a verse.
He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden's Duffresny*.
HE'M'LOCK. *n. f.* hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller*.
He was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke*.
HE'M'ORRHAGE. *n. f.* [hēmorrhagē, French.] A
HE'M'ORRHAGE. *n. f.* violent flux of blood.
Great *hemorrhage* succeeds the separation. *Roy*.
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HE'M'ORRHoids. *n. f.* [hēmorrhoids, French.]
The piles; the emroids. *Swiss*.
I got the *hemorrhoids*.
HE'M'ORRHoidal. *adj.* [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.]
Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Roy on the Creation*.
Emboit

HEN

Emboit upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*
HEMP. *n. f.* [hemp, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller*.
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HEMP'AGONY. *n. f.* A plant.
The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.
HEMP'EN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hemp*en rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Behold
Upon the *hemp*en tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Ye shall have a *hemp*en candle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. iii.*
I twit'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hemp*en string I drew. *Gay*.
HEN. *n. f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a house-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl.
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not.
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.
The wild duck hence
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waste
The *hen* hen flutters. *Thomson's Spring*.
HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler*.
HE'N-HARM. *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.* So called
HE'N-HARRIER. } probably from destroying chickens.
HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.
HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.
A stepdame too I have, a cur'd she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil*.
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot*.
HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*.
If a man prosecutes gipfies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator*.
They oft have fall'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell*.
HENS-EET. *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth*.
HE'NBANE. *n. f.* [hyocyamus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.
That to which old Socrates was cur'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*.
HE'NBIT. *n. f.* A plant.
In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.
HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; hennet, old English.]
1. From this place to another.
Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*
Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*
A fullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon*.
2. Away; to a distance.
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*.
3. At a distance; in other place.
Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare*.
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infew'd to this action. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
4. From this time; in the future.

HEP

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke*.
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot*.
5. For this reason; in consequence of this.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*
6. From this cause; from this ground.
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
7. From this source; from this original; from this store.
My Flora was my fun; for as
One fun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed *hence*.
Their light and grace, as stars do thence. *Suckling*.
8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.
An ancient author prophesy'd from *hence*,
Behold on Latian flores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*
TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney*.
HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [hēnonforth, Saxon.] From this time forward.
Thanes and kinfmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
If we treat gallant soldiers in this fort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden*.
HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.
Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. ii.*
Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Duffresny*.
HE'NCHMAN. *n. f.* [hynch, a servant, and man, Skinner; hēnzt, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.
Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare's Midw. Night's Dream*.
Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden*.
TO HEND. *v. a.* [hēnan, Saxon, from *henda*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants *hend* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.
The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hend* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure*.
HE'NDECAGON. *n. f.* [hēndekā and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HEPA'TICAL. *adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepaticque, French, from HEPA'TICK. } ἥπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HEPS. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*
In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon*.
HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτά and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.
HE'PTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French; ἑπτά and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.
HE'PTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, Fr. ἑπτά and ἀρχή.] A seven-fold government.
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden*.
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into

HER

into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
The next returning planetary hour

Of Mars, who shad'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden*.
HER. pron. [hepa, hej, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman:
About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakspeare, As you like it*.

Still new favourites she chose,
Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley*.

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;

But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley*.

2. The oblique case of *she*.
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley*.
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on *her* train;

With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again;
Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden*.

HERS. pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.
This pride of *hers*,

Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakspeare*.
Thine own unworthiness,

Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess.
Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden*.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to give a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden*.
HERALD. n. f. [herald, French; herald, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.
May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;

'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no herald am. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams*.
When time shall serve, let but the herald cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or herald of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor*.
Please thy pride, and search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden*.

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar*.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn.
To herald *her*. *Shakspeare*.
To herald *her*. *Shakspeare*.
To introduce as an herald. A word not used.

We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his fight,
Not pay thee. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

HERALDRY. n. f. [heraldrie, French, from herald.]
1. The art or office of a herald.
I am writing of heraldry. *Peacbam*.

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
'Twas no false heraldry, when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham*.

2. Blazonry.
Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble heraldry. *Cleaveland*.

HERB. n. f. [herbe, French; herba, Latin.]
HERB. are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke*.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs
That did renew old Aton. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice*.

With sweet-swalling herbs
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton*.
Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley*.

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them
herbs; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logic*.

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Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HERB. Christ-pher, or Bane-berries. n. f. A plant.

The flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a soft fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Miller*.

HERBA/CROUS. adj. [from herba, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbacous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown*.

2. Feeding on vegetables.
Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbacous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.

HERBAGE. n. f. [herbage, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;

Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden*.
At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.
HERBAL. n. f. [from herb.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Bacon*.
As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *More's Antid. against Abuse*.

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Bacon*.
HERBALIST. n. f. [from herb.] A man skilled in herbs.
Herbalists have thus distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 6.

HERBAR. n. f. [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.]
Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arch'd over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbs* daintily. *Fairy Queen*.

HERBARIST. n. f. [herbarius, from herba, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.
Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle*.

He was too much sway'd by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. *Ray on the Creation*.

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shew'd me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.

HERBLETT. n. f. [Diminutive of herb, or of herbula, Latin.] A small herb.

Even so
These *herbellets* shall, which we upon you strow. *Shakspeare*.

HERBESCENT. adj. [herbescens, Latin.] Growing into herbs.
HERBID. adj. [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBORIST. n. f. [from herb.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.
A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray*.

HERBOROUGH. n. f. [herberg, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *herbhour*.
The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*; said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason, no witness appearing against him. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries*.

HERBOUS. adj. [herbosus, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.
HERBULENT. adj. [from herbula.] Containing herbs. *Dill*.

HERBWOMAN. n. f. [herb and woman.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arch*.

HERBY. adj. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs.
No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any mors or *herby* substance. *Bacon*.

HERD. n. f. [heerde, Saxon.]
1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice*.

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison*.

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.
Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke*.

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [Pryn, Saxon.] a fence still retained in composition: as *gathered*.
To *HERD. v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.
Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden*.
It

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It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-failors in a storm. *Norris*.

2. To associate.
I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison's Cat.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh*.

To *HERD. v. a.* To throw or put into an *herd*.
The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herd* with the vulgar. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*.

HERDGROOM. n. f. [herd and groom.] A keeper of herds.
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other,
Which over the poult hitherward doth post. *Spenser*.

HERDSMAN. n. f. [herd and man.] One employed in tending herds.
A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney*.

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to thy entrance open,
I will devise a death cruel for thee. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*.

Search themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman*'s art belongs. *Milton*.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden*.

The *herdsman*, round
The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.
When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted by consent. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.

HERE. adv. [heer, Saxon; hier, Dutch.]
1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton*.
Here nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton*.

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers *here*!
To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley*.

2. In the present state.
Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.
Then *here's* for earnest:
'Tis finish'd, and the dust that yet remains
Is but the native honour of the wood. *Dryden's K. A. thew*.

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior*.

4. It is often opposed to *there*. Dispersedly; in one place and another.
Good-night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakspeare's Othello*.

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee travel, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakspeare*.

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel*.

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon's Essays*.

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Gower's of the Tongue*.

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets in any one part; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined.

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Spratt's Sermons*.

5. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

HEREABOUTS. adv. [here and about.] About this place.
I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy*.

HEREAFTER. adv. [here and after.]
1. In time to come; in futurity.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

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The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land hereafter call'd
Egypt. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden*.

2. In a future state.
HEREAFTER. n. f. A future state.
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.

I still shall wait
Some new hereafter, and a future state. *Prior*.

HEREAFTER. adv. [here and at.] At this.
One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean. *Hooker, b. ii.*

HEREBY. adv. [here and by.] By this.
In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker*.

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown*.
The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts*.

HEREDITABLE. adj. [heredes, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.
Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditary*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke*.

HEREDITAMENT. n. f. [hereditum, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HEREDITARY. adj. [hereditaire, French; hereditarius, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare*.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakspeare*.

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milt*.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their fight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid*.

When heroic virtue his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden's Virgil*.

HEREDITARILY. adv. [from hereditary.] By inheritance.
Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift*.

HEREIN. adv. [here and in.] In this.
How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker, b. v.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakspeare*.
Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South*.

HEREINTO. adv. [here and into.] Into this.
Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker*.

HEREOF. adv. [here and of.] From this; of this.
Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakspeare*.

HEREON. adv. [here and on.] Upon this.
If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi.

HEREOUT. adv. [here and out.]
1. Out of this place.
A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser*.

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HEREMITICAL. adj. [It should be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of *ignus*, a desert; *heremique*, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe to well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope*.

HERESY. n. f. [heresie, French; heresis, Latin; *hairesis*.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker, b. iii.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon mens wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in states. *Bacon, Essay 59*.

HER

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, cruelty, and dissoluty. *King Charles.*
HERESARCH. *n. f.* [*heresarchus*, French; *ἡρσάρχης* and *ἡρσάρχης*.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.
 The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an *heresarch*.
HERETICK. *n. f.* [*heretique*, Fr. *ἡρétique*.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.
 I rather will suspect the sun with cold
 Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
 In him that was of late an *heretick*.
 As firm as faith. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*
 No *hereticks* desire to spread
 Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*
 Bellarmine owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a father.
 When a Papist uses the word *heretick*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons willfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Wat's Logick.*
HERETICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy.
 How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
 Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*
HERETICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With heresy.
HERETO. *adv.* [from *heretick*.] To this; add to this.
HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.
 Lord Amphialus, said she, I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*
 So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South's Sermons.*
 We now can form no more
 Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*
HERETO. *adv.* [from *heretick*.] To this.
 They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that who so assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
 Agreeable *hereto* might not be amiss to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*
HERWITH. *adv.* [from *heretick*.] With this.
 You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismay'd,
 But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Pai. Queen.*
 Herewith the cattle of Fame was suddenly surpris'd by the Scots. *Hayward.*
HERIOT. *n. f.* [*heriot*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.
 This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessor of the ivy, but the olive dispeneth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Huvel's Vocal Forest.*
 Though thou consume but to renew,
 Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleveland.*
 I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
HERITABLE. *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited.
 By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*
HERITAGE. *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]
 1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.
 Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that carries but a day. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 2. [In divinity.] The people of God.
 O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*
HERMAPHRODITE. *n. f.* [*hermaprodite*, French, from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀφροδίτη*.] An animal uniting two sexes.
 Man and wife make but one right
 Canonical *hermaprodite*. *Cleveland.*
 Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaprodites*. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
HERMAPHRODITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermaprodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.
 There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HER

HERMETICAL. *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.
 An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass 'till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*
 The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*
HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymical art.
 He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*
HERMIT. *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremita*, *ἐρημίτης*.] 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.
 A wither'd *hermit*, five-score Winters worn,
 Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakespeare.*
 You were pleased to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison on Italy.*
 Come, inspiration, from thy *hermit* seat,
 By mortals seldom found. *Thomson's Summer.*
 2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.
 For those of old,
 And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
 We rest your *hermit*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
HERMITAGE. *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.
 By that painful way they pass
 Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
 On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
 And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 Go with speed
 To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
 Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shakespeare.*
 And may at last my weary age
 Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 Where I may fit and rightly spell
 Of every star that heav'n doth shew,
 And every herb that sips the dew.
 About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison on Italy.*
HERMITESS. *n. f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.
HERMITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.
HERMODACTYL. *n. f.* [*ἑρμώδαιτυλος* and *δάκτυλος*.] *Hermodactyl* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are now little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
HERN. *n. f.* [Contracted from *HERON*, which see.]
 Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
HERNHILL. *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.
HERNIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.
 A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wise's Surgery.*
HERO. *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *ἥρως*.] 1. A man eminent for bravery.
 In which were held, by sad decease,
 Heroes and heroesses. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
 I king of heroes and of kings,
 In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cavalier.*
 Heroes in animated marble frown.
 In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey, Nisi.*
 These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
 Is mix'd with *heros*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*
 Heroes, kings, *Waller.*
 Joy thy wish'd approach to see.
 2. A man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROESS. *n. f.* [from *heros*; *heroi*, Latin.] A heroine; a female hero.
 In which were held, by sad decease,
 Heroes and heroesses. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
HEROICAL.

HER

HEROICAL. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Besitting an hero; heroic.
 Mufidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprises. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*
HEROICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.
 Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Free from all meanings, whether good or bad;
 And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*
HEROICK. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heraïque*, French.]
 1. Productive of heroes.
 Bolingbroke
 From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
 Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.
 Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
 To person, or to poem. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
 But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*
 3. Reciting the acts of heroes.
 Methinks *heroick* poetry, 'till now,
 Like some fantastick fairy land did shew. *Cowley.*
 Have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and success of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface.*
 An *heroick* poem is the greatest which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*
HEROICLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.
 Samson hath quit himself
 Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd
 A life *heroick*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
HEROINE. *n. f.* [from *heros*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heropess*.
 But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
 New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
 The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
 Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*
 Then shall the British stage
 More noble characters expose to view,
 And draw her finish'd *heroin* from you. *Addison.*
HEROISM. *n. f.* [*heroinisme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.
 If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Braune's Notes to the Odyssey.*
HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, French.]
 1. A bird that feeds upon fish.
 So lords, with sport of flag and *heron* full,
 Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.
 The *heron*, when the soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*
 2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.
 The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
 Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
 Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
 And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*
HERONRY. *n. f.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hern*.]
HERONSHAW. *n. f.* [from *heron*.] A place where herons breed.
 They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
HERPES. *n. f.* [*ἑρπῆς*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of. *Quincy.*
 A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wise's Surgery.*
HERRING. *n. f.* [*haring*, French; *haring*, Saxon.] A small sea-fish.
 The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, herring, mackerel, and cod. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Buy my *herring* fresh. *Waller.*
HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*.
 How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
 If so, my eyes are often wash'd than *hers*. *Shakespeare.*
 Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
 For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*
 I see her rowling eyes;
 And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
 With words not *hers*, and more than human found,
 She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Rowson.*
HERSE. *n. f.* [*heras*, low Latin; supposed to come from *herjan*, to praise.]
 1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

HET

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
 When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
 Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscom.*
 Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;
 Their friends attend the *herse*, the next relations mourn. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. iv.*
 On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
 And frequent *herse*s shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*
TO HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse.
 I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *herse'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
 The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse,
 And *herse'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliad.*
 The house is *herse'd* about with a black wood,
 Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree:
 Each flower's a pregnant poison, try'd and good;
 Each herb a plague. *Crafter.*
HERSELF. *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
 The jealous o'er worn widow and *herself*,
 Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
 Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
 At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*
HERSELF. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funereal; suitable to funerals.
 Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herself-like* airs as carols. *Bacon.*
TO HERSE. *v. a.* [from *herse*, Saxon; to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.
 Thenot, now nis the time of merry make,
 Nor Pan to *herse*, nor with love to play;
 Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
 Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser's Past.*
 Thenceforth it firmly was established,
 And for Apollo's honour highly *herse'd*. *Fairy Queen.*
 But were thy years green as now be mine,
 Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
 And *herse* with hymns thy last's glove. *Spenser.*
HERSITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.
 The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*
 Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
TO HERSTATE. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.
 A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Braune's Notes on the Iliad.*
 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
 Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
 Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
 A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*
HERSITATION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]
 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
 I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 2. Intermision of speech; want of volubility.
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Waller.*
HEST. *n. f.* [*hest*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.
 If thou be the most kind preserver
 Of living wights, the sovereign lord of all,
 How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,
 Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
 As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*
 Thou wast a spirit too delicate
 To act her earthy and abhor'd commands,
 Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; *ἑτεροκλίτης* and *κλίτης*.]
 1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke's Let. Gram.*
 The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Waller.*
 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Deviating from the common rule.
 Of fins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
HETERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; *ἑτεροδοξία* and *δοξα*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality

HIG

tion, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γραφία*.] Holy writing.
HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*ἱερόφάνης*.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.
HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *baggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.
In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *biggle* and dodge in the amends.

2. To *biggle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an opulent spouse.

Why all this *biggling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass, as *bigglers* carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *biggle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [*heah*, Saxon; *hoog*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Their andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.

10. Noble; illustrious.

Truit me, I am exceeding weary.
—Is it come to that? I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked to *high* blood.—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud.

He woos both *high* and low, both rich and poor.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within,
Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fore
Their inward state of mind.

HIG

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear.

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were.

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain, that forces were already upon their march towards the West.

14. Strong tasted; gufful.

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare, aim'd not beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North, or low to the South.

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superiour region.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd.

On *High*. Aloft; above; into superiour regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on *high*,
With adamant columns threatens the sky.

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLEST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends;
But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n

So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-bless'd*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem.

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many Summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Wearied, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart.

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud.

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

If a fever happens in a rancid oily state of blood, it produces a scorbutick fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.

HIGH-DO. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and metal, would still be bragging of his family.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.

HIGH-FLYER. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flyer*; and it is not improbable the may also be a papist at heart.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.

HIGH-HEALED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

HIG

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.

2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brags, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome.

HIGH-HEEL'D. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose.

HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.

HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance.

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* trumpet.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politics.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with.

HIGH-RED. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white fugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture.

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats.

HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upwards.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery;
But if these countrymen bear fire enough,
What need we any spur but our own cause?

HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.

HIGH-TASTED. Gufful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys.

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vice'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air.

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

The world's ring moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.

HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*.

HIGHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

That thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.

Now is the fun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey; and from nine 'till twelve,
Is three long hours.

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface.

2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princely, ere her *highness* came?

Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*.

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite

HIL

tense with a passive signification: *paran*, to call, Saxon; *hiffen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive, and signifies called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubbard.

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide.

They have a good way in Essex of draining of lands that lie below the *highwater*, and that are something above the low-water mark.

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.] Great road; publick path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray.

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appian, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator.

Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose.

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves.

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman* before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery.

HIGHLY. *n. f.* An herb.

HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober inalecense from wine.

HILD, in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady; and in the same sense is *Wiga* also found.

HILDING. *n. f.* [*hild*, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate.

1. A forry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on.

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots.

HILL. *n. f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love.

Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side.

3. Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to rise opy'd;

But mighty bulkwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view.

A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral, which, by a plattick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow.

HILLLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge you, doth a *hilllock* show by the lofty Olympus!

Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row elms, on *hilllocks* green.

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hilllocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.

HILLY. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druiua remain yet her very Aborigenes, fatally thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.

Howel's Vocal For. est.
Climbing

HIN

- Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden*
Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho'
aman would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison*
HILT. *n. f.* [pile, Saxon, from *heilan*, to hold.] The handle
of any thing, particularly of a sword.
Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakespeare Henry V.*
Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*
Be his this sword, whose blade of brads displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey*
HIM. [him, Saxon.]
1. The oblique case of *he*.
Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen. xli.*
2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.
HIMSELF. *pron.* [him and self.]
1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.
It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend
is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*.
Bacon
With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham*
2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.
She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shakespeare*
3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.
I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposi-
tion made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set
awork by a reprovable badness in *himself*. *Shakespeare K. Lear*
4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.
Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispo-
sitions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much
himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his
joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South*
HIN. *n. f.* [הין] A measure of liquids among Jews, con-
taining about ten pints.
With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the
fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Ex. xxix. 40.*
HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost*. [hynban, Saxon.]
Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind* legs. See
HINDER and HINDMOST.
Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour ga-
thers itself into a ball. *Ray on the Creation*
The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*
HIND. *n. f.* [hinn, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]
1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.
How he flew, with glancing dart amidst,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Canst thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job xxxix. 1.*
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. [hinn, Saxon.] A servant.
A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by
their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to
Datchet-lane. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*
3. [hinneman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.
The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like thofe, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden*
He cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in fiew. *Dryden's Fables*
HINDERIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth*
TO HINDER. *v. a.* [hynban, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop;
to let; to impede.
Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way.
Gen. xxiv. 56.
The whole world shined with clear light, and none were
hindered in their labour. *Wisd. xvii. 20.*
You minims of *hindring* knot-grafs made
You bead, you acorn. *Shakespeare's Mid. Night's Dream*
If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is
not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away
from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*
This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of
some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and exe-
cuted happily, may be written. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*
What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families,
from having the same right? *Locke*
HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position con-
trary to that of the face.

HIN

- These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder*
feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd em-
bracement. *Sidney, b. i.*
As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison's Guardian*
HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop;
obstruction.
False opinions, touching the will of God to have things
done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices
against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opi-
nions more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely
sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker's Preface*
They must be in every Christian church the same, except
mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker*
What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what
is well done? *Dryden's Duffenoy*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hindrance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden*
He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these
hinderances out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury*
HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders
or obstructs.
Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May*
HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worth-
less, degenerate animal.
HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than
hindmost.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.
He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Lesh
and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Gen.*
Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
HINDMOST. *adj.* [hind and most.] The last; the lag; that
which comes in the rear.
'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare's H.VI.*
He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of these,
even all that were feeble behind. *Deutr. xxv. 18.*
Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A loving gamester. *Dryden's Aurengze. Prologue*
The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run. *Pope*
HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.
At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden hinges turning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham*
Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and
South.
If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives. *Crech's Manilius*
And these being *hinges* of the world, create
New powers in stars. *Crech's Manilius*
3. A governing rule or principle.
The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law,
whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and
twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Templ.*
4. To be off the *hinges*. To be in a state of irregularity and
disorder.
The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and
'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually dis-
quieted. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
TO HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge.
Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*
TO HINT. *v. a.* [enter, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind
by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imper-
fectly.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope*
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Templ.*
TO HINT. *at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon.
Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that ap-
culture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole
poem. *Addison on the Georgicks*
HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant in-
suation. *Let*

HIR

- Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations,
the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his
heart. *South's Sermons*
2. Suggestion; intimation.
On this *hint* I spake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. *Shakespeare's Othello*
Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe
some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and
put different interpretations on them. *Addison's Spectator*
HIP. *n. f.* [pype, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh.
How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound
sciatica. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*
Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using conti-
nual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica,
or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*
So shepherds use
To fet the same mark on the *hip*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Both of their found and rotten sheep:
Against a stump his tuft the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden*
2. To have on the *hip*. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage
over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or
bauch of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.
If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*. *Shakespeare's Othello*
HIP. *n. f.* [from *heope*, Saxon.] The fruit of the birar or the
dogrose.
Eating *hips* and drinking watry foam. *Hubbard's Tale*
Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shakespeare*
Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold
Winters. *Bacon's Natural History*
TO HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]
1. To sprain or shoot the *hip*.
His horse was *hipp'd*, with an old motly saddle, and the stir-
rups of no kindred. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*
2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of
hop.
Your different tastes divide our poets cares;
One foot the sock, 't'other the buskin wears;
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volcitus *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve*
HIR. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same
as the Latin *ehi, heus!* *Ainsworth*
HIR. *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainsworth*
HIPPOCENTAUR. *n. f.* [ἵππος, centaurus; *hippocentaur*, French.]
A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.
How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaur*s and chi-
meras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature,
and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden*
HIPPOCRASS. *n. f.* [ἵππος, crass; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.]
A medicated wine.
Sack and the well-spiced *hippocrass*, the wine,
Wallail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King*
HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE. *n. f.* A woollen bag made by joining
the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to
strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy*
HIPPOGRIF. *n. f.* [ἵππος, griff; *hippogriff*, French.]
A winged horse.
He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milt. Par. Lost*
HIPPOPOUTAMUS. *n. f.* [ἵππος, potamus; *hippopotamus*.] The river
horse. An animal found in the Nile.
HIPSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the
hip.
Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if
you were *hipshot*? says the goote to the golling. *L'Estrange*
HIPSWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*
TO HIRE. *v. a.* [hyn, Saxon.]
1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.
His fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal*
2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages.
They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and
he maketh it a god. *Is. xli. 6.*
I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
3. To bribe.
Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden Æn.*
4. To engage himself for pay.
They that were full, *hir'd* out themselves for bread; and
they that were hungry, *hir'd*. *1 Sa. ii. 5.*
HIRE. *n. f.* [pyne, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.
2. Wages paid for service.
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen*

HIS

- I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare*
Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden*
All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden*
HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who serves for wages.
The *hireling* longs to see the shades ascend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys*
In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred car-
penters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for
carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus*
'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryden Juvenal*
2. A mercenary; a prostitute.
Now the shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* thee, no prostitute to praise. *Pope*
HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing
what is done for money.
Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden Pers. Sat.*
HIRE. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who em-
ploys others paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let:
HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [hirsutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged.
There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is
a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the
putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in
round. *Bacon's Natural History*
HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [hys, Saxon.]
1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before
mentioned.
England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakespeare Henry V.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion. *Shakespeare Macbeth*
Heav'n and yourself
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakespeare Ro. and Jul.*
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he
bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare*
He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an
oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody
can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke*
Whene'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addison Ovid*
2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say
it.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdest,
But in *his* motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare*
This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his excep-
tions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if it be va-
poured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon*
3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the*
man his ground, for *the man's ground*.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Denne*
By thy fond consort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope's Odyssey*
4. It is sometimes used in opposition to *this man's*.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire *his* jewels, and this other's house. *Shakespeare Macbeth*
5. Anciently before *self*.
Every of us, each for *his* self, laboured how to recover
him. *Sidney*
TO HISS. *v. n.* [hissen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a
serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this
word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which
it signifies.
In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames,
and cool'd glowing hot, in that surge, like a horseshoe; think
of that; *hissing* hot. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*
The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*
See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feast*
Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden*
To

HIS

To Hiss. *v. a.* [pīcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will hiss him out of his disgrace. *Exclus. xxii. 1.*

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;

Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of

a plaudite, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot them-

selves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with

vast applause, and others hissed off, and quitting it with dis-

grace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be

hissed out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I

Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue

Will hiss me to my grave. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

What's the new-fest grief?

—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,

Each minute teems a new one. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Hiss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,

A dismal universal hiss, the sound

Of publick scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Pierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears

Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Hiss. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably

it may be a corruption of *hush*, *hush it, hush it, hush it*.] An excla-

mation commanding silence.

Hiss! Romeo, hiss! O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this tassel'd gentle back again. *Shaksf. Rom. and Jul.*

Mute silence hiss along!

'Lest Philomel will deign a song,

In her sweetest faddest plight, *Milton.*

Smoothing the rugged brow of night.

Hiss, hiss, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for

here's a whole pack of dilmals coming. *Swift.*

HISTORIAN. *n. f.* [historicus, Latin; historien, French.] A

writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence

Equal, have I to render thee, divine

Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure

in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good

historians. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Not added years on years my task could close,

The long historian of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HISTORICAL. *adj.* [historique, Fr. historicus, Latin.]

HISTORICK. *adj.* [from historicus, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you

know the occasion of these several adventures; for the meth-

od of a poet historical is not such as of an historiogra-

pher. *Spenser.*

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;

There warriors frowning in historick bras. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

In an historick relation we use terms that are most proper

and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With equal justice and historick care,

Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from historick.] In the manner of

history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all historically de-

clare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either

spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b. v.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver histo-

rically, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it

further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to

the laws of God? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall

consider him historically as an author, with regard to those

works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

TO HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from history.] To relate; to record

in history.

O, muse, hisstory

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed

me. *Sidney, b. i.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein

matters have been more truly historified, and therefore may

be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and graphia; historiographes,

Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you

know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the

method of a poet historical is not such as of an historiogra-

pher. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

HIT

who have been famous among us, should they form their no-

tions of them from the writings of those our historiographers?

Addison's Freeholder, No. 35.

I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after

the manner of the historiographers of some eastern monarchs.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and graphia; historiographes,

Fr.] The art or

employment of an historian.

HISTORY. *n. f.* [historia; historia, Latin; histoire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Caesar scorns the poet's lays;

It is to history he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The history part lay within a little room. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

What histories of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is

necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

HISTORY PICTURE. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable

event.

The former makes his works resemble a large history picture,

where even the less important figures have some convenient

place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

HISTORIONICAL. *adj.* [from historion, Latin; historion, Fr.]

HISTORIONICK. *adj.* [from historion, Latin; historion, Fr.]

1. Pertaining to the stage; suitable to a player;

becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTORIONICALLY. *adv.* [from historionical.] Theatrically; in

the manner of a buffoon.

TO HIT. *v. a.* [from idu, Latin, *Minshew*, from hitte, Danish,

to throw at random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a

foolish child, that when any thing hits him will strike himself

again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would per-

suade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. i.*

His conscience shall hit him in the teeth, and tell him his

sin and folly. *South's Sermon.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?

Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?

If he be blind, how hitteth he so right? *Sidney, b. ii.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to hit the

mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermon.*

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,

Your father's image is so hit in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Search every comment that your care can find,

Some here, some there, may hit the poet's mind. *Roscomm.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to hit the notes

right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain

ideas, and use them for patterns. *Lake.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my au-

thor is in hitting features. *Atterbury.*

4. To strike a ruling passion.

Hail, divinest melancholy!

Whose faintly visage is too bright

To hit the sense of human fight. *Milton.*

There you hit him: St. Dominick loves charity exceeding-

ly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To hit off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know

no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he

governs. *Temple.*

6. To hit out. To perform by good luck.

Having the found of these ancient poets still ringing in his

ears, he mought needs in fingering hit out some of their tunes.

Spenser's Poeticals.

TO HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit

one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in a

uniform extension? *Lake.*

The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water

with these metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meet-

ing with and hitting upon those bodies, become conjoined with

them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Of expectation fails, and most oft there

Where most it promises; and oft it hits

Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakspeare.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting

passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a

man can hit upon it. *Bacon's Essay 53.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diver-

sified, and you are to note whether it hits for the most part.

Bacon's Natural History.

But

HIT

But thou bring't valour too and wit, *Hudibras, p. i.*

Two things that seldom fail to hit.

This may hit, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have

free admittance into every house. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

All human race would fain be wits,

And millions miss for one that hits. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

You've hit upon the very strings, which touch'd,

Echoes the found, and jars within my soul;

There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should

not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he

was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so

dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to hit upon

it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-

tle; and this dame had hit upon't, when the matter was so

ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*

None of them hit upon the art. *Addison's Guardian.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of

fortune; and a man that never hits on the right side, cannot be

called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and

him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,

And at each hit with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

2. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one hit? *Shak.*

To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to per-

form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of

art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glaville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we

shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not

properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky

hit. *South's Sermons.*

But with more lucky hit than those

That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky hit it had in the

conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr.*

These hits of words a true poet often finds, without seek-

ing. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose,

And things and hits fortuitous arose,

Then any thing might come from any thing;

For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

If at first he minds his hits,

And drinks champagne among the wits,

Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

TO HIT. *v. n.* [pīgan, Saxon, or hacher, French. *Skinner*.]

1. To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but

in the following passage.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time

Slides in a verse, or hitches in a rhyme;

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,

And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace.*

TO HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax

or hemp.

HITCHEL. *n. f.* [hachel, German.] The instrument with which

flax is beaten or combed.

HOA

- Island of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave. *Thomson*.
2. Grey with age.
It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Rai. Queen*.
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope*.
3. White with frost.
HOAR-FROST. *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew
in frosty mornings on the grass.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the
wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar*-
frost on the ground. *Ex. xvi. 14*.
In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the wa-
ter in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*.
Arbutnot on Air.
- HOARD*. *n. f.* [*hoar*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a
hidden stock; a treasure.
I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak*.
They might have even starved, had it not been for this pro-
vidential reserve, that was stowed in the strata un-
derneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodw. Nat. History*.
TO HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.
He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Fa. Queen*.
Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shak. Hen. VI*.
TO HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to
store secretly.
The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shak*.
I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because
they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers
do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves,
and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryd. Fab. Preface*.
You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden's Fables*.
The bafe wretch, who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden's Juven*.
You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man,
who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he
squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate
that he *hoards* it. *Arbutnot's Art of political Lying*.
A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it
is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent
provision laid up for many years. *Rogers, Sermon 2*.
HOARDER. *n. f.* [*hoard*.] One that stores up in secret.
Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an
advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke*.
HOARHOUND. *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.
It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, consisting of one
leaf, whose upper lip or crest is upright, with two horns; but
the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the pointal
is fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four
embryoes, which become so many oblong seeds, inclosed in
the flower-cup. *Miller*.
Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick
with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in
moist asthma, and in all diseases of the breast and lungs, of
which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now
little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- HOARINESS*. *n. f.* [*hoary*.] The state of being whitish;
the colour of old mens hair.
He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden*.
HOARSE. *adj.* [*har*, Saxon; *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the
voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found.
Come, sit, sit, and a song.
—Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or
faying we are *hoarse*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dry*.
The flock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully *hoarse*. *Thomson's Summer*.
HOARSELY. *adv.* [*hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice.
The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden*.
HOARSENESS. *n. f.* [*hoarse*.] Roughness of voice.
The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or
viscous phlegm.
She sings them back in my despite!
I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden's King Arthur*.
The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the
gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HOARY. *adj.* [*har*, parung, Saxon. See *HOAR*.]
1. White; whitish.
Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison*.

HOB

2. White or grey with age.
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripet years, and hairs all *hoary* grey.
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the
hoary old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and
sent him again into the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?
Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior*.
3. White with frost.
Through this distemperature we see
The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare*.
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.
There was brought out of the city into the camp very
coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
HOBSNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hob nob* by a
coarse pronunciation. See *HAB NAB*.
His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that facti-
faction can be none, but pangs of death and repulchre: *hob-*
nob is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakel. Twelfth Night*.
TO HOBBLE. *v. n.* [*to hob*, to *hobble*, to *hobble*.]
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the
other; to hitch.
The friar was *hobbling* the same way too, accidentally again.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the
broken arches, but fell through. *Addison's Spectator*.
Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without
being discovered by his *hobbling*. *Swift*.
2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to veries,
whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.
Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or
untuneable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden*.
While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior*.
HOBBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Uneven awkward gait.
One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him
a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels*.
HOBBLER. *n. f.* [*from hobble*.]
For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Irishmen were so called,
because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece per
diem. *Davies on Ireland*.
HOBBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from hobble*.] Clumsily; awkwardly;
with a halting gait.
HOBBY. *n. f.* [*hobereau*, French.]
1. A species of hawk.
They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as
an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon*.
The common people will chop like trout at an artificial
fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*.
LEStrange's Fables.
Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden*.
2. [*Flopper*, Gothic, a horse; *hobin*, French, a pacing horse.]
An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a garraan.
3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.
Those grave contenders about opinative trifles look like
aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse. *Glavin. Scip. c. 27*.
As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap *pro libito*, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior*.
No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of *sid* compare. *Swift*.
4. A stupid fellow.
I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you,
which these *hobby* horses must not hear. *Shakespeare*.
HOBGBLIN. *n. f.* [*according to Skinner, for hobgoblins, from*
Robin Goodfellow, Hob being the nickname of Robin: but
more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hobgoblin* an-
tipus, because they do not move their feet: whence, says *Wal-*
lis, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always
hopping on one leg.
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakespeare*.
HOBBY. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.
HOBBY. *n. f.* [*from hobby and nail*.] A nail used in shoing
a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-
bon'd clown in chimes of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sweat, I
beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hob-*
nails. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii*.
We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hun-
dred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.
HOBBNAILED. *adj.* [*from hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.
Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these crysle
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryden's Juvenal*.
HOCK. *n. f.* [*The same with hough*; *hoh*, Saxon.] The joint
between the knee and the fetlock.
TO HOCK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To disable in the hock.
HOCK. *n. f.* [*from Hockheim on the Maine*.] Old
HOCKAMORE. } strong Rhenish.
Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vite*;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum.
Wine becomes sharp, as in *hock*, like the vitriolick acidity.
Floyer on the Humours.
If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to
bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hoghead of that and one of
tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HOCKHERB. *n. f.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with
mallows.
TO HOCKLE. *v. a.* [*from hock*.] To hamstring; to cut the
sinews about the ham or hough.
HOCUS POCUS. [*The original of this word is referred*
by Villot to a form of the Romish church. Junius
derives it from hocus, Welch, a cheat, and pocus, a
bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted
from some words that had once a meaning, and which per-
haps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.
This gift of *hocus pocus*, and of disgusting matters, is
surprising. *LEStrange*.
HOD. *n. f.* [*corrupted perhaps in contempt from hoad, a hod*
being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a
labourer carries mortar to the masons.
A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuff. Husband*.
HO'DMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries
mortar.
HODMANDY. *n. f.* A filh.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the
crawfish, and the *hodmandy* or *hodman*. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*hodge*, *podie*, *bolsepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*,
French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.
They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or
hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser*.
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their
trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingre-
dients. *Sandys's Travels*.
HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.
HOE. *n. f.* [*hoer*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An instrument to
cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with
the handle.
If they come up too thick, they should be thinned with a
hoe. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
TO HOE. *v. a.* [*hoer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or
dig with a hoe.
If it be a dry Spring, they must be continually kept with
weeding and *hoing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HOG. *n. f.* [*huch*, Welch.]
1. The general name of swine.
This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-
eaters. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope*.
2. A castrated boar.
To bring *hogs* to a fair market. To fail of one's design.
You have brought your *hogs* to a fair market. *Spectator*.
HO'GORE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *ore*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.
Out of a small *hogstye* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been
raised. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HO'GGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth*.
HOGH. *n. f.* [*otherwise written ho, how, or hough, from hogh*,
Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.
That well can witness yet unto this day,
The western *hogs*, besprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen, b. ii*.
HOGHERD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *herd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.
The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our
poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.
Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.
HO'GISH. *adj.* [*from hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog;
brutish; greedy; selfish.
Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggy* shrewdness of her brain,
and Mopla, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney*.
HO'GISHLY. *adv.* [*from hoggy*.] Greedily; selfishly.
HO'GISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from hoggy*.] Brutality; greediness;
selfishness.
HO'GBREANS. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.
HO'GBREAD. }
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. }
HO'GFENNEL. *n. f.* [*hog* and *fenmel*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.
HO'GHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.]
1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons.
Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred
urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should
yield fifty-five *hogheads*, and a little more. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

HOG

2. Any large barrel.
Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting
into it before that which you would have preserved; and in
the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon*.
They slung up one of their largest *hogheads*: I drank it off;
for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels*.
HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are
shut to be fed.
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, with-
out a shoe or rocking to their feet, or a house so convenient
as an English *hogsty*. *Swift*.
HOGWA'SH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to
swine.
Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you
hogwash. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
HO'IDEN. *n. f.* [*hoeden*, Welch; *faemina leviaris fama*, Latin.]
An ill-taught awkward country girl.
TO HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To romp indecently.
Some of them would get a scratch; but we always disco-
vered, upon examining, that they had been *ho'idening* with the
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'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own
petar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakespeare*.
HOISE sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman's Odyssey*.
Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of
Naupactus. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoised* up the mainfail to
the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40*.
That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure
to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and
storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth,
and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh*.
What made Absalom kick at all the kindnes of his fa-
ther, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the
sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne. *South's Sermon*.
We thought for Greece
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Æn*.
They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Pers*.
What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden's All for Love*.
Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry
To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Æn*.
Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,
And tols him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern*.
If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straight-
ways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bot-
tom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from
beneath. *Woodward's Natural History*.
HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with
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TO HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*holdan*,
Gothick; *halsan*, Saxon; *halden*, Dutch.]
1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.
France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*. *Shak*.
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast.
Too late it was for satyrs to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen*.
The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvi. 12*.
Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 Thess. v*.
3. To maintain as an opinion.
Men with assurance *hold* and profess, without ever
having examined. *Locke*.
4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard.
I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.
I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakespeare*.
One amongst the fair't of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shakespeare*.
This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax*.
Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and
hold such in esteem. *St. Paul*.
He would make us amends, and spend some time with us,
if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon*.
As he is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the
same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the
Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

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2. Any large barrel.
Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting
into it before that which you would have preserved; and in
the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon*.
They slung up one of their largest *hogheads*: I drank it off;
for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels*.
HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are
shut to be fed.
The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, with-
out a shoe or rocking to their feet, or a house so convenient
as an English *hogsty*. *Swift*.
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- Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear!
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. To have any station.
The star bids the shepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
And now the strand, and now the plain they hold;
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*
Observe the youth who first appears in fight,
And holds the nearest station to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*
How pleasant and joyful a thing is it to have a light held us
forth from heaven to guide our steps. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
6. To possess; to enjoy.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The cattle, holden by a garrison of Germans, he commanded
to be besieged. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he
holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayw.*
7. To possess in subordination.
The duke was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his
vassal, and of him to hold his feignory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
8. To suspend; to refrain.
Death! what do'st? O hold thy blow!
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crashaw.*
9. To stop; to refrain.
We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak. K. John.*
Fell, banning hag! inchantress, hold thy tongue. *Shakespeare.*
Men in the midst of their own blood, and so fur-
iously assailed, held their hands, contrary to the laws of na-
ture and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination held,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*
Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denham.*
Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-servants.
Swift's Directions to the Postman.
10. To fix to any condition.
His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have held him to. *Shak. Coriol.*
11. To preserve; to keep.
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
12. To confine to a certain state.
The most High then shewed signs for then, and held still the
flood, 'till they were pass'd over. *2 Esdr. xiii. 14.*
13. To detain.
Him God hath rais'd up, having loosed the pains of death,
because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. *Acts.*
14. To retain; to continue.
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
15. To solemnize; to celebrate.
The queen this day here holds her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Sa.*
16. To offer; to propose.
Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity
of thought and language, as well as life and manners, holding
forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief
of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it
holds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his sense.
Woodward's Natural History.
17. To conserve; not to violate.
Her husband heard it, and held his peace. *Numb. xxx. 7.*
She said, and held her peace: Aeneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*
18. To manage; to handle intellectually.
Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit,
in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in dis-
cerning what is true. *Bacon, Essay 33.*
19. To maintain.
Whereupon they also made engines against their engines,
and held them battle a long season. *1 Mac. vi. 52.*
20. To form; to plan.
The Pharisees went out, and held a counsel against him.
Mat. xii. 14.
21. To carry on; to continue.
He came to the land's end, where he holding his course, in a
narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers days,
did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*
22. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit.
Observe the connection of these ideas in the propo-
sitions, which those books hold forth and pretend to teach
as truths. *Locke.*
23. To hold in. To refrain; to govern by the bridle.
I have lately fold my nag, and honestly told his greatest

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- fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty that I
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*
24. To hold in. To refrain in general.
These mens hastiness the warier sort of you doth not com-
mend; ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so
dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker's Preface.*
25. To hold off. To keep at a distance.
Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to hold him off a while,
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The object of fight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye
directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the
ear doth hold off the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men
are with themselves for affliction: absence does but hold off
a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*
26. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward.
They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to Africa, who
brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to these laws,
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and hold it on.
Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.
27. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.
The king held out to Esther the golden sceptre that was in
his hand. *Esth. v. 2.*
28. To hold out. To offer; to propose.
Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. *Ben. Jonson.*
29. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.
He cannot long hold out these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
30. To hold up. To raise aloft.
I should remember him: does he not hold up his head, as it
were, and strut in his gait? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and prepared to
take vengeance. *Locke.*
31. To hold up. To sustain; to support.
There is no man at once either excellently good or extreme-
ly evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or
lets himself slide to viciousness. *Sidney.*
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth
originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, hold-
eth up, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*
The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
And so success of mischief shall be born,
And heir from heir shall hold his quarrel up. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
Those princes have held up their sovereignty best, which
have been sparing in those grants. *Davies on Ireland.*
We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble
take and hold up another, having purposely caused their flat
surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*
Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addison's Cato.*
32. To hold v. n.
1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.
To say that simply an argument, taken from man's au-
thority, doth hold no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively,
is hard. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 7.*
This holdeth not in the sea-coasts, because the vapour of the
sea, without showers, doth refresh. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of
body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this holdeth in trees;
but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*
When the religion formerly received is rent by discords,
and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed,
and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant,
and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect;
if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange
spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points held
when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon, Essay 59.*
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than
the discovering of these colours, shewing in what cases they
hold, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*
Where outward force constrains, the sentence hold;
But who constrains me?
So doth he deal with the testimonies of the fathers, let them
be never so express against all sorts of prayers and invocations;
they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillington.*
The reasons given by them against the worship of images,
will equally hold against the worship of images amongst
Christians. *Stillington's Def. of Div. on Rem. Idol.*
None of his solutions will hold by mere mechanics. *Mor.*
This unfeign'd agitation of the minute parts will hold in light
and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*
It holds in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially
in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is cer-
tainly to go backward. *South's Sermons.*
The drift of this figure holds good in all the parts of the
creation. *L'Estrange.*
2. The

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- The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*
As if th' experiment were made to hold
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the
colouring as the design; but it will hold for both. *Dryden.*
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we
shall see whether it will hold or no. *Locke.*
The rule holds in land as well as all other commodities. *Loc.*
This seems to hold in most cases. *Addison's Spectator.*
The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same pro-
perties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other
secretion as five to three, does not hold in this country, ex-
cept in the hottest time of Summer. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope on Criticism.*
2. To continue unbroken or unobscured.
Our force by land hath nobly held. *Shakespeare.*
3. To last; to endure.
We fee, by the peeling of onions, what a holding substance
the skin is. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might hold. *Denham.*
4. To continue.
He did not hold in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*
5. To refrain.
His dauntless heart would fain have held
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*
6. To stand up for; to adhere.
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and
they that do hold of his side do find it. *Wisd. ii. 24.*
They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things
had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*
When Granada for your uncle held,
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*
Numbers hold
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
7. To be dependent on.
The other two were great princes, though holding of him;
men of giant-like both hugeness and force. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The mother, if the house holds of our lady, had rather,
yea and will, have her son cunning and bold, in making him
to live trimly. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,
but even petty barons holding under them. *Temple.*
My crown is absolute, and holds of none. *Dryden.*
8. To derive right.
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*
9. To hold forth. To harangue; to speak in publick; to set
forth publicly.
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-
place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
10. To hold in. To refrain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with holding
in. *Jer. vi. 11.*
11. To hold in. To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands to-
gether. *Swift.*
12. To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with
others.
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be
wheed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,
but with a perverse coyness we hold off. *Decay of Piety.*
13. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted.
The trade held on for many years after the bishops became
Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered
with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such
facileious alienations. *Swift.*
14. To hold on. To proceed.
He held on, however, 'till he was upon the very point of
breaking. *L'Estrange.*
15. To hold out. To last; to endure.
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the
valleys, they dissipate, and cannot hold out. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there
mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds
of science, and therefore cannot hold out. *Bacon's Essays.*
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving,
and will hold out, when all fraudulent arts and devices will
fail. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may
hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbutnot.*
16. To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued.
The great matter, leaving a sufficient number of soldiers
for the keeping of that fort, went with the rest of his company

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- to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achimetes,
had much ado to hold out. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves,
should hold out so long against importunity. *Boyle.*
Nor could the hardest ir'n hold out
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart holds out. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
The citadel of Milan has held out formerly, after the con-
quest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison in Italy.*
As to the holding out against so many alterations of state,
it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To hold it out, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill success to a submission? *Addison's Cato.*
17. To hold together. To be joined.
Those old Gothick castles, made at several times, hold to-
gether only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
18. To hold together. To remain in union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world
besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they can-
not hold together. *Locke.*
19. To hold up. To support himself.
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could
muster up to this purpose, have helped only to support some
few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance
of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.
20. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.
Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
21. To hold up. To continue the same speed.
When two start into the world together, the success of the
first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why
could not he hold up? *Collier of Envy.*
Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is the
imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.
Hold, ho! lieutenant—fir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame! *Shakespeare.*
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryden's Pers.*
Hold, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.
Those bards, Cæsar writeth, delivered no certain truth of
any thing; neither is there any certain hold to be taken of any
antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they
cannot lay hold on at once. *Hooker, Dedication.*
Ezzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold
of it; for the oxen shook it. *2 Sa. vi. 6.*
This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st lay hold upon him, fend him
To deliver'd death, and a just punishment. *Ben. Jonson's Cato.*
Let but them
Find courage to lay hold on this occasion. *Milth. Agonistes.*
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not
transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make
him quit his hold. *L'Estrange.*
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and
one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength
than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with
them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of
objects of any size or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst, in the confidence of pray'r,
My soul took hold on thee. *Addison's Spectator.*
We are strangely backward to lay hold of this fate, this only
method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
He kept his hold,
Nor lost 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Graville.*
2. Something to be held; support.
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good hold,
he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping.
The law hath yet another hold on you.
Let it consist with such a man's interest and safety to wrong
you, and then it will be impossible you can have any hold upon
him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to
put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*
4. Prison; place of custody.
They lay him in hold, because it was not declared what
was to be done with him. *Hooker, b. iii.*
His troop with equal emulation fir'd,
Dryden.
4. Power;

HOL

5. Power; influence.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden*.
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Till*.
6. Custody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold* Of Bolinbroke. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
7. *HOLD of a ship*. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris*.
Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Jew*.
8. A lurking place; as, the *hold* of a wild beast or deer.
9. A fortified place; a fort.
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser*.
HOLDER. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.
In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
HOLDERFORTH. *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.
Whence some tub *holders* have made
In powdering tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holder*. *Addison's Freeholder*.
HOLDFAST. *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.
The several sorts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the fibres that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation*.
HOLDING. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew*.
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm*.
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong fides can volley. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLE. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *pole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare*.
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and fides. *Bacon*.
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and to return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Decadus*.
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet*.
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours*.
3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare*.
4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange*.
I have sighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison*.
5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.
When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juven.*
6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Anso*.
HOLIDAM. *n. f.* [*holy* dame.] Blessed lady. *Hammer*.
By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare*.
HOLLY. *adv.* [from *holy*.]
1. Piously; with sanctity.
Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holly*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
2. Inviolably; without breach.
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between
princes, that so *holly* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney*, b. ii.
HOLINESS. *n. f.* [from *holy*.]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

HOL

- And ill it doth become your *holiness*.
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays*.
Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior*.
We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers, Sermon 15*.
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope.
I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause fore his *holiness*. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy*.
HOLLA. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off *hollow* break the silent air. *Milton*.
To *HOLLA*. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halla*.]
To cry out loudly.
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
What *holling* and what stir is this to-day? *Shakespeare*.
HOLLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans fine *holland* bear. *Dryden*.
HOLLOW. *adj.* [from *hole*.]
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.
It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
Some search for *hollow* trees, and tell the woods. *Dryden*.
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tower's with clamours ring around. *Dryden*.
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.
The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden*.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly feigns him his enemy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornament. Rain*.
He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. ii.
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Hovell's Vocal Fanny*.
The *hollow* hearted, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
HOLLOW. *n. f.*
1. Cavity; concavity.
I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or else, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham*.
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior*.
2. Cavern; den; hole.
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*.
Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erhanging
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior*.
3. Pit.
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unfightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison*.
4. Any opening or vacuity.
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25*.
5. Passage; canal.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy*.
To *HOLLOW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,
'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden, Ovid*.
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator*.
To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot. *This*

HOL

- This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, for no other reason but because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison's Spectator*.
He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope*.
HOLLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind events;
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
HOLLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]
1. Cavity; state of being hollow.
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hist.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill*.
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet*.
2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons*.
HOLLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Answorth*.
HOLLY. *n. f.* [*holcy*, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Mill*.
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *holies* last. *Gay*.
Some to the *holly* hedge
Nothing repair, and to the thicket come;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thompson's Spring*.
HOLLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*holihoc*, Saxon, commonly called *holypack*.]
Roscemallow.
It is in every respect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Mill*.
Hollyhock far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HOLLYROSE. *n. f.* Plants. *Answorth*.
HOLLYTREE. *n. f.* Plants. *Answorth*.
HOLME. *n. f.*
1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gilpin's Camden*.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Sus. lvi.*
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser*.
HOLocaust. *n. f.* [*holocaust* and *holocaust*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.
Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray on the Creation*.
Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome*.
HOLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*holo* and *grapho*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.
HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.
In a long trunk the found is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon*.
HOLSTER. *n. f.* [*holster*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.
In's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hofe he cou'd not get. *Butler*.

HOM

- HOLT*, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody; from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e. hollow, especially when the name ends in *ton* or *don*. *Gibson*.
HOLY. *adj.* [*haly*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy; or in a state of salvation.]
1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Doubleless
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden*.
3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons*.
4. Sacred.
An evil foul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' ear. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*haly* and *ghost*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.
If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Locke*.
HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit Sunday.
HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast.
This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holidays* for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
Rome's *holidays*, you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you wert wont to feast. *Waller*.
3. A day of gayety and joy.
He writes verses, he speaks *holidays*, he smells April and May; he will carry it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
What, have I escap'd love-letters in the *holiday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare*.
4. A time that comes seldom.
Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication*.
HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.
Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davis*.
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham*.
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden*.
Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet. *Dryden*.
To *HOMAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER. *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by *homage* of some superior lord.
As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Caesar's *homager*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
HOME. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.
I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare*.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden*.
Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden*.
2. His own country.
How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

HOM

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*
At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*
They who pass through a foreign country, towards their
native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures
of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. The place of constant residence.
Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*
4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestic.
Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]
1. To one's own habitation.
One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering
substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great
weight. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.
He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine,
that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*
This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*
These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure,
madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to
your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.
Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew
them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In full motion,
With his prepared sword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
A loyal fir
To him thou follow'it: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Her cause and yours
I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo
Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and sel-
dom drive business *home* to the full period; but content them-
selves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*
That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the
objection clearly. *Sanderfon.*
Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addif.*
He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order
to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.
Pope's View of Epick Poems.
I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who
speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*
5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*
I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays him-
self so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*
HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [from *home* and *born*.]
1. Native; natural.
Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*
2. Domestic; not foreign.
Numerous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*
HOME'BRED. *adj.* [from *home* and *bred*.]
1. Native; natural.
God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him
early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lulls,
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to
him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.
Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juven.*
3. Domestic; not foreign.
But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tidings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*
This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*
HOME'FELT. *adj.* [from *home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.
Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*
Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*
HOME'LY. *adv.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.
HOME'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness;
coarseness.

HOM

Homer has opened a great field of raiillery to men of more
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of
his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*
HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; homely; not elegant;
not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.
Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without
loathsomeness. *Sidney.*
Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*
Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakespeare.*
Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*
Our stomachs will make what's *homely* favoury. *Shakespeare.*
It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*
It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but
loves a looking-glass. *South's Sermon.*
Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's En. b. vii.*
Now Stephen daily entertains
His *Chloe* in the *homely* strains. *Swift.*
Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clar.*
HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.
Thus like the god his father, *homely* drest,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's En.*
HO'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
HOME'MA'DE. *adj.* [from *home* and *made*.] Made at home; not
manufactured in foreign parts.
A tax laid on your native product, and *homenade* com-
modities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*
HO'MER. *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.
An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shetels of
silver. *Levi. xxvii. 16.*
HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [from *home* and *spin*.]
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufac-
turers.
Instead of *homespun* coats were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries.
He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain,
but rich: every thing he wore was substantially, honestly, *home-*
spin ware. *Addison.*
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.
They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long sleeve-
less coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*
We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two
birds with one stone; pleased the emperor, by giving him the
resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance
as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's En. Dedicat.*
Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And *Shakespeare* to the soft *Scarlati* yield. *Addison.*
HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick
man.
What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*
HO'MESTALL. *n. f.* [from *ham* and *steele*, Saxon.] The place of
HO'MESTEAD. *s.* the house.
Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*
HO'MEWARD. *s.* *adv.* [from *ham* and *weard*, Saxon.] Towards
HO'MEWARDS. *s.* home; towards the native place; towards
the place of residence.
Then *Urania* *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*
My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*
Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden's En.*
What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*
HO'MICIDE. *n. f.* [from *homicide*, French; *homicidium*, Latin.]
1. Murder; manquelling.
The apostles command to abstain from blood: contrive this
according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide*
only is forbidden; but contrive it in reference to the law of the
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear
to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it
of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker, b. iv.*
2. Destruction.

HON

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.
What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*
3. [from *homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a man-slayer.
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*
HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppress. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [from *homiletikos*.] Social; conversible.
His life was holy, and, when he had leisure for retirements,
severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those
lazy fullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury.*
HO'MILY. *n. f.* [from *homilia*, French; *ὁμιλία*.] A discourse read to
a congregation.
Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times;
a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the
causal, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*
What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pa-
rillioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall
discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was
constantly the business of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
HOMOGENEAL. *s.* *adj.* [from *homogene*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having
HOMOGENEOUS. *s.* the same nature or principles; suitable
to each other.
The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congrega-
tion of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose
material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable
from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so
of the rest. *Wardour's Natural History.*
The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple,
homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more
refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and
diffimilar. *Newton's Opt.*
HOMOGENEALNESS. *s.* *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneous*.]
HOMOGENEITY. *s.* Participation of the same principles or
HOMOGENEUSNESS. *s.* nature; similitude of kind.
The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and simi-
larity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is im-
possible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the se-
cerned liquors. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
HO'MOGENY. *n. f.* [from *homogenia*.] Joint nature.
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve
the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and
every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*
HOMOLOGOUS. *adj.* [from *homologos*, Fr. *homologue*.] Having the
same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS. *adj.* [from *homonymie*, Fr. *homonyme*.] Denomi-
nating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.
As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous,
so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are
called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such
ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equi-
vocation. *Watts's Logick.*
HOMONYMY. *n. f.* [from *homonymie*, French; *homonymie*.] Equi-
cation; ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS. *adj.* [from *homotónos*.] Equable: said of such dis-
tempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declen-
sion. *Quincy.*
HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *axon*; *Ju-*
nias from *hoguen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational,
from *pen*, Saxon, a stone; *penan*, to stone.] A whetstone
for a razor.
A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *grace*. *Tusser's Husband.*
To *HONE*. *v. n.* [from *hongan*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any
thing.
HONEST. *adj.* [from *honeste*, French; *honestus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; true; sincere.
What art thou?
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*
The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an
honest and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of
things. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Chaste.
Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*
3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
It is sometimes used criminally for dishonesty; base.
I'll devise some *honest* flanders
To stain my cousin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth impositon liking. *Shakespeare.*
HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]
1. Uprightly; justly.
It doth make me tremble,

HON

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private
persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and
innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's
face. *Swift.*
2. With chastity; modestly.
HONESTY. *n. f.* [from *honestus*, French; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice;
truth; virtue; purity.
Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower. *Shakespeare.*
Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and
their promise before their passions or their interest, and is pro-
perly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the
name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Ro-
mans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well
as in French, rather signifies a compulsion of those qualities
which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*
HONIED. *adj.* [from *hony*.]
1. Covered with honey.
The bee with *honed* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luscious.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honed* sentences. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton's Agonistes.*
HONEY. *n. f.* [from *hunis*, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honag*,
German.]
1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish
colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming
viscous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle
heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey:
the first and finest is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a
fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, ob-
tained by draining from the combs without pressing. The
second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured
from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common
yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire,
and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain
glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice,
which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up,
swallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and discharges
again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the
cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of
the bee, and deposited again into the cells of the comb, is
destined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard sea-
sons the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding
on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all
up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Sum-
mer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in
Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aper-
ient, and diuretic. *Phil's Mat. Med.*
So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching
his education and first fostering: some affirm, that he was fed
by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of
its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and
was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon's Natural History.*
When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about
him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot. *L'Estrange.*
Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable
kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sopo, solvent of the
bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable
spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by dis-
tillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbutnot.*
New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Sweetness; lusciousness.
The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*
3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. [Mel; coreuqun.]
Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote
In mine own comfort. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee: didst
not thou say, thou lovest for a Christian slave? *Dryden.*
To *HONEY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.
Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty fly. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
HONEY-BAG.

HON

HONEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey and bag.*] The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter. *Grew's Museum.*

HONEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*honey and comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey and comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wijeman.*

HONEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey and dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus, Latin.*] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub: the leaves are like those of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into several parts: the flower consists of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, sometimes in the shape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, resembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundish seeds. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*melio, Latin; honey and gnate.*] An insect.

HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey and moon.*] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addison.*

HONEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium, Latin.*] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then melfoil beat, and *honey-suckle* pound;
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HONEYLESS. *adj.* [*from honey.*] Without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

HONEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthe, Latin.*] A plant.

It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the most part, beset with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, consisting of one leaf, in shape like those of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the second page of the third leaf following. *Miller.*

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius, Latin.*]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with these little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison's Guardian.*

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honor, French; honor, Latin.*]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:
His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Cateby. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*,
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakespeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Reverence; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

There, my lord,
The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants.
—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers's Sermons.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour* flav'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not prevent itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burton's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Public mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden's A. b. vi.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living.

Atterbury's Sermons.

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope's Horat.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then took the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryden.*

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shakespeare.*

To *HONOUR*. *v. a.* [*honorer, French; honore, Latin.*]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Esph. xvi. 11.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Ecclus. x. 30.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches! *Ecclus. x. 31.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd.
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakespeare.*

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex. xiv.*

HONOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable, French.*]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Shakespeare, Jf. xxiii. 8.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Think it thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Conferring honour.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden's En.*

HON

HOO

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* talk on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Fa. Qu.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Without taint; without reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *Mac. xiv. 5.*

Methodists I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equitable.

HONOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HONOURABLY. *adv.* [*from honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Sh. H. VIII.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks distance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and presently after condemned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HONOURER. *n. f.* [*from honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not here omit to do justice to Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *hoo*, in German *huit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is used after the Dutch, as *maidenhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

HOOD. *n. f.* [*hoo, Saxon, probably from hooos, head.*]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Anything drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking to get fusture and muffle up himself in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him. *Watson.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated or joined to it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To *HOOD*. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, amen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmament waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HOODMAN'S BLIND. *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind*? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-wink* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold, the time you may so *hood-wink*. *Shakespeare.*

Then the who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a post. *Ben. Jonson.*

HOO

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* those that are apt to start. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice so dexterously *hood-winks* mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?
Fantastick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,
The *hood-wink'd* goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this mischance. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-winked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [*hoo, Saxon; hooft, Dutch.*] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezek. xxvi. 11.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *More's Ant. date against Atheism.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [*from hoof.*] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 8.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof and bound.*]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [*hooce, Saxon; hooek, Dutch.*]

1. Anything bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they allayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Kneller.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hook*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

4. A fickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladders, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his *hook*,
Like flashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in disorder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off* o' the *hooks*. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off* the *hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estr.*

While Sheridan is *off* the *hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. *Hook*. [*In husbandry.*] A field sown two years running. *Ains.*

9. *Hook* or *Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook* or *crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd.
He would bring him by *hook* or *crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To *HOOK*. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To intrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But the
I can *hook* to me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED.

HOO

- HOOKED.** *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.
Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*
HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.
HOOKNOSSED. *adj.* [from *hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*
HOOP. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calks or barrels.
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*
If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*
3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.
A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.*
At coming in you saw her stoop;
The entry bristled against her *hoop*. *Swift.*
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*
2. Any thing circular.
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*
TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. ii.*
The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleveland.*
That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Mus.*
TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woopan* or *woopyan*, Gothick; or *hopper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoops*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]
To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
TO HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To shout with a shout.
Daffard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
2. To call by a shout.
HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.
TO HOOT. *v. n.* [from *hoot*, Welsh; *huor*, French.]
1. To shout in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*
Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shakep. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.
We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*
Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOP

- HOOT.** *n. f.* [from *huor*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.
Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Siegf.*
TO HOP. *v. n.* [from *hoppa*, Saxon; *hoppa*, Dutch.]
1. To jump; to skip lightly.
I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakep.*
Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, fir. *Shakep.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakep.*
The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*
Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop*
over heated ploughshares blindfold. *C. Miller on Durd.*
I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping*
about my walks. *Spectator.*
2. To leap on one leg.
Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.
The limping smith observ'd the sadder'd sealf,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*
4. To move; to play.
Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*
3. A place where meaner people dance.
HOP. *n. f.* [from *hoppa*, Dutch; *hopulus*, Latin.] A plant.
It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants; the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*
If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go save. *Tuss. Hub.*
The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.
Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble some to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between.
The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre.
Hop poles, the largest fort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO HOPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate with hops.
Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
HOPE. *n. f.* [from *hoppa*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]
1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.
There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Jid. xiv. 7.*
Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.
When in heav'n the shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longings, wishings, *hopes*, all finit'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crofton. Faith.*

HOP

- Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*
He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he with'd, but not with *hope*
Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,
Beyond his *hopes*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as
torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*
To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the highest assurance of
most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*
The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*
Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.
It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*
Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclesi. xiv. 2.*
I had *hope* of France,
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.
I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
4. The object of hope.
Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his fight. *Dryden.*
HOPPER. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.
TO HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of some good.
Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
My muse, by forms long lost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*
Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*
2. To place confidence in futurity.
He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24.*
TO HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.
The fun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
So stands the Thracian herdsmen with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables.*
HOPEFUL. *adj.* [from *hope* and *full*.]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.
He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*
What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threefold. *Addison.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.
Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hobbes, b. v.*
I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*
Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]
1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.
He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Watt.*
They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.
From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanv. Siegf. Preface.*

HOR

- HOPFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.
Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopfulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*
HOPPLESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]
1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.
Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b. iv.*
Alas, I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*! *Shakep.*
He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us afunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*
The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden's Fub.*
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.
The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathes I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakep. R. II.*
HOPPER. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.
I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*
HOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.
One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*
HOPPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.
HOPPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
HOPPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremble* or *tremus*.]
1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.
The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes: sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grift ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Batterton.*
2. A basket for carrying feed. *Ainsworth.*
HORAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.
How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *hora*' orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
HORARY. *adj.* [from *horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour.
I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hindbrat, p. ii.*
In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler, No. 56.*
2. Continuing for an hour.
When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
HORDE. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomson's Winter.*
HORIZON. *n. f.* [from *horizon*.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakespeare* *horizon*.
When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakep.*
She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd,
From skit to skit, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
The

HOR

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous fight. *Dryden*.
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon*
on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating
mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror
that rises from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator*.
HORIZON'TAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]
1. Near the horizon.
As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal*
about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown*.
The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height
is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined
to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins*.
HORIZON'TALLY. *adv.* [*from horizontal*.] In a direction par-
allel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie
superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them
horizontally with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons*.
HORN. *n. f.* [*horn*, Gothic; *horn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.].
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some
gaminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toiles back his *horns* in vain. *Addison on Italy*.
All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of
horns in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain
periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons*.
2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.
The squire gan n'gher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen*.
There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of
good news. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal found. *Dryden*.
Fair Alcianus, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden*.
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned
by poets.
She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden*.
The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson*.
4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the*
horns, to repress one's ardour.
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakespeare*.
Audiens,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were in hell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold.
If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakespeare*.
Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
7. **HORN** mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.
I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have
been *horn mad*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
HORNBEAK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*.
HORNBEAM. *n. f.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for tree, from the
hardness of the timber.]
It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly
much used in hedges for wildnesses and oranges.
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent
use. *Miller*.
HORNBOOK. *n. f.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children,
covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shak. Love's Labour's Lost*.
Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordi-
nary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke*.
To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior*.

HOR

HORNED. *adj.* [*from horn*.] Furnished with horns.
As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,
Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
O, that I were
Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-roar
The *horned* herd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham*.
Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatnels to the fruitful corn. *Dryden*.
HORNED. *n. f.* [*from horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells
horns.
The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made
use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Greaves*.
HORNET. *n. f.* [*hornet*, Saxon, from its horns.] A very
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.
Silence, in times of fuff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden*.
Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Merrim*.
I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials
for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue
their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.
HORNFOOT. *n. f.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.
Mad frantick man,
That did not only quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brags wheels,
Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence*.
HORNOWL. *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth*.
HORNPIPE. *n. f.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] A county dance, danced
commonly to a horn.
A lusty tablere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser*.
There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh*.
Let all the quicksilver y' the mine
Run t' the feet-veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipe's* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben. Jonson*.
Florida danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of
several friends. *Tatler*, No. 100.
HORNSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth*.
HORNWORK. *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.
HORN. *adj.* [*from horn*.]
1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Cherith flood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Pa. Lgh.*
The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the
same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above
its convexity, and is of an hyperbolic figure. *Reg.*
The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny*
substance. *Addison's Spectator*.
As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parch-
ment; but when it is thoroughly putrid, it will no longer
concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden's Æn.*
HOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*horographia*, Fr. *hora* and *γραφω*.] An
account of the hours.
HOROLOGE. *n. f.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any instrument that
tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-
glass.
'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep;
He'll watch the *horologe* a double fet,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare's Othello*.
Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that mea-
sured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called
clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsamnia. *Brown*.
HOROMETRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French; *hora* and *μετρο*.] The
art of measuring hours.
It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity disco-
vered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
HOROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French; *hora* and *σκοπε*.] The con-
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.
How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's
life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or
conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drammond*.
A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or op-
posite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. *Bacon*.
Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His fire, the bear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden's Juven.*
Where

HOR

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts;
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Greec's Manil.*
They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct,
and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same
dust they sprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons*.
HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dread-
ful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be
fights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of
things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a per-
suation that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first
the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human
apprehension. *South's Sermons*.
HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideous-
ness; terribleness; fearfulness.
HORRIBLY. *adv.* [*from horrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously.
What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton's Agonistes*.
2. To a dreadful degree.
The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and
virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke*.
HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.
Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrid* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing; in womens cant.
Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope*.
3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dry.*
HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.
A bloody delugner furrows his instrument to take away
such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness*
of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond*.
HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Causing horror.
His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson's Summer*.
HORRIFONOUS. *adj.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.] Sounding dread-
fully. *Diſt.*
HORROR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreor*, French.]
1. Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of
fear and hate, both strong.
Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
I have sapt full with *horrors*;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Davies*.
Me damp *horror* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton*.
Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess. *Dryden*.
2. Gloom; dreaminess.
Her gloomy preference saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope*.
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes
an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shivering. *Quincy*.
All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause
the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in
some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepi-
dation and *horror*. *Bacon's Natural History*.
HORSE. *n. f.* [*hors*, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and car-
riage.
Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shak. R. III.*
I would tell my *horses*, and buy ten more
Better than he. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Greec*.
We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size
of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily
to *horses*. *Locke*.

HOR

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by
the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy*.
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination;
for *horses*, *horsemen*, or *cavalry*.
I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*
The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thou-
sand *horse* and foot, for the repelling of the enemy at their
landing. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered
behind them, their foot might very well have marched away
with their *horse*. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
Th' Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry
linen on.
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punish-
ment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.
5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or
coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large
and indelicate.
TO HORSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To mount upon a horse.
He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-
jades, and so furnished, as in good faith I thought with myself,
if that were thrift, I wist none of my friends or subjects ever
to thrive. *Sidney*, b. ii.
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonzalvo, the
great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego
de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who an-
swered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the
storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare*.
4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you
must feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] The feat of the rider;
the state of being on a horse.
I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were
any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in
which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore
Affrude on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on ac-
count of your health. *Swift to Gay*.
HORSEBEAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *bean*.] A small bean usually
given to horses.
Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*
HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they
climb to a horse.
HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat used in ferrying
horses.
HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dressing
horses; a stableboy.
Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in
their matches. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whose employ-
ment it is to tame horses to the saddle.
Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and
tamers of wild beasts. *Greec*.
HORSECHESNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *chestnut*.] A plant.
It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which con-
sist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with
two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike:
the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green
prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly
performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more
than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the lat-
ter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthen-
ing the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller*.
I may bring in the *horsechestnut*, which grows into a goodly
standard. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HORSECOURSER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *courser*.] *Junius* derives it
from *horse* and *course*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to
change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecofer*.
The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a
jockey, feller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be
derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to
course or exercise them.]
1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses.
A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wifem*.
A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon
condition

HOR

condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*
HORSECRAB. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HORSECUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant. The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*
HORSEDUNG. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses. Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horfedng.* *Peacham on Drawing.*
HORSEEMMET. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind. *HORSEFLESH.* *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses. The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colts flesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*
HORSEFLY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood. *HORSEFOOT.* *n. f.* An herb. The fame with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEHAIR. *n. f.* [*horse* and *hair*.] The hair of horses. His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd With waving *horsehair*. *Dryden's Æn.*
HORSEHEEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HORSELAUGH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *laugh*.] A loud violent rude laugh. A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty; A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*
HORSELEECH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *leech*.] 1. A great leech that bites horses. The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Prov.* Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys, The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 2. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*
HORSELITTER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *litter*.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along. He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horse-litter*. *2 Mac. ix. 8.*
HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *man*.] 1. One skilled in riding. A skilful *horseman*, and a huntman bred. *Dryden's Æn.*
 2. One that serves in wars on horseback. Encounters between *horsemens* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemens* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemens*. *Hayward.*
 In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-soldier one mille; that is, more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 3. A rider; a man on horseback. With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd, The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd; Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd, And spurr'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*
 A *horseman's* coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*
HORSEMANSHIP. *n. f.* [*horseman*.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble *horsemanship*. *Shak. H. IV.*
 They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship*. *Watson.*
 His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel; Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*
HORSESMARTEN. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEMATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEMEAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *meat*.] Provender. Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*
HORSEMUSCLE. *n. f.* A large muscle. The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*
HORSEPLAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *play*.] Coarse, rough, rugged play. He is too much given to *horseplay* in his rallery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*
HORSEPOND. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pond*.] A pond for horses. *HORSEPACE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *pace*.] A match of horses in running. In *horseraces* men are curious to foresee that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon's Natural History.**

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Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horserace*. *Addison on ancient Modals.*
HORSEADISH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *radish*.] A root acid and biting: a species of scurvygrafs. *Horseradish* is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*
 Stomachicks are the cretic acids, as *horseradish* and scurvygrafs, infused in wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*
HORSESHOE. *n. f.* [*horse* and *shoe*.] 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horsehoe*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HORSESTEALER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away horses. He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
HORSETAIL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HORSETONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HORSEWAY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *way*.] A broad way by which horses may travel. Know'it thou the way to Dover? —Both file and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shak. K. Lear.*
HORTATION. *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something. *HORTATIVE.* *n. f.* [*from hortari*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon, Essay 8.*
HORTATORY. *adj.* [*from hortari*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker. *HORTICULTURE.* *n. f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens. *HORTULAN.* *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
HOSANNA. *n. f.* [*ἱσαννα*.] An exclamation of praise to God. Through the vast of heav'n It founded, and the faithful armies rung Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 The publick entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hysanna's* and acclamations of the people. *Fidel's Sermon.*
HOSE. *n. f.* plur. *hosen*. [*hoya*, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *hos*, Erse, *hosen*, plur. *chausse*, French.] 1. Breeches. Guards on wanton Cupid's hose. *Shakespeare.*
 Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French hose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan. iii. 21.*
 He cross examin'd both our hose, And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
 2. Stockings; covering for the legs. He being in love, could not see to garter his hose; And you, being in love, cannot see to put on Your hose. *Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
 Will the thy linen wash, or hose darn, And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastoral.*
HOSIER. *n. f.* [*from hose*.] One who sells stockings. You are as arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift to Gay.*
HOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. I'm your host: With robbers hands my *hospitable* favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore; With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden's Æn.*
HOSPITALE. *adv.* [*from hospitale*.] With kindness to strangers. Ye thus *hospitably* live, And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*
 The former liveth as piously and *hospitally*, as the other. *Swift.*
HOSPITAL. *n. f.* [*hospital*, French; *hospitallis*, Latin.] 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Watson.*
 I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. A place for shelter or entertainment. They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd Forby a river in a pleasant dale, Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*, They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
HOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*hospitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers. The

HOS

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace. *Hooker, b. i.*
 My master is of a churlish disposition, And little reckes to find the way to heav'n By doing deeds of *hospitality*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
 How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*? *Swift.*
HOSPITALIER. *n. f.* [*hospitalier*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. The first they reckon such as were granted to the *hospitaliers* in *titulum beneficii*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
TO HOSPITATE. *v. a.* [*hospitar*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. That always chufes an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the fame shell. *Greav's Museum.*
HOST. *n. f.* [*hoste*, French; *hospes*, *hospitis*, Latin.] 1. One who gives entertainment to another. Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be stopp'd. *Sidney.*
 Here, father, take the shadow of this tree For your good *host*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 2. The landlord of an inn. Time's like a fashionable *host*, That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand; But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the comer. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
 The frighted friend arose by break of day, And found the stall where late his fellow lay; Then of his impious *host* enquiring more, Was answer'd that his guest was gone before. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war. Let ev'ry soldier hew him down a bough, And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our *host*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud, God looking forth, will trouble all his *host*, And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
 After these came arm'd, with spear and shield, An *host* to great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*
 4. Any great number. Give to a gracious meffage An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell Themselves, when they be felt. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 5. [*Hostis*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mals in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer. To Host. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] 1. To take up entertainment. Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*; And stay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To encounter in battle. Strange to us it seem'd At first, that angel should with angel war, And in fierce *hostings* meet. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 From his loins New authors of diffension spring; from him Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend For sov'reign sway. *Phillips.*
 3. To review a body of men; to muster. Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
HOSTAGE. *n. f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine; And we shall talk before we fight. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
 Do this meffage honourably; And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety, Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shaksp.*
 He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon, Essay 8.*
 They who marry give *hostages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*
 The Romans having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
HOSTEL. *n. f.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, French.] An inn. *Ainsworth.*
HOSTELRY. *n. f.* [*hostelle*, French, from *host*.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. Fair and noble *hostels*, We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Ye were beaten out of door, And rail'd upon the *hostels* of the house. *Shakespeare.*
 Be as kind an *hostels* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*
HOSTESS-SHIP. *n. f.* [*from hostels*.] The character of an hostels. It is my father's will I should take on me The *hostels*-ship o' th' day: you're welcome, firs. *Shaksp.*

HOT

HOSTILE. *adj.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. He has now at last Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers That do distribute it. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 Pierce Juno's hate, Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden's Æn.*
HOSTILITY. *n. f.* [*hostilitas*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. Neither by treason nor *hostility* To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward.*
 What peace can we return; But, to our pow'r, *hostility* and hate, Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. ii.*
 In this bloody dispute we have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
HOSTLER. *n. f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser on Ireland.*
HOSTRY. *n. f.* [*corrupted from hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept. Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd, And studd wheels are on its back sustain'd; An *hostry* now for waggons, which before Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*
HOT. *adj.* [*hæ*, Saxon; *hot*, Scottish.] 1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. What is thy name? —Thou'lt be afraid to hear it. —No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing to *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Hot and cold were in one body fixt; And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*
 Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpules. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Lustful; lewd. What *hotter* hours, Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shaksp.*
 3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities: in allusion to dogs hunting. Nor law, nor checks of conscience will he hear, When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*
 4. Violent; furious; dangerous. That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themselves in their full strength, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 He resolv'd to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 To court the cry directs us, when we found Th' assault to *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*
 Our army Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*
 5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow, As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense, But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*
 Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*
 6. Eager; keen in desire. It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*
 Quoth Ralph, a jointure, Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*
 7. Piquant; acrid. **HOTBED.** *n. f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horfedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*
HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

You

HOV

You shall find 'em either *hotbrained* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which
one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was
by pinching, not by striking. *Arbutnot*, and *Pope's Mar. Scribl.*
As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Post.*
HOTHEADED. *adj.* [*hot and head*.] Vehement; violent;
passionate.
One would not make the same person zealous for a stand-
ing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained
coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutnot.*
HOTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
Now she professes a *hotthouse*, which, I think, is a very ill
house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
2. A brothel.
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hotthouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*
HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently.
The flag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven
to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*
I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers
places with the Christians. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I
doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*
3. Lustfully.
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*
HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungo-
vernable.
I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
HOTSPOTCH. *n. f.* [*bauch en poche*, French; or *hachee en pot*,
French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the
former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash;
a mixture.
Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotspot* of our tongue,
and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion
than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to
the eye, and a mixture of *hotspotch* of many tastes is unplea-
sant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcasses would remain;
But a math'd heap, a *hotspotch* of the slain. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrained *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical
fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur*
is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur*.] Vehement; rash;
heady.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate
countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil,
this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacocks.*
HOVE. The preterite of *have*.
HOVEL. *n. f.* [*Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon*.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roomee,
To sticke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of
ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.
Bacon's Natural History.
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine
with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and do all
the dairy-work in such forry *hovels* and sheds as they build to
inhabit in during the summer. *Roy on the Creation.*
TO HOVEL. *v. a.* [*from hovel*.] To shelter in an hovel.
And wasn't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakspere's King Lear.*

HOU

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [*from heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheefe be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks. *Tusser.*
TO HOVER. *v. n.* [*hoveis*, to hang over, Welsh].
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or
other.
Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's Zen.*
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and
fetting upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*
Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies.
Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he
daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in ex-
pectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*
3. To wander about one place.
We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army,
hovering on the borders of our confederates.
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possess'd
itself of it; in the other, it only *lovers* about it. *Lake.*
HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon].
1. The lower part of the thigh.
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of
men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*
2. [*Hue*, French.] An adz or an hoe. See *Hoe*.
Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an ax,
could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*
TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [*from hough*.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos. ii. 6.*
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *TO HAWK*.
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could
we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Colloq. Sac. b. i.*
HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and
northern counties still retain it.
HOULTR. *n. f.* [*pol*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.
Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady groves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*
HOUND. *n. f.* [*pund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used
in the chase.
Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Liketh that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*
TO HOUND. *v. a.* [*from hound*.]
1. To set on the chase.
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-
ratively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound
out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to pursue.
If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have
worried them. *L'Estrange.*
HO'UNDFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
HO'UNDS'NGUE. *n. f.* [*cynglossum*, Latin.] A plant.
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into
five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, which arises from the
bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four
rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a
flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The
proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves
decay. *Miller.*
HO'UNDTREE. *n. f.* A kind of tree.
HOUP. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.
HOURE. *n. f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty
minutes.
See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
2. A particular time.
Vexation

HOU

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the hour of death. *Shaksp.*
When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Zen.*
3. The time as marked by the clock.
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakspere.*
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept
good *hours*. *Tatler, N^o. 88.*
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own
countrymen at midnight. *Addison's Guardian.*
HO'URLASS. *n. f.* [*hour and glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow
hole, marks the time.
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-*
glass than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a
clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every
moment. *Bacon.*
O, recollect your thoughts!
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty hand
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than
elegant.
We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one
town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*
HO'URLY. *adj.* [*from hour*.] Happening or done every hour;
frequent; often repeated.
Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops
recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*
HO'URLY. *adv.* [*from hour*.] Every hour; frequently.
She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou faw't; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*
HOURLATE. *n. f.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial; the plate on
which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters
of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock
it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acute-
ness. *Locke.*
HOUSE. *n. f.* [*pur*, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *hufe*, Scottish].
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.
Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakspere.*
Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let us
be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be
had. *Bacon, Essay 46.*
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square;
yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode.
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspere.*
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common;
monastery; college.
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where
now Constantia resided. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. The manner of living; the table.
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly
upon madam. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore
have need of means of communication, which some make to
be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses*
worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual sub-
stances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.
The red robe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the
patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a for-
feiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

HOU

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively
considered.
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give
convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, espe-
cially that of the lords. *King Charles.*
TO HOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To harbour; to admit to residence.
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make them-
selves masters of the gates. *Sidney.*
Upon the North-sea a valley *house*th a gentleman, who hath
worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shakspere.*
Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*
Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*
In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may
house our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*
House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a
pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*
Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*
TO HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*
Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas, too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.
In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*
HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglar; one who
makes his way into houses to steal.
All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their
foreheads. *L'Estrange.*
HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglary.
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-*
breaking, he will send the whole paper to the govern-
ment. *Swift.*
HOUSEDOG. *n. f.* [*house and dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard
the house.
A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers,
had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-*
dog. *Addison's Spectator.*
HOUSEHOLD. *n. f.* [*house and hold*.]
1. A family living together.
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspere.*
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a
little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xi.*
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men,
a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has che-
rished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the pro-
per *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas
sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few
families. *Spratt's Sermons.*
Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*
Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*
In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*
2. Family life; domestick management.
An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick;
belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Act. x. 7.*

HOU

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt. Pa. Lof.*
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths and blasphemies
among the men, among the women the neglect of *household*
affairs. *Swift.*
H'OUSEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.
A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Mat. xxi. 33.*
H'OUSEHOLDSTUFF. *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of
an house; utensils convenient for a family.
In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and
lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke
is his bed, yea and his *householdstuff*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
A great part of the building was consumed, with much
costly *householdstuff*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The poor woman had her jelt for her *householdstuff*, and paid
her phyfician with a conceit for his money. *L'Estrange.*
H'OUSEKEEPER. *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.]
1. Houfeholder; mafter of a family.
To be fuid an honeft man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as
fairly as to fay a graceful man and a great fcholar. *Shakefpeare.*
If I may credit *housekeepers* and fubftantial tradefmen, all
forts of provisions and commodities are rifen excefively. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty.
The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than houfe-
raifers. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home.
How do you both? You are manifeft *housekeepers*. What
are you fewing here? *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*
4. A woman fervant that has care of a family, and fuperintends
the other maid fervants.
Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*
5. A houfeholder.
Diftinguifh the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
H'OUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domeftick; ufe-
ful to a family.
His houfe, for pleafant profpect, large fcope, and other *house-*
keeping commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carw.*
H'OUSEKEEPING. *n. f.* Hofpitality; liberal and plentiful table.
I hear your grace hath fworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakefpeare.*
His table was one of the laft that gave us an example of the
old *housekeeping* of an Englifh nobleman: an abundance reigned,
which fhewed the mafter's hofpitality. *Prior.*
H'OUSEL. *n. f.* [Dybl, Saxon, from *hufel*, Gothick, a facifice, or
hoftia, dimin. *hufiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharift.
To H'OUSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the
eucharift. Both the noun and verb are obfolete.
H'OUSELEEK. *n. f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant.
The flower confifts of feveral leaves, which are placed or-
bicularly, and expanded in form of a rofe; out of whole
flower-cup rifes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a
fruit, compofed, as it were, of many feed-velfels refembling
hufks, which are collected into a fort of head, and full of
fmall feeds. The fpecies are fix. *Miller.*
The acerbis fupply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices
of apples, grapes, the forrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*
H'OUSELESS. *adj.* [from *house*.] Without abode; wanting ha-
bitation.
Poor naked wretches,
How fhall your *houfelefs* heads and unfed fides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggednefs, defend you. *Shakef.*
This hungry, *houfelefs*, fuffering, dying Jefus, fed many
thoufands with five loaves and two fifhes. *Wefl.*
H'OUSEMAID. *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to
keep the houfe clean.
The *housemaid* may put out the candle againft the looking-
glafs. *Swift.*
H'USEROOM. *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a houfe.
*House*room, that coils him nothing, he beftows;
Yet ftill we fcribble on, though ftill we lofe. *Dryden's Juv.*
H'OUSESNAIL. *n. f.* A kind of fnail.
H'OUSEWARMING. *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feaft or merry-
making upon going into a new houfe.
H'OUSING. *n. f.* [from *house*.]
1. Quantity of inhabited building.
London is fupplied with people to increafe its inhabitants,
according to the increafe of *housing*. *Graunt.*
2. [From *houffaux*, *houffes*, or *houffes*, French.] Cloath originally
ufed to keep off dirt, now added to faddles as ornamental.
H'OUSING. *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at
firft entrance into a houfe; houfewarming.
His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for fuch a turn moft fit,
The *houffing* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
HOUSSE. *n. f.* [from *houffaux*, or *houffes*, French.] Covering of
cloath originally ufed to keep off dirt, now added to faddles
as ornamental; houffings. This word, though ufed by *Dry-*
den, I do not remember in any other place.

HOW

Six lions hides, with thongs together faft,
His upper part defended to his wait;
And where man ended, the continu'd veft,
Spread on his back, the *houfs* and trappings of a beaft. *Dryd.*
H'OUSEWIFE. *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently
written *hufwife*, or *huff*. The miftrefs of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to ftir in or to
budy herfelf about her houfewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is
dead. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A female economist.
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and furely for a bad
housewife it is no lefs convenient; for fome of them, that be
wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let us fit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her
wheel, that her gift may henceforth be difpofed equally. *Shak.*
Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* fhe. *Dryden.*
Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are fpread. *Dryden.*
The faireft among the daughters of Britain fiew themfelves
good ftatefwomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addif. Freehold.*
3. One killed in female bufinefs.
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till
fhe made him as good an *housewife* as herfelf; he could pre-
ferve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addifon's Spectator.*
H'OUSEWIFELY. *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts be-
coming a houfewife.
H'OUSEWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy
of a houfewife.
H'OUSEWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *housewife*.]
1. Domeftick or female bufinefs; management becoming the
miftrefs of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good houfewife to ftir in or to
budy herfelf about her *houfewifery*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He ordain'd a lady for his wife,
Generally prais'd; fair and young, and skill'd in *house-*
wiferies. *Chapman's Illud.*
Little butter was exported abroad, and that difcredited by
the *houfewifery* of the Irifh in making it up. *Temple.*
2. Female economy.
Learn good works for neceffary ufes; for St. Paul exprefles
the obligation of Chriftian women to good *houfewifery*, and
charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Tayl.*
HOW. *adv.* [Dy, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]
1. In what manner; to what degree.
How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyfelf before me?
Ex. x. 3.
How much better is it to get widom than gold? and to get
underftanding rather to be clofen than filver? *Prov. xvi. 16.*
How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And how oft
cometh their deftruction upon them? *Job xxi. 17.*
O how love I thy law: it is my meditation. *Pf. cxix. 97.*
How many children's complaints, and mother's cries!
How many woful widows left to bow
To fad difgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*
Confider into how many differing fubftances it may be ana-
lyfed by the fire. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner.
Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*
Protecture the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how elfe. *Milton's Agonifler.*
We examine the why, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis much in our power how to live; but not at all when
or how to die.
It is pleafant to fee how the fmall territories of this little re-
publick are cultivated to the beft advantage. *Adair on Italy.*
3. For what reafon; from what caufe.
How now, my love? Why is your cheek fo pale?
How chance the rofes there do fade fo faft? *Shakefpeare.*
4. By what means.
How is it thou haft found it fo quickly. *Gen. xxvii. 10.*
Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they
could tell how; or they will have gay fkins Natural Hiftory
clothes. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*
5. In what ftate.
For how fhall I go up to my father? *Gen. xlv. 34.*
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach fhall I return? *Dryden's Juv.*
6. It is ufed in a fenfe marking proportion or correffpondence.
Behold, he put no truft in his fervants, how much lefs on
them that dwell in houfes of clay, whole foundation is in the
duft. *Job iv. 19.*
A great divifion fell among the nobility, fo much the more
dangerous by how much the fpirits were more active and
high. *Hayward.*
By how much they would diminish the prefent extent of
the fea, fo much they would impair the fertility, and fountains
and rivers of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*
7. It

HOW

7. It is much ufed in exclamation.
How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*
How doth the city fit folitary as a widow. *Lam. i. 1.*
8. In an affirmative fenfe, not eafily explained; that fo it is;
that.
Thick clouds put us in fome hope of land, knowing how
that part of the South fea was utterly unknown, and might
have iflands or continents. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
HOWBEIT. *adv.* [how be it.] Nevertheless; notwithftand-
ing. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*
HOWBEIT. *ing*; yet; however. Not now in ufe.
Siker thou fpeak'ft like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deem'ft fo,
Howbe it I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*
Things fo ordained are to be kept, howbeit not neceffarily,
any longer than 'till there grow fome urgent caufe to ordain
the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed
unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and
eftem highly as profound wifdom, howbeit this wifdom faveth
them not. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
There was no army tranfmitted out of England, howbeit
the Englifh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the
Irifh. *Davies on Ireland.*
HOW'VE. [Contracted from *how do ye*.] In what ftate is your
health. A meffage of civility.
Years make men more talkative, but lefs writative; fo that
I now write no letters but of plain bufinefs, or plain how'd ye's,
to thofe few I am forced to correpond with. *Pope.*
HOW'VE. *adv.* [how and ever.]
1. In whatfoever manner; in whatfoever degree.
This ring he holds
In moft rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not feem too dear,
How'ev' repented of. *Shakef. Al's well that ends well.*
To trace the ways
Of higheft agents, deem'd how'ev' wife. *Milton's Par. Lof.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaft.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, how'ev'
from the greateft evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good,
how'ev' the chiefest. *Tillotfon, Sermon 1.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excufe your love does little fay;
You might how'ev' have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*
His views are bounded on all fides by feveral ranges of moun-
tains, which are how'ev' at fo great a diftance, that they leave
a wonderful variety of beautiful profpects. *Addifon on Italy.*
I do not build my reafoning wholly on the cafe of perfec-
ution, how'ev' I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how thofe difeafes in a
ftate are bred, that haften its end; which would, how'ev', be
a very ufeful enquiry. *Swift.*
To HOWL. *v. n.* [Dyblen, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog.
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noife
I trembling wak'd. *Shakefpeare's Richard III.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ftern time,
Thou fhould'ft have faid, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakef.*
He found him in a defert land, and in the wafte howling
wildernefs. *Deutr. xxxii. 10.*
As when a fort of wolves infeft the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his fword,
Pierces as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the fuppliant fcorns. *Smith.*
2. To utter cries in diftreff.
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii.*
The damned ufe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*
Each new morn
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it refounds
As if it felt with Scotland. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*
I have words
That would be howl'd out in the defart air,
Where hearing fhould not catch them. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
The noife grows louder ftill:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And fometimes peals of fhouts that rend the heav'ns;
Like victory: then groans again, and howlings
Like thofe of vanquifh'd men. *Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.*
3. To fpeak with a belluine cry or tone.
Peace, monfter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To favages, and howl it out in defarts!
Me would'ft thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?
A. Phillips's Difreft Mother.
4. It is ufed poetically of any noife loud and horrid.
HOWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

HUD

Murthers,
Alarm'd by his fentinel the wolf, *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*
Whofe howl's his watch. *Swift.*
Thefe and the like rumours are no more than the laft howls
of a dog diffefted alive.
2. The cry of a human being in horrou.
She raves, the runs with a diftracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the publick place. *Dryden's En.*
HOWSE'VER. *adv.* [how and fover.]
1. In what manner fover. See **HOWE'VE**.
Berofus, who, after Moles, was one of the moft ancient,
howsever he hath been fince corrupted, doth in the fubftance
of all agree. *Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.*
2. Although.
The man doth fear God, howsever it feems not in him.
Shakefpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
To HOX. *v. a.* [from *hox*, Saxon.] To hough; to ham-
ftring.
Thou art a coward,
Which boxes honefty behind, reftaining
From courfe required. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
Lodronius, perceiving the old foldier's meanings, alighted,
and with his fword boxed his horfe, faying aloud, This day,
valiant foldiers, fhall you have me both your general and fel-
low foldier, fighting on foot as one of yourfelves. *Knolles.*
HOY. *n. f.* [how, old French.] A large boat fometimes with
one deck.
He fent to Germany, ftrange aid to rear;
From whence eftfoons arrived here three boys
Of Saxons, whom he for his fafety employs. *Fairy Queen.*
To define a barge and boy, which are between a boat and a
fhip, is hard. *Watts's Logick.*
HUBBUB. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, unlefs it be from
up up, or babub.] A tumult; a riot.
People purfued the bufinefs with all contempt of the go-
vernment; and in the hubbub of the firft day there appeared
nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of
the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*
An univerfal hubbub wild
Of ftunning founds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, affaults his ear
With loudelt vehemence. *Milton's Paradise Lof, b. ii.*
Why wolves raife a hubbub at her,
And dogs howl when the fhines in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
HUCKABACK. *n. f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are
raifed.
HUCKLEBACKED. *adj.* [hooker, German, a bunch, and back.]
Crooked in the fhoulders.
HUCKLEBONE. *n. f.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to fit down.] The
hipbone.
HUCKSTER. *n. f.* [hook, German, a pedlar; hookster, a fhe-
HUCKSTERER.] pedlar.
1. One who fells goods by retail, or in fmall quantities; a
pedlar.
There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being
hucksters to fuch vile merchandife. *Government of the Tongue.*
God deliver the world from fuch guides, or rather fuch
hucksters of fouls, the very flame of religion. *South's Sermons.*
Should thy thofe wrench afide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the fcoling huckster's ftall,
The fcoling huckster fhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*
There fhould be a general confederacy of all the fervants in
every family, for the publick good, to drive thofe China huck-
sters from the doors. *Swift.*
Thofe hucksters or money-jobbers will be found neceffary,
if this brafs money is made current. *Swift.*
2. A trickifh mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his huckster man. *Hubb. Tale.*
To HUCKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty
bargains.
They muft pay a fhilling, for changing their piece into fil-
ver, to fome huckftring fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*
To HUBBLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hudd*.]
1. To drefs up clofe fo as not to be difcovered; to mobble.
2. To put on carelefly in a hurry.
At twelve the rofe with much ado;
Her cloaths were budd'd on by two. *Prior.*
Now all in hafte they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in hafte.
4. To perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem: this is not a
play budd'd up in hafte. *Dryden.*
When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his houfe refrain,
Let him forecaft his work with timely care,
Which elfe is budd'd when the fies are fair. *Dryd. Virgil.*
5. To throw together in confufion.
Our adverfary, budding feveral fuppoftions together, and
that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and con-
fufion. *Locke.*

HUF

To *Hu'p'nt*. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.
Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *buddled* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shakespeare.*
Brown answered after his blunt and *buddling* manner. *Bacon.*
Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *buddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will
run against things, and, *buddling* forwards, fall from high
places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
HUDDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion.
That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *buddle* of words and
terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wise. *Glanv.*
Your carrying business in a *buddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
Nature doth nothing in a *buddle*. *L'Estrange.*
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote,
and in a *buddle*. *Locke.*
Several merry answers were made to my question, which
entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *buddle*
of ideas. *Addison's Spectator.*
HUE. *n. f.* [hepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die.
For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lion's look her cast in deadly *bue*. *Fairy Qu.*
For now three months have changed thrice their *bue*.
Fairy Queen, canto viii.
To add another *bue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakef. King John.*
Flowers of all *bues*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*
To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *bue*,
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
Your's is much of the camelion *bue*,
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden.*
2. [Hue, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm
given to the country.
Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone:
Ay, run, *bue* and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakespeare.*
Immediately comes a *bue* and cry after a gang of thieves,
that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*
If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *bue* and cry. *Addison.*
The *bue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead
or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
HUE. *n. f.* [hue, French, to cry.] One whose business is
to call out to others.
They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a
halter or *bue*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence
directeth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*
HUFF. *n. f.* [from *hove*, or *hove*, swelled: he is *huffed* up by
discontents. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs* up,
when it begins to *hove* or ferment: *buff*, therefore, may be
ferment. To be in a *buff* is then to be in a ferment, as we
now speak.]
1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by only in a lord;
In others it is but a *buff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *buff*
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras*.
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check
upon us in the very *buff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*
A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *buff* about his ex-
traction. *L'Estrange.*
No man goes about to enslave or circumvent another in a
passion, to lay train, and give secret blows in a present
buff. *South's Sermons.*
2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.
Lewd shallow-brained *buffs* make atheism and contempt of
religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*
As for you, colonel *buff*-cap, we shall try before a civil
magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
To *HUFF*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To swell; to puff.
In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up
with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew's Coptol. Sac.*
2. To heave; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.
To *HUFF*. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell
with indignation or pride.
This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *buff* at
the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*
A *buffing*, shining, flat'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Orway.*
A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *buffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.
Buffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to credulous fools a knave. *Rescommon.*

HUL

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *buffing* play? *Dryd. Juvenal.*
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with
those *buffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*
When Peg received John's message, she *buffed* and stormed
like the devil. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
HUFFER. *n. f.* [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a bully.
Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *buffer*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 3.
HUFFISH. *adj.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from *buffish*.] With arrogant petulance;
with bullying bluster.
HUFFISHNESS. *n. f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.
To *HUG*. *v. a.* [Hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to inclose.]
1. To press close in an embrace.
He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakef. Richard III.*
What would not he do now to *bug* the creature that had
given him so admirable a serenade! *L'Estrange.*
Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *bug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*
King Xerxes was enamour'd upon an oak, which he would
bug and kiss. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unplaurable,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And *bug* him into snares. *Milton.*
We *bug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*
Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *bug* your darling book. *Rescommon.*
Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood
of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with
both arms *bug* the abuse. *South's Sermons.*
Mark with what joy he *bug*s the dear discovery! *Rowe.*
3. To hold fast.
Age makes us most fondly *bug* and retain the good things of
life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Alford.*
HUG. *n. f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace.
Why these close *bug*s? I owe my shame to him. *Gay.*
HUGE. *adj.* [hough, high, Dutch.]
1. Vast; immense.
Let the fate of the people of God, when they were in the
house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a
strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeru-
salem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there
was between them? *Hooker*, b. iv.
This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in great-
ness not only Asia, Europe and Africa, but America. *Alford.*
2. Great even to deformity or terrible.
The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakef.*
Through forests *huge*, and long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown he wanders waste. *Thomson's Spring.*
HUGELY. *adv.* [from *huge*.]
1. Immenely; enormously.
Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shakef. As you like it.*
2. Greatly; very much.
I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern
yourself in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*
HUGENESS. *n. f.* [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness.
My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your un-
worthy thinking. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
HUGGERMUGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bug* or *morder*,
or *hug* in the dark. *Macker* in Danish is darkness, whence
our *mucky*. It is written by Sir Thomas More, *looker macker*.
Hoker, in Chaucer, is *peculiar*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker* may
be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in Ger-
man a corner, and *moky* is in English dark. I know not how
to determine.] Secrecy; by-place.
Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Habberd's Tale.*
But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras*, p. i.
There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-
faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of
secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
HUGV. *adj.* [See *HUGE*.] Vast; great; huge.
This *bug* rock one finger's force
Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
HUKE. *n. f.* [huque, French.] A cloak.
As we were thus in conference, there came one that seem'd
to be a messenger in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
HULK. *n. f.* [hulke, Dutch; hulk, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ship.
There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in
him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakef.*

HUM

The custom they had of giving the colour of the sea to the
hulks, sails, and mariners of their spy-boats, to keep them
from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbutnot.*
They Argo's *hulk* will tax, *Swift.*
And scrape her pitchy sides for wax.
The footy *hulk* *Thomson's Autumn.*
Steer'd sluggish on. This sense is still retained
in Scotland: as, a *hulk* of a fellow.
And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* fir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
To *HULK*. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainsw.*
HULL. *n. f.* [hulgan, Gothic, to cover.]
1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering:
as, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell. [Hule, Scottish.]
2. The body of a ship; the *hulk*. *Hull* and *hulk* are now con-
founded; but *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely
the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and
bulky.
Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*
So many arts hath the Divine Widom put together, only
for the *hull* and tackle of a sensible and thinking creature.
Grew's Coptol. Sac. b. i. c. 5.
To *HULL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and
fro upon the water without sails or rudder.
They faw a fight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or ra-
ther the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the
carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part
drowned. *Sidney.*
Will you hoist sail, fir? here lies your way.
—No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shak.*
He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood,
Which now abated. *Milton's Parad. Lost*, b. xi.
People walking down upon the shore, saw somewhat come
hulling toward them. *L'Estrange.*
HULLY. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Silique; husky. *Ainsworth.*
HULLY. *n. f.* Holly.
Save *hully* and thorn, thereof sail for to make. *Thaffer.*
To *HUM*. *v. a.* [hummen, Dutch.]
1. To make the noise of bees.
The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*
An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat. *Dryden's En.* b. vi.
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.
I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakef.*
Upon my honour, fir, I heard a *humming*.
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakef.*
The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who should say, you'll rue. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an au-
dible emission of breath.
Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
I still acquiesce,
And never *hum'd* and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffed treason. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 2.
The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in
the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L'Estrange.*
Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
And last'd so long, like tops, are lath'd asleep. *Pope.*
4. To sing low.
The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarti-
culate *humming*s; as are ours to their otherwise tuned or-
gans. *Glanv. Apol.*
Hum half a tune. *Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly express'd in pub-
lick assemblies by a *hum*, about a century ago.
HUM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The noise of bees or insects.
To black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless *hum*,
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*
2. The noise of bustling crowds.
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds. *Shakef. Hen. V.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*
One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis night,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*
3. Any low dull noise.
Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

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4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.
These thrugs, these *hums* and haws,
When you have said the's goodly, come between,
'Ere you can say the's honest. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: *buth*
and ha will not do the business. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *ham*.
And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did stew their meat between their *hums*
And the horses backs o'er which they straddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. ii.
6. An expression of applause.
You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*
HUM. *interject.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.
Let not your ears despite the heaviest found
That ever yet they heard.
—*Hum!* I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
See fir Robert—*hum!* *Pope.*
And never laugh for all my life to come.
HUMAN. *adj.* [humanus, Latin; humain, French.]
1. Having the qualities of a man.
It will not be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but
whether he be a *human* creature. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to man.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it
doth to me; all his senses have but *human* conditions. *Shakef.*
For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton's P. L.*
Thee, serpent, subtil'it beaft of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any,
this being the height of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*
HUMANE. *adj.* [humaine, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent;
good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally
spread itself towards many, and maketh men become *humane*
and charitable. *Bacon's Essay.*
Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished: a
new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral,
more *humane*, are planted in their stead. *Spratt's Sermons.*
HUMANELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-
nature.
If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were whole-
some, we might guess they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakespeare.*
HUMANIST. *n. f.* [humaniste, French.] A philologist; a gram-
marian.
HUMANITY. *n. f.* [humanité, French; humanitas, Latin.]
1. The nature of man.
Look to thyself; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*
A rarer spirit never did steer *humanity*. *Shakespeare.*
The middle of *humanity* thou never knewest, but the extre-
mity of both ends. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath
been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.
If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*,
and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glan.*
3. Benevolence; tenderness.
All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices
of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft *humanity*?
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*
4. Philology; grammatical studies.
To *HUMANIZE*. *v. a.* [humaniser, French.] To soften; to
make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.
Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with
compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most ex-
tensive charity? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
HUMANKIND. *n. f.* [human and kind.] The race of man;
mankind.
Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*
HUMANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]
1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.
Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly*
speaking, may seem to promise. *Asterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This should be *humanely*.
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope's Ess. on Criticism.*
HUMBIRD. *n. f.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds,
yet our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is,
the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
HUMBLE. *adj.* [humble, French; humilis, Latin.]
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.
And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Fairy Qu.*
Now

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Now we have shewn out power,
Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a doing. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, 'till the point of death. *Shak. H. VI.*
We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as
Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and per-
fect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
Chuse you for me; for well you understand
But if an *humble* husband may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden.*
Ten thousand trifles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She should be *humble*, who would please;
And the must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*
2. Low; not high; not great.
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick found,
Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden.*
Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty. *Rowe.*
Far *humbler* titles suit my lost condition. *Smith.*
To *HUMBLE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow
down with humility.
Take this purse, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he
may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*
Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. *2 Chro.*
Why do I *humble* thus myself, and suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate. *Milton.*
Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble*
himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to
God, and then let him be assured that God will return to
him. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.
Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dash their pride, and joy, for man seduc'd. *Milt. P. L.*
We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see
him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so
far raised himself above us. *Addison's Spectat.*
The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addis. Cato.*
Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be
humbled as disturbers of the publick tranquillity. *Freeholder.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
To make to confound.
3. This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when
he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in
speaking. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height.
In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled*
into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into moun-
tains. *Hakewill on Providence.*
HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* [hum and bee.] A buzzing wild bee.
The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakespeare.*
This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the
tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*
HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* A herb. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLEBEE EATER. *n. f.* A fly that eats the *humblebee*. *Ainsf.*
HUMBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] Humility; abience of
pride.
With how true *humbleness*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*
I am rather with all subject'd *humbleness* to thank her ex-
cellencies, since the duty therunto gave me rather heart to fave
myself, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only
inspiring. *Sidney, b. i.*
It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet
with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but mer-
rily. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*
HUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or subdues
himself or others.
HUMBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [humble and mouth.] Mild; meek.
You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shak. H. VIII.*
HUMBLEPLANT. *n. f.* A species of sensitiveplant.
The *humbleplant* is so called because, as soon as you touch it,

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it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates
itself again, is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HUMBLESS. *n. f.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLESS. *n. f.* [from *humble*.] Humbleness; humility.
And with meek *humbleness*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*
HUMBLV. *adv.* [from *humble*.]
1. Without pride; with humility.
They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakefp.*
Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*
Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*
In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Without height; without elevation.
HUMDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull;
dronish; stupid.
Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*.
And see stout Bruin all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown? *Fludibras, p. i.*
I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I
had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison.*
To *HUMECT*. *v. a.* [humectio, Latin; *humectate*, Fr.]
To *HUMECTATE*. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten.
The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate
the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate*
the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Her rivers are wheeled up into small cataracts, and so di-
vided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil, and make
it wonderfully productive. *Huet's Pascal Fortify.*
The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not
too much astringent. *Wyseman's Surgery.*
HUMECTATION. *n. f.* [humectation, Fr. from *humectate*.] The
act of wetting; moistening.
Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from
swelling: the cause is repercutiō, without *humectation*, or
entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural History.*
That which is concreted by exiccation, or expression of
humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
HUMERAL. *adj.* [humeral, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belong-
ing to the shoulder.
The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature,
in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*
HUMICUBATION. *n. f.* [hum and cubo, Latin.] The act of
lying on the ground.
Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humifica-*
tions, used to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*
HUMID. *adj.* [humide, French; humidus, Lat.] Wet; moist;
watery.
Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled scarf can shew. *Milton.*
The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*
If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by
heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation,
the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is
humid. *Newton's Opt.*
HUMIDITY. *n. f.* [humiditē, Fr. from *humid*.] That quality which
we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It dif-
fers very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the con-
gruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores
or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering
to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our
hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to;
but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to
whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself,
that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *hu-*
midity, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands
and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages,
and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of
ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*
We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pum-
pion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*
O blessing-breeding fun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*,
than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and
relifhing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
HUMILIATION. *n. f.* [French.]
1. Defect from greatness; act of humility.
The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humi-*
liation of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the
latter

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latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with
power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker, b. v. f. 55.*
Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milt. Pa. Left.*
Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.
John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that
is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humi-*
liation and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milt. Pa. Left.*
3. Abatement of pride.
It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind,
to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over in-
terest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as
well as that of their country. *Swift.*
HUMILITY. *n. f.* [humilitē, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when
we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we
fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best
in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*
I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakefp. Richard III.*
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humi-*
lity of a Christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*
The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarend.*
There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wish'd journey's end. *Denham's Sephy.*
It is an easy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to
extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after
dinner. *Squib's Sermons.*
As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*
2. Act of submission.
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by
their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*
HUMMER. *n. f.* [from *hum*.] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*
HUMORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the hu-
mours.
This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral*
fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
HUMORIST. *n. f.* [humorista, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]
1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gra-
tifies his own humour.
The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spektator.*
The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or
greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed
by the reason and nature of things. *Watt's Logick.*
This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants,
and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven.
Addison's Spectator.
2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.
By a wife and timous inquisition the peccant humours and
humorists must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy,
in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon's Villiers.*
HUMOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]
1. Full of grotesque or odd images.
Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a law-
yer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to
the story of the satire Marfyas, who contended with Apollo,
which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*
Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st it and hop'st thou know'st not what. *Prior.*
2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present
whim.
I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be some-
thing imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and
tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety.
He's *humorous* as Winter, and as sudden
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day, *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*
O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay;
What doth make you thus delay?
Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Ben. Johnson.*
Dryden.

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He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and
things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an
humorous conduct in his affairs. *Watt's Logick.*
3. Pleasant; jocular.
HUMOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]
1. Merrily; jocosely.
A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorously*, *con-*
cijum argenti in titulos facie, que minutat. *Addison on Medals.*
We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly,
fillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*
It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very
jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.
HUMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *humorous*.] Fickleness; capri-
cious levity.
HUMORSOME. *adj.* [from *humour*.]
1. Peevish; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous.
Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades,
where the wit of both sexes is altogeth taken up in con-
tinuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*
HUMORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorsome*.] Peevishly; petu-
lantly.
HUMOUR. *n. f.* [humour, French; humor, Latin.]
1. Moisture.
The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is
very admirable, seeing it hath the peripicuity and fluidity of
common water. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by
the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melan-
choly, which, as they predominated, were supposed to deter-
mine the temper of mind.
Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton's Agonistes.*
3. General turn or temper of mind.
As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot
make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of de-
perate ambition, who would build their houses upon others
ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*
There came with her a young lord, led hither with the
humour of youth, which ever thinks that good whole good-
ness he sees not. *Sidney.*
King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he
was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was go-
ing through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it
was; they said Lufen. He asked, a good while after, what
town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: said
the king, I will be king of Lufen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*
They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to
be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Lryden.*
In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the
humour of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember
the punishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*
4. Present disposition.
It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakefp. K. John.*
Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Fludibras, p. iii.*
Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*
5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.
6. Diseased or morbid disposition.
He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied
himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which
gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the
gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peevishness.
Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has
he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be en-
joyed? *South's Sermons.*
8. A trick; a practice.
I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in
some *humours*: I should have born the *humour*'d letter to her.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.
In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and
in comfort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; there-
fore it is good to take both. *Bacon's Essays.*
To *HUMOUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance.
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men;
if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakefp.*
If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not *humour* me. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
Obedience

HUN

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick; *Pope.*
Why not when I am splenetic?

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,

That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue. *Milt.*
'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See *BUMP*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *bump* fell.

HUMPHACK. *n. f.* [*bump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humphack* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HUMPHACKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Hucker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back, And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind

Make love, if thou canst find it in the world. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms, Th' excrecence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with fauceryes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

HUNDRED. *adj.* [*humb*, *humbet*, Saxon; *benderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A bafe, proud, three suited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worsted flocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke, A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd. Æn.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbutnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposits upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayw.*

HUNDRETH. *adj.* [*hundred*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

HUNG. The preterite and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight, What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGER. *n. f.* [*hunger*, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid

HUN

to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach; and this is occasioned by the attrition of the coats of the stomach against each other. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deutr. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decey of Piety.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar, As if they *hungred* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair, That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours, Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,

Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee! Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

My more having, would be as a fauce To make me *hunger* more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I content me, And from the sting of famine fear no harm, Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed

Me *hungring* more to do my father's will. *Milton's P. Lof.*

HUNGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or weak.

HUNGERBITTEN. } ended with hunger. His strength shall be *hungerbitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. *Job xviii. 12.*

Thyself Bred up in poverty and straits at home; Lo! in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ake

His lips as he was drinking. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite. You have sav'd my longings, and I feed

Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak. Timon of Alben.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food; They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full, They belch us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind, Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakef. H. VI.*

O'erake me, if thou canst; I scorn thy strength: Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakef. H. VI.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came, Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame, Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food. Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an

hungred love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HUNGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite. Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago; When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed, And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juven.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food. That face of his *hungry* cannibals Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakef. Jul. Cesar.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In rusty grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the moist *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*

HUNKS. *n. f.* [*hunkur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunk*. *Dryden.*

Irish has given all the intimations of being a close *hunk*, worth money. *Addison's Spectator.*

To

HUN

To HUNT. *v. a.* [*hunte*, Saxon, from *hune*, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals. The man that once did sell the lion's skin, While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shak. H. V.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job xxxviii. 39.*

We should fingle every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To pursue; to follow close. Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pf. cxi.*

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for. Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase. When he returns from *hunting*, I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search. Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds. The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd By foreign pow'r, her company disdain'd, Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chase. The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray; The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakef.*

3. Pursuit. I've heard myself proclaim'd; And by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime. If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogges, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods, First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Lof.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore, Glutting his father's eyes with guileless gore. *Dryden's Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began, A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. Of dogs, the valu'd file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,

The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTRESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey With thy chaste eyes, from thy pale sphere above, Thy *hunter's* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakef.*

Shall I call Antiquity from the old schools of Greece, To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the *hunter's* Dian her dread bow, Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain, Th' immortal *hunter's*, and her virgin train; Nor envy Windsor. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

But at the same time he describes her as an *hunter's*. *Broom.*

HUNSMAN. *n. f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase. Like as a *hunsmann*, after weary chase,

HUR

Seeing the game escape from him away, Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new, The mighty Nimrod did pursue:

What *hunsmann* of our feeble race, Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. Apply this moral rather to the *hunsmann*, that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HUNSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hunsmann*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day Give th' art of rhiming, *hunsmanship*, or play. *Donne.*

HURDLE. *n. f.* [*hpybel*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next, Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The sled, the tumbrel, *hurdles* and the flail, These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurle*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store, O, let them keep it 'till thy sins be ripe, And then *hurl* down their indignation

On thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand, To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak. R. III.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground, To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Num. xxxv. 20.*

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron. xii. 2.*

Hurl ink and wit, As madmen stones. *Ben. Johnson.*

His darling sons, *Hurl'd* headlong to partake with us, shall curse Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton's Parad. Lof.*

She strikes the lute; but if it found, Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd* Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton, From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*, First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryd. Juven.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train, And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.]

The glad merchant that does view His ship far come from watry wilderness, He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest, *Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game. *Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

HURLBAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HURLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at *hurling*. The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown, By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HURLY. *n. f.* [I have been told that this word owes its original to two neighbouring families named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with contests and violence. If this account be rejected, the word must be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*, and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlade*, French; *hurlabulabul*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top, That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shakef. H. IV.*

Poor discontented, Which gape and rub the elbow at the news Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*

11 Q

Methinks,

HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shaksp. K. John.*
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knollet.*
HURRICANE. *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whispering like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

To **HURRY.** *v. a.* [*pengyan*, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was like a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.
Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*
Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*
A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison's Spectator.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurries* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.
Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
HURRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*
It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodw.*
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison's Spectator.*
A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison's Guardian.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*
The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay's Trivia.*

HURST. *n. f.* [*hýrzt*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ans.*
To **HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt*. [*hýrt*, wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to strike, French.]
1. To mischief; to harm.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.
My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand.

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*
It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

HURT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; mischief.
The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.
Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* in th' body. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

HUS

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*
In arms and science 'tis the fame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

HURTER. *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.
HURTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden's Georg.*
HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.
HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To **HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*beutter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter.
The noise of battle *hurled* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*
Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And nature stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the lionsess,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

To **HURGLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.
This is probably the original of *hurl*.
His harmful club he gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HURTBERRY. *n. f.* [*hírt bær*, Danish.] Bilberry.
HURTLLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]
1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.
Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gap he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.
Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Steele.*

HURTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HUSBAND. *n. f.* [*husband*, master, Danish, from *hus* and *banda*, Runick, a master.]
1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.
Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so takes on yonder with my husband, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*
The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination or relation of husband. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold. *Dryden.*
3. An economist; a man that knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.
Edward I. shew'd himself a right good husband; owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Davies on Ireland.*
I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.
Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*
I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

In those fields
The painful husband plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hakewill.*
If continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with an husband.
Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so husband'd? *Shak. Julius Caesar.*
If you shall prove
This ring was ever hers, you shall as easy
Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shaksp. Othello.*

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best.
—That were the most, if he should husband you. *Shaksp.*
2. To manage with frugality.
It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be husbanded with modesty. *Shaksp. The*

HUS

The French, wisely husbanding the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can't speak at once; but husband it, *Herbert.*
And give men turns of speech.

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.
A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he fits at a great rent. *Bacon's Essays.*
HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an husband.
A widow, husbandless, subject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shaksp. King John.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compals it then, is a husbandly part. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
HUSBANDMAN. *n. f.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.
This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the husbandman. *Brome.*

HUSBANDRY. *n. f.* [from *husband*.]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of husbandry, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Aft if in husbandry he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Husbandry supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The feeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of husbandry, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*
Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any husbandry upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.
There's husbandry in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
You have already faved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good husbandry. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs.
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but hush! 'tis so. *Shak. There's something else to do; hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shaksp. Othello.*
HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.
As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'n; the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To **HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seem'd envious or coy;
But at these strangers' presence every one did hush. *F. Queen.*
Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be hush, and nought at all to say. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluff'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak softly;
All's hush as midnight yet. *Shaksp. Othello.*
My love would speak; my duty hushes me. *Shaksp. Othello.*
When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Orway.*

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*
Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and hushes ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

HUT

Upon his rising the court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison's Spectator.*
To **HUSH.** *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.
This matter is *hushed* up, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HUSHMONEY. *n. f.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.
A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch, or *huycken*, from *huy*.] The outmost integument of fruits.
Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Slak. H. V.*
Most feeds, in their growing, leave their husk or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husks, or shell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unparring hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Some steep their feeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring husks with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*
Some when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd,
Has drain'd the pulposus mafs, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wife, shalt steep
The husks in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water 'till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the husk was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Cains.*
Do not content yourselves with mere words, left you only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon husks instead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outware integument.
HUSKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.
HUSKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.

Most have found
A husky harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*
With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain shouldst seek a strainer, to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Phillips.*

HUSKY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *houwife*; taken in an ill sense.] A forry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.
Get you in, *husky*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

HUSTINGS. *n. f.* [*hýrtz*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.
To **HUSTLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together.
HUSWIFE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *houwife*.]
1. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is common to use *houwife* in a good, and *huswife* or *husky* in a bad sense. *Bianca.*

A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shaksp. Othello.*
2. An economist; a thrifty woman.
Why should you want?
The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To **HUSWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.
But *huswifery* the little heav'n had leat,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HUSWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]
1. Management good or bad.
Good *huswifery* trieth
To rife with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
'Till nine of the clock. *Tupper.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.
If cheefes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cistley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

HUT. *n. f.* [*húte*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.
Our wand'ring fairs, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these fairs invite
In his poor hut to pass the night. *Swift.*

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HYD

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the fordid hut
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*
HUTCH. *n. f.* [hycca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest.
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to
dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mort.*
To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.
HUZZA'. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.
The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they
are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roar-
ing bullies about me day and night, with *huzzas* and hunting
horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid flatters and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
To HuzzA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclama-
tion.
A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,
On the *huzzing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*
To HuzzA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.
He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousands of
weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*
HYACINTH. *n. f.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthos*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]
1. A plant.
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the
stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper
part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked,
tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are re-
flexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles,
which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish
seeds. *Miller.*
The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Ode.*
2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the an-
cients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones,
but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom
smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is
found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its
colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture
of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its
most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by
the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts
of Europe; but the finest fort comes from the East and West
Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*
HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [ὑακινθίνος;] Made of hyacinths.
HYADES. *n. f.* [ὑάδες;] A watry constellation.
HYADS. *n. f.* [ὑάδες;] A watry constellation.
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*
HYALINE. *adj.* [ὑάλινος;] Glassy; crystalline; made glass;
resembling glass.
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὑβριδός; *hybridos*, Latin.] Begotten between
animals of different species.
Why such different species should not only mingle together,
but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* pro-
duction should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*
HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from ὑδῆ;] Little transparent bladders of
water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a
distention or rupture of the lymphatics; for they happen
mostly in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the
liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *W. Sem.*
HYDRA. *n. f.* [ὑδρά; Latin.] A monster with many heads
slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed
a *hydra*.
New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*
More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*
Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*
HYDRAGOGUES. *n. f.* [ὑδραγωγός; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such
medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which
is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they
shake most forcibly by their vellations the bowels and their
appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the
stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*
HYDRAULICAL. *adj.* [from *hydraulick*.] Relating to the con-
HYDRAULICK. *n. f.* veyance of water through pipes.
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may
be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydrau-
tical* engines. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine,
in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven
through elastick channels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Miscr. Scriblerus.*
HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [ὑδραυλικά; water, and ὕδωρ; a pipe.]

HYG

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
HYDROCELE. *n. f.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.
HYDROCEPHALUS. *n. f.* [ὑδροκεφαλή;] A dropy in the
head.
A *hydrocephalus*, or dropy of the head, is only incurable
when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the
brain. *Arbutnot on Dist.*
HYDROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [ὑδρογράφος; *hydrographe*, Fr.]
One who draws maps of the sea.
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrogra-
pher*. *Holle.*
HYDROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ὑδρογραφία; *hydrographie*, Fr.]
Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
HYDROMANCY. *n. f.* [ὑδρομαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.]
Prediction by water.
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four
kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and
geomancy. *Hylyffe's Parergon.*
HYDROMEL. *n. f.* [ὑδρομέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and
water.
Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the
most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe
affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer's Husb.*
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were
ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and
water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*
HYDROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑδρομέτρον;] An instrument to
measure the extent of water.
HYDROMETRY. *n. f.* [ὑδρομετρία;] The act of mea-
suring the extent of water.
HYDROPHOBIA. *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobia*, Fr.] Dread of
water.
Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad
dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*
HYDROPHIC. *adj.* [ὑδροφικός; *hydrophique*, French; from
HYDROPHICK. *n. f.* *hydrophos*, Latin.] Dropical; diseased with ex-
travasated water.
Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine,
and *hydrophic* water. *Eaton's Nat. Hist.*
The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydrophic* earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the bedstead, life is shrunk,
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*
Some mens *hydrophic* insatiableness learned to thirst the
more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*
Hydrophic swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *W. Sem.*
Every lust is a kind of *hydrophic* distemper, and the more
we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Hydrophic wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*
One sort of remedy he uses in dropies, viz. the water of
the *hydrophics*, which is a remedy for the distemper. *Arbutnot.*
HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [ὑδροστατική;] Relating to
hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.
A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be recon-
cilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something
lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone,
the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*
HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to
hydrostatics.
The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever propor-
tional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound
weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal
quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermon.*
HYDROSTATICKS. *n. f.* [ὑδροστατικά; *hydrostatiques*, Fr.]
The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [ὑδροτικός; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of
water or phlegm.
He seems to have been the first who divided purges into
hydroticks and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Cures.*
HYEN. *n. f.* [hyene, French; *hyena*, Latin.] An animal like
HYENNA. *n. f.* a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.
I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will
laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*
The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having
also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena*
odorata, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*
HYGROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑγρομέτρον; *hygrometre*, French.]
An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.
A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the
ear of the river. *Arbutnot on Air.*
HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [ὑγροσκόπος; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An
instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and
to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*
Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbutnot.*
HYLA'RHICAL.

HYP

HYLA'RHICAL. *adj.* [ὑλαρικός;] Presiding over matter.
HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.
Avant, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
HY'MEN. *n. f.* [ὑμην;]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.
HYMENE'AL. *n. f.* [ὑμηναιός;] A marriage song.
HYMENE'AN. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
And heav'nly choirs the *hymeneal* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneal* sing. *Pope.*
HYMENE'AL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Ode.*
HYMN. *n. f.* [ὑμνος; Fr. *hymne*, Fr. *hymne*, Fr.] An encomiastick song, or
song of adoration to some superior being.
As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*
Our solemn *hymns* to sudden dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarfe. *Shakespeare.*
When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the
praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever
with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*
Farewell, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*
To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνίζω;] To praise in song; to worship with
hymns.
To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.
They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*
He had not left alive this patient faint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικός;] Relating to hymns.
He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*
To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To
make melancholy; to dispirit.
Have been, to the last degree, *hyp'd* since I saw you. *Speer.*
HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [ὑπαλλάγη;] A figure by which words
change their cases with each other.
HY'PER. *n. f.* [ὑπερ;] A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from
hypercritick. A hypercritick is one more critical than neces-
sity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.
Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*
HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr.] In geo-
metry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of
the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the
parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The
axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite
side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*
Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less
than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the
quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive
power been greater or less than they are now, with the same
velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles,
but have moved in *hyperbolas*, very eccentric. *Bentley's Serm.*
HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole*, Fr.] A figure in rhe-
torick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond
the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning. His passions
are fallen to dust. He was so giant, the case of a flagellet was
a mansion for him. *Shaksp.*
Terms unfigur'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Tassata phrases, sicken terms precise,
Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*
They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows
upon its admired objects. *Glanv. Seeff. c. 1.*
Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granv.*
The common people understand rallery, or at least rheto-
rick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

HYP

HYPERBO'ICAL. *adj.* [ὑπερβολικός; French; from *hyper-*
HYPERBO'ICK. *n. f.* *bolos*.]
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an *hyper-*
bola.
Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles be-
fore, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Museum.*
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hil-
lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of
an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not
to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*
HYPERBO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]
1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.
Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*
Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts
into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by
Homer as inaccessible. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
HYPERBO'IFORM. *adj.* [hyperbola and forma.] Having the
form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [hyperboreus, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.]
Northern.
HYPERCRIT'ICK. *n. f.* [ὑπερκριτικός; Fr. *hypercritique*, Fr. *hypercritique*, Fr.]
A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opi-
nion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Ita-
lians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*
HYPERCRIT'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond
necessity or use.
We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* pun-
tilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*
Such *hypercritical* readers will confider my business was to
make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce
them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*
HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμετρον;] Any thing greater
than the standard requires.
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and
may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*
HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμετρον;] Any thing greater
than the standard requires.
Where the *hypermetre* was great, I sprinkled it with pre-
cipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putre-
faction. *Wise's Surgery.*
HYPHEN. *n. f.* [ὑφή;] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*,
ever-living.
HYPO'N'TICK. *n. f.* [ὑπνός;] Any medicine that induces
sleep.
HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [ὑποχόνδρες; Fr. *hypochondres*, Fr.] The
two regions lying on each side the cartilago eniformis, and
those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one
the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*
The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and me-
senterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower
bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called
hypochondriack. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
HYPOCHONDRIACAL. *adj.* [ὑποχονδριακή; French, from
HYPOCHONDRIACK. *n. f.* *hypochondres*.]
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.
Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fun-
damental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not re-
corded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Producing melancholy.
Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected;
as in great fears, and *hypochondriackal* passions, being a relaxa-
tion or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
HYPOCIST. *n. f.* [ὑπόκιστος; *hypociste*, French.]
Hypocist is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, con-
siderably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when
broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from
France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant,
from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is
singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.
The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gar-
thered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then
evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in
the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.
Hill's Mat. Med.
HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [ὑπόκρισις; Fr. *hypocrisie*, Fr.] Diffimulation
with regard to the moral or religious character.
Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and
vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving
scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint:
men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil
of practising them in private. *Swift.*
HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [ὑποκριτής; French; *hypocrite*, Fr.] A
dissembler in morality or religion.

HYP

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*
A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus. xxxiii. 3.*
Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*
The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass
Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
Who sily speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*
HYPOCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insinuating; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Roger's Sermons.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*
HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French; *ὑπογαστρικὸς*, Greek.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wise's Surgery.*

HYPOCUM. *n. s.* [*ὑπόκυμα* and *κύμα*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. s.* [*hypostasie*, French; *ὑπόστασις*, Greek.] 1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, French; from *hypostasis*.] 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Cameades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *ὑποτένωσις*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*



HYS

HYPOTHESIS. *n. s.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarities that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Sermon.*

With imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? 'till some usurper rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHETICAL. *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothese*.] In-
HYPOTHETICK. *cl.* cluding a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logic.*

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubts, and *hypothetically*. *Bramble's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

HYST. *cl.* **HYST.** *cl.* Are all from the Saxon *hysse*, a wood or grove. *Gill.*

HYST. *cl.* **HYST.** *cl.* Are all from the Saxon *hysse*, a wood or grove. *Gill.*

HYSSOP. *n. s.* [*hyssopus*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTERICAL. *adj.* [*hysterique*, French; *ὑστερικὸς*, Greek.]

HYSTERICK. *cl.* **HYSTERICK.** *cl.* 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave the *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope's Ra. of the Lark.*
This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mord. Scribi.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. s.* [*ὑστερικὸς*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

JAC

I. Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freind*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

I consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jelt*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.
1. *pronoun personal.* [*ich*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]
I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, *pe*, *ur*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.
I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen. xxxix. 9.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?

I shall like beasts or common people dye,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of business parts us two,
What do our souls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Of that book you have given us a large earnest. *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

Me is in the following passage written for *I*.
There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me*. *Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.
Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

To JABBER. *v. n.* [*gabber*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties. *Swift.*

JABBERER. *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out came the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of jabberers. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

JACENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Watson's Architect.*

JACINTH. *n. s.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.] 1. The flame with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

JACK. *n. s.* [Probably by mistake from *Jacques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for faucy or paltry fellows.

I am in estimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practise. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shaksp.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

I.

JAC

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logic.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Maxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never to smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wesman's Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the mufes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byals, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and to run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on.

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, shew and found;
An inverse burle, an exchange under ground. *Cleveland.*

JACK BOOTS. *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commodore and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK BY THE HEDGE. *n. s.* An herb.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortim.*

JACK PUDDING. *n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dith they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK WITH A LANTERN. An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKALANT. *n. s.* [*Jack* in *Lent*, a poor starven fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

You little *jackalant*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

JACKAL. *n. s.* [*chacal*, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chafe-guns through our sterns they send;
Close by their firehips, like *jackals*, appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

The

J A I

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbuth. and Pope's M. Scrib.*
JACKANAPES. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]
 1. Monkey; an ape.
 2. A cockcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
 —That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakefp.*
 People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbuth.*
JACKDAW. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.
 To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. f.* [*jaquet*, French.]
 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.
 In a blue *jacket*, with a cros of red. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
 And here a tailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*
 Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,
 Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.
 She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*
JACON'S LADDER. *n. f.* The same with Greek valerian.
JACOB'S STAFF. *n. f.*
 1. A pilgrim's staff.
 2. Staff concealing a dagger.
 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBINE. *n. f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*
JACTITATION. *n. f.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.
 If the patient be surpris'd with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*

JACULATION. *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculo*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons.
 So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
 Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
JADE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *goad*, a goad, or spur.]
 1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.
 Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
 I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,
 Tird as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,
 Sink in the trial. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*
 The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
 With torches in their hand; and their poor *jades*
 Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakefp.*
 To other regions
 France is a stable, we that dwell in't *jades*;
 Therefore to th' war. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*
 So have I seen with armed heel
 A wight belide a commonweal,
 While still the more he kick'd and spur'd,
 The less the fuller *jade* has stir'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*
 False steps but help them to renew their race,
 As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*
 2. A forry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.
 Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower
 Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman's Iliads.*
 But she, the cunning 't *jade* alive,
 Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,
 By sharing female bounties. *Stepney.*
 Get in, huffy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southerne's Innocent Adultery.*
 In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
 She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
 And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.
 You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*
JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.
 The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ashy-colour, and a pale green, not simple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant and high polish. It is found in the East Indies, and is much used by the Turks for handles of sabres. It is so highly esteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine stone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preserve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To *JADE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.
 With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
 The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
 We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

J A I

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon's Essays.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
 Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast,
 No favour for the stallion we retain,
 And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden's Juven.*
 The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*
 There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.
 If we live thus tamely,
 To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
 Farewell nobility. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.
 The honourable blood
 Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
 4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.
 I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reason excites to this. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

To *JADE.* *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
 Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South's Sermons.*

JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]
 1. Vicious; bad, as an horse.
 That hors'd us on their backs, to flow us
 A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 When once the people get the *jadish* trick
 Of throwing off their kings, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.
 'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*
 To *JAGG.* *v. a.* [*gagau*, fits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.
 Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the sides. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bac.*
 The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentl.*
 An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. *Watts.*

JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or efcallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Roy.*
 Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mort. Husbandry.*
JAGGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.
 His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
 His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
 Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
 His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*
 Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
 They joyful leave their jaggy fangs behind. *Thomson's Autumn.*

JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
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JASMINE *Perfian. n. f.* A plant. See **LILAC**, of which it is a species.

JASPER *n. f.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *jaspe*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill's Mat. Med.* The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

JATROLEPTICK *adj.* [*jatroleptique*, Fr. *jatroleptique* and *ἀλκω*.] That which cures by anointing.

To **JAVEL**, or *jable*. *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JAVEL *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow. When as time, flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that those two *javels* Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

JAVELIN *n. f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulph'rous fire; On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *Milt. Pa. Lost.* She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind, Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's En.*

Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addison's Cato.*

JAUUNDICE *n. f.* [*jaundice*, Fr. *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscous as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster? Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath set the jaundice on your cheeks? *Shak.* Those were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright, 'Till int'rest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.* The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tintured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the real appearances of things. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

JAUUNDICED *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. All seems infected, that th' infected spy, As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. *Pope.*

To **JAUNT**. *v. n.* [*jaunter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse, And yet I bear a burthen like an ass; Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shak. R. II.*

JAUNT *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind, After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore, Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt, Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress; his first jaunt is to court. *L'Estrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious jaunt, in tracing out these metallic and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JAUUNTINESS *n. f.* [from *jaunt*, or *jaunt*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See **JANTY**.] Airy; flight; gentry; gentleness. A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that jauntness of air I was once master of. *Addison's Spectator.*

JAW *n. f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *jaubone*, or cheek-bone, then *jaw*.] 1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 14.*

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal. *Walton's Angler.*

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, faith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immovable. *Grew's Museum.*

More formidable hydra stands within, Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden's En.*

ICO

2. The mouth. My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Pf. xxii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.* A sneaky foam works o'er my grinding jaws, And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rave.*

JAY *n. f.* [named from his cry. *Skinner*.] A bird. Two sharp winged thee, Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted jays, Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpon—we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

What, is the jay more precious than the lark, Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakespeare.* I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the jay, the insects gilded wings, Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings. *Pope.*

JAZEL *n. f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Did.*

ICE *n. f.* [*is*, Saxon; *eis*, Dutch.] 1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. You are no furer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes. *Shakespeare. R. III.* If I should ask whether ice and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar. 3. To break the ice. To make the first opening to any attempt. If you break the ice, and do this feat, Atchieve the elder, set the younger free For our access, whose hap shall be to have here, Will not so graciously be to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peachment on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wife, At last broke silence and the ice. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

To **ICE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice. 2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE *n. f.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON *n. f.* [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMON *n. f.* A sort of fly. The generation of the *ichneumon* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphs of insects. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

ICHOGRAPHY *n. f.* [*ichn* and *γραφω*.] The groundplot. It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnograph* of every story in a paper by itself. *Mason.*

ICHOR *n. f.* [*ichor*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ICHOROUS *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or ichorous exulceration. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ICHTHYOLOGY *n. f.* [*ichthyologie*, Fr. *ichthyologie*, from *ichthys* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in ichthyology. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ICHTHYOPHAGY *n. f.* [*ichthophagy*, Fr. *ichthophagie*, from *ichthys* and *φαγω*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICICLE *n. f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subliming powder, dried, retains some magnetic virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into icicle, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard, Long icicles depend, and crackling founds are heard. *Dryd.* The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an icicle, hanging down from the tops and sides of grotto's. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

ICINESS *n. f.* [from *ice*.] The state of generating ice.

ICON *n. f.* [*εἰκών*.] A picture or representation. Boyfardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the icons of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and icons are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Precedents.*

ICONOCLAST

IDE

ICONOCLAST *n. f.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *εικονοκλάστης*.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; *εἰκών* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERIC *n. f.* [*ictérique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.] 1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the icteric have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice. *Idem.*

ICY *adj.* [from *ice*.] 1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty. But my poor heart first set free, Bound in those icy chains by thee. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam, The season's difference; as, the icy phang, And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakespeare.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crofs display To the bright regions of the rising day; Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll, Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion. Thou wouldst have never learn'd The icy precepts of respect. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward. If thou do'st find him tractable to us, Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons; If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling, Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

IDEA *n. f.* [*idea*, French; *ἰδέα*.] Mental imagination. Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the faint, your only *idea*, Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker, b. i.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.* I did infer your lineaments, Being the right *idea* of your father, Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

How good, how fair, Answering his great *idea*? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.* If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought, The fairest nymph before his eyes he fet. *Dryden.*

IDEAL *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses. There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Chyng's Phil. Prin.*

IDEALLY *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. A transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IDENTICAL *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The same; implicitly. **IDENTICK** *adj.* [ing the same thing; comprising the same *idea*.] The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew, The same numerically true. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale's Origin of Man.* Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some beings, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, inviolable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IDENTITY *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity. There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Sermon.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the *ideas* of *identity* and *diversity*. *Locke.*

It cuts off the sense at the end of every first line, which produces too frequent an *identity* in sound, and consequently couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES *n. f.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A footfayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakespeare.*

IDIOCRASY *n. f.* [*idiocrase*, French; *ἰδίοκρᾶσις* and *κράσις*.] Peculiarity of constitution. **IDIOCRITICAL** *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY *n. f.* [*ἰδιωκία*.] Want of understanding. I stand not upon their *idioty* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon's Holy War.*

IDIOM *n. f.* [*idiome*, French; *ἰδιωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology. He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach, And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMATICAL *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; **IDIOMATICK** *adj.* [phraseological.] Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

IDIOPATHY *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. *ἰδίοπαθία* and *πάθος*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Qu.*

IDIOSYNCRASY *n. f.* [*idiosyncrasy*, Fr. *ἰδιοσυγκράσις*, and *κράσις*.] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Qu.* Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Sect. c. 15.*

IDIOT *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; *ἰδιώτης*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason. Life is a tale, Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* villify'd, Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDOTISM *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*.] 1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language. Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writings, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind. **IDLE** *adj.* [*idel*, Saxon.] 1. Lazy; averse from labour. For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Full.*

2. Not busy; at leisure. For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty, Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed. No war or battle's found Was heard the world around, The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in the fury of a tempest, will rather perish than work for their preservation; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. They astonish'd, all resistance lost, All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then The power that guards the sacred lives of kings? Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts, Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees, When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good. Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all thine *idle* offers I refuse; All that I need I have; I needeth me To covet more than I have cause to use? *Fairy Queen.*

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, It was my hant to speak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The murmuring fudge, That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes, Cannot be heard to high. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

IDL

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IDO

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle story.
This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant
to themselves. *Hooker.*
They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the
authors of needless innovations are oppos'd with such nega-
tives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in,
which our fathers never knew? *Hooker, b. ii.*
His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave
before. *Swift.*
How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent
in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions.
Rogers's Sermons.
TO IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness
and inactivity.
Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*
IDLEHEADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.] Foolish; unreasonable.
These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*
Upon this loss the fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands
near the place still. *L'Estrange.*
IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle*.]
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.
Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks
men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of them-
selves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and
languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both
itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South's Sermon.*
2. Absence of employment.
All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made
us pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so trouble-
some an *idleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity im-
posing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other
fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*
3. Omission of business.
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
4. Unimportance; trivialness.
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.
There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idle-
ness* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle*.] A lazy person; a sluggard.
Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are common-
ly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service
as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*
Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*
IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]
1. Lazily; without employment.
I will flay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.
And modern Aegil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*
3. Carelessly; without attention.
This from rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shaksp. K. John.*
But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark
any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage where-
of it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*
IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, French; *ιδωλον*; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the
altar of God. *1 Mac. i. 59.*
A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined
in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of partici-
pating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*
2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech. ii. 17.*

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3. An image.
Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So bafe within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*
4. A representation.
Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Queen.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldiers god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Sophy.*
IDOLATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Latin.] One
who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for
God that which is not God.
The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that
which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at
his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing
to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the
withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the
world to come confusion. *Hooker.*
An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater*
or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be com-
patible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*
TO IDOLATRIE. *v. a.* [from *idolater*.] To worship idols. *Angl.*
IDOLATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater*.] Tending to idolatry;
comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and
martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be
set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacocks Drawing.*
IDOLATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous*.] In an idolatrous
manner.
Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or
done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done
idolatrously, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*
IDOLATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of
images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatrie*,
My substance should be staid in thy stead. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Idolatrie is not only an accounting or worshipping that for
God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true
God in a way wholly unsuitable to his nature; and particu-
larly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.
South's Sermons.
The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings,
according as they promoted *idolatrie*, or the worship of the
true God. *Addison's Spectator.*
IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from *idol*.] A worshipper of images. A poeti-
cal word.
I to God have brought
Dis honour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton's Agonist.*
TO IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol*.] To love or reverence to adora-
tion.
Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Denham.*
Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, de-
nominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher
of our faith, but from the first breacher of their idolized opi-
nions. *Deery of Piety.*
IDONEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient;
adequate.
You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them
corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*
An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,
and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliff.*
IDYL. *n. f.* [*ιδυλλιον*; *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.
I. E. for *id est*, or that is.
That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same
that raises the rent of land, i. e. its aptness to bring in yearly,
to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above
his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Lacke.*
JEALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suspicious in love.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
I wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*
Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the
virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aureng.*
2. Emulous; full of competition.
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme
of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint
the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*
3. Zealously

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3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.
I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings.*
4. Suspiciously vigilant.
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor. ii. 2.*
His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of taga-
city in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported
him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Suspiciously careful.
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and
jealous of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties
and parricides weigh'd down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protecting fate supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute,
and yet how maliciously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Piety.*
6. Suspiciously fearful.
I is doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*
While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I
do not see any other method left for them to reform the world,
than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable
to the laity. *Swift.*
JEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously;
with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.
JEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being *jealous*;
rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hat-
red and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to
prevail upon me. *King Charles.*
JEALOUSY. *n. f.* [*jalouse*, French, from *jealous*.]
1. Suspicion in love.
But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their fight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*
The sweetest woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very
jealousy man. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair;
And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thy ecstasy. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needful *jealousy*? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Suspicious fear.
The obduracy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king,
proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got
him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*
3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.
TO JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to
flout; to make mock.
The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*
Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests,
loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and
incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
TO JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.
My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of
being *jeered*. *Hawel's England's Tears.*
JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout;
jibe; mock.
Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears.
They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—the wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*
JEERER. *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.
JEERINGLY. *adj.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptu-
ously; in mock; in scoff.
He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are re-
fracted? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
JEGGET. *n. f.* A kind of sausage.
JEHOVAH. *n. f.* [יְהוָה] The proper name of God in the He-
brew language.
JEJUNE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant.
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it vola-
tile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting
fleweth that it is not *jeune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not saturated.
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutri-
ment, and not *jeune* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
3. Dry; unaffectionate.
You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narra-
tives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle.*
JEJUNENESS. *n. f.* [from *jeune*.]
1. Penury; poverty.
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

JES

parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits.
Bacon's Natural History.
2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.
JELLED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state
of viscosity.
The kiss that tips
The jellied philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
JELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY, which is the
proper orthography.]
1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.
They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the jelly.
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*
That *jelly*'s rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*
JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *jeneting*, an apple ripe in
June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant
taste. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
JENNET. *n. f.* [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse.
The Spanish hawk presents a *jenet*,
To show his love. *Prior.*
TO JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put
in danger. Obsolete.
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his
body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac. xiv. 38.*
JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.
JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from
j'ai perdu, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner and Junius.*] Hazard; dan-
ger; peril. A word not now in use.
And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany.
In this adventure's chancelful *jeopardy*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shaksp. K. John.*
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by im-
puting to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty,
or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*
TO JERK. *v. a.* [*gezeccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick
smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *jerk*.
I lack inquiry
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Battings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*
TO JERK. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems
to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.
Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*
JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash.
Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the
jerks of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glamm.*
Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming
contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the
morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more
sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*
Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly
swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at
once. *Grew.*
JERKEN. *n. f.* [*cjntelkin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a
close waistcoat.
A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shak.*
Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* un-
der the line: now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and
prove a bald *jerkin*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and
stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better
than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the
sheep? *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*
Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frieze
jerkin, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small
audience. *South's Sermons.*
Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a *jerkin*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour
before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*
JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Alisworth.* This should be
written *gyrkin*.
JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is
spun.] Fine yarn of wool.
JESS. *n. f.* [*gesso*, French; *getta*, Italian.] Short straps of lea-
ther tied about the legs of a hawk, with which the is held on
the fist. *Hanner.*

JET

- If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jesses* were her dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- JESSAMINE*. *n. f.* [See *JASMINE*.] A fragrant flower.
Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*. *Spenser.*
- JERUSALEM Artichokes*. *n. f.* Sunflower, of which they
are a species.
Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small off-sets, and by
quartering the roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To *JEST*. *v. n.* [*gesficular*, Latin.] To divert or make merry
by words or actions.
Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.
Ecclus. viii. 4.
- Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but
I do not like these federal councils. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
- JEST*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.
But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*
As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be pri-
vileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great
persons. *Bacon's Essays.*
No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles
of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and pro-
fane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*
2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.
If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me;
then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak. Mer. W. of Windsor.*
3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous,
not serious; game, not earnest.
That high All-fer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I beg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and
did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king
in earnest. *Grew's Cefmol.*
- JESTER*. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]
1. One given to merriment and pranks:
The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With thallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
2. One given to farcical.
Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding.
Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down,
amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed,
notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but
also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- JET*. *n. f.* [*gagat*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Latin.]
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even struc-
ture, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a
great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour,
having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients re-
commend *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It is
confound with cannel-coal, which has no grain, and is ex-
tremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*
Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than
between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
- The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *jet*
Of feed-pearl, ere the bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*
One of us in glass is *jet*,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*
Under flowing *jet*,
Of sunny ringlets, or of circling brown,
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore's Creation.*
- Thus the small *jets*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
3. A yard. Obsolete.
What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
- To *JET*. *v. n.* [*jeter*, French.]
1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.
Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare. Tit. Andr.*

JEW

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he
jets under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]
Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out
of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wilm.*
- JETSAM*. *n. f.* [*jeter*, French.] Goods or other things
JETSON. *n. f.* [*jeyaux*, French; *jewelen*, Dutch.]
which, having been cast over board in a storm, or
after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the
lord admiral. *Bailey.*
- JETTY*. *adj.* [from *jet*.]
1. Made of *jet*.
2. Black as *jet*.
The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagafcar,
are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*
Nigrina black, and Merdamente brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow's below. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- JEWEL*. *n. f.* [*jyauz*, French; *jewelen*, Dutch.]
1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are
adorned with precious stones.
Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakespeare.*
They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without
alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting
all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all
his goods into one *jewel*. *Smith.*
2. A precious stone; a gem.
Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Proud fame's imperial feat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.
Bid farewell to your sisters.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- JEWEL-HOUSE*, or *Office*. *n. f.* The place where the regal or-
naments are deposited.
The king has made him
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- JEWELLER*. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in pre-
cious stones.
These grains were as like little dice as if they had been
made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*
The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one
thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of sense is
another. *L'Estrange.*
I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all
sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*
- JEW-EARS*. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear.
Skinner.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hol-
lowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated,
and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in
ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough
like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, on
a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows on
the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where
they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians; but
the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a de-
coction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
An herb called *jew-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of
elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and
openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- JEW-MALLOW*. *n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]
The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the
stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a
rose: the point of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit,
divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Ramus*
says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the
Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their
meat. *Miller.*
- JEW-STONE*. *n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the cla-
vated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petri-
fied by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure,
oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually
tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an
inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and
furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its co-
lour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redness.
It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or a marly
very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been falsely recom-
mended as a lithontripick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- JEW-HARP*. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between
the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad
spring

IGN

- spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against
the breath. *Is. conjunctio*. [Sax. Saxon.]
1. Suppose that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.
Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications,
ifs or ands. *Hooker, Preface.*
- If that rebellion
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;
I say, if damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—If! talk't thou to me of ifs? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*
This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all
things, he makes a proof that they are present to our minds;
and if they be present, they can no ways be present but by
the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*
This is only an infallibility upon supposition, which amounts
to this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.
Tillotson's Sermons, Preface.
All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicu-
rean maxim to be good; if so be there were no resurrec-
tion. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*
- Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*
2. Whether or no.
Uncertain if by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rite they all advance.
She doubts if two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting if she doubts or no. *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.
Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were
not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*
- IGNEOUS*. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fire; containing fire; emit-
ting fire; having the nature of fire.
That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the
immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanv. Scap. c. 20.*
- IGNIPOTENT*. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Prefiding over
fire. *Pope's Homer.*
- IGNIS FATUUS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack
with the lantern.
Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually called
ignes fatui. *Newton's Opt.*
- To *IGNITE*. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to
set on fire.
Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then
powder it. *Grew's Museum.*
- IGNITION*. *n. f.* [*ignition*, French, from *ignite*.] The act of
kindling, or of setting on fire.
The laborant fired the kindled nitre, that the *ignition*
might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*
Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned
vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of
an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*
- IGNITIBLE*. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being
set on fire.
Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitable*
parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- IGNIVOMOUS*. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.
Vulcanos and *ignivomus* mountains are some of the most
terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- IGNOBLE*. *adj.* [*ignobis*, *ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.
As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*
2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.
The noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal Rock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak. Rich. III.*
- IGNOBLY*. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dis-
honourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.
To these, that sower race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;
There scatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden's En.*
- IGNOMINIOUS*. *adj.* [*ignominiosus*, French; *ignominiosus*, Lat.
from *ignominia*.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonour-
able. Used both of persons and things.
They with pale fear surpriz'd
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*
Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden's Juven.*
They gave, and the transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward foul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

IGN

- Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single,
rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*
- IGNOMINIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *ignominiosus*.] Meanly; scan-
dalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.
It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously*
to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*
- IGNOMINY*. *n. f.* [*ignominia*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Dis-
grace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.
Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*
Their generals have been received with honour after their
defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*
- IGNORAMUS*. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest im-
pannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick;
and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to
their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as de-
fective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the
effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry
upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he deli-
vered without farther answer. *Cowel.*
2. A foolish fellow; a vain uneducated pretender. A low word.
Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit
and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily
admit the commendation. *South's Sermons.*
- IGNORANCE*. *n. f.* [*ignorance*, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.]
1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness.
If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most
complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might
remain the same. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Ignorance* is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If he have power,
Then veil your *ignorance*; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*
2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this
sense it has a plural.
Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *C. Pray.*
Furnish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tob. iii. 2.*
- IGNORANT*. *adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]
1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uneducated; unen-
lightened.
So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Pf. lxxiii. 22.*
Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
He that doth not know those things which are of use for him
to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know be-
sides. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- Fools grant what'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*
2. Unknown; undiscovered.
If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
3. Without knowledge of some particular.
Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think
there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a
wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*
O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.
Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*
5. Ignorantly made or done.
His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*
- IGNORANT*. *n. f.* One untaught, unlettered, uneducated.
Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*
- IGNORANTLY*. *adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge;
unskilfully; without information.
The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*
When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed ad-
mirably,

ILE

mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*
 To IGNORE. *v. a.* [ignorere, French; *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.
I ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*
 Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*
 IGNOSCIBLE. *adj.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dist.*
 JIG. *n. f.* [giga, Italian; geige, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.
 When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose jigs; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 As fiddlers still,
 Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
 Thrust one more jig upon you. *Dome.*
 Posterity shall know that you dare, in these jig given times,
 to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Johnson.*
 All the swains that there abide,
 With jigs and rural dance resort. *Milton.*
 The muses blushed to see their friends exalting
 Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting. *Fenton.*
 They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should
 dance a jig next October in Westminsterhall. *Arbutnot.*
 Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
 Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*
 To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance.
 Expressed in contempt.
 As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that
 little. *Locke.*
 JIG-MAKER. *n. f.* [jig and make.] One who dances or plays
 merrily.
 Your only jig-maker! what should a man do but be merry?
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
 JIGGUMBO. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack;
 a slight contrivance in machinery.
 He rifled all his pokes and fobs
 Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 JILT. *n. f.* [gilta, Ilhandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye.
 Perhaps from *gillet*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillet*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called
jillet in Scotland.]
 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.
 Avoid both courts and camps,
 Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
 With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
 To throw herself away on fools. *Orsney's Orphan.*
 2. A name of contempt for a woman.
 When love was all an easy monarch's care,
 Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*
 To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering
 his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.
 Tell who loves who;
 And who is jilted for another's sake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted; bring a
 score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is
 ten to one but three kind words of hers shall invalidate all
 their testimonies. *Locke.*
 She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and sham,
 Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*
 To JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from
 the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound
 correspondently.
 What should the wars do with these jingling fools? *Shak.*
 With noises
 Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
 We were awak'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;
 And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
 In founts and jingling syllables grown old! *Pope.*
 JINGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Correspondent sounds.
 Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call
 conceits and jingles wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
 2. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell.
 If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them
 with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*
 ILE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *aisle*, French.] A walk or alley in a
 church or public building. Properly aisle.
 Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
 And arches widen, and long ile extend. *Pope.*
 ILE. *n. f.* [aisle, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*
 ILEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The consequences of inflammation is an ileus, commonly

ILL

called the twisting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 ILEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The ilex, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort they call *enzina*; the wood of which, when old, is finely chamberlotted, as if it were painted, and is useful for stocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and palliades for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Martimer.*
 ILLAC. *adj.* [iliacus, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.
 The illac passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.
 Those who die of the illac passion have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*
 ILLAC Passion. *n. f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.
 ILL. *adv.* [eale, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ill one of you*, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.
 Shepherds, should it not yfend
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
 Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
 That Colin made? *ill* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*
 ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its senses.]
 1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVIL.
 There's some ill planet reigns;
 I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
 With an aspect more favourable. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
 Of his own body he was ill, and gave
 The clergy ill example. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Neither is it ill said only that maketh an ill feat; but ill
 ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be bad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*
 2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that evil is ever used in this sense.
 You wish me health in very happy season;
 For I am on the fudden something ill. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governors falling ill in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*
 ILL. *n. f.*
 1. Wickedness.
 Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*
 Young men to imitate all ill are prone;
 But are compell'd to avarice alone:
 For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
 Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden's Aureng.*
 2. Misfortune; misery.
 Who can all sense of others ill escape,
 Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate's Juvenal.*
 Though plung'd in ill and exercise in care,
 Yet never let the noble mind despair;
 When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
 The gods their timely succour interpose;
 And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
 By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*
 ILL. *adv.*
 1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.
 Ill at ease, both he and all her train
 The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*
 2. Not easily.
 Thou desirest
 The punishment all on thyself! alas!
 Bear thine own first; ill able to sustain
 His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
 And my displeasure bear'st so ill. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
 When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*
 ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.
 ILL. *substantive.*
 Dangerous conjectures in ill breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 I have an ill divining soul:
 Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
 As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*
 No look, no last adieu before he went!
 In an ill boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*
 I know
 The voice ill boding, and the solemn sound.
 He may strew
 The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*
 Your

ILL

Your ill meaning politician lords,
 Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
 Appointed to await me thirty spies,
 Who, threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
 To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milt. Agon.*
 A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
 To bribe whose vigilance, Egisthus told
 A mighty sum of ill persuading gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 ILL. *adverb.*
 There founded an ill according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd. xviii. 10.*
 My colleague,
 Being so ill affected with the gout,
 Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*
 The danger of the day's but newly gone,
 And the examples
 Of every minute's instance, present now,
 Have put us in these ill becoming arms. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
 I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
 Of Vertigern, or Hengist's ill bought aid. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*
 We simple toasters take delight
 To see our women's teeth look white;
 And every faucy ill bred fellow
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
 The ungrateful treason of her ill chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and ill complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier on Envy.*
 There grows,
 In my most ill compos'd affection, such
 A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp. Macb.*
 To what end this ill concerted lye,
 Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any ill concerted projects. *Addison on the War.*
 The second daughter was a peevish, froward, ill conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
 No Persian arras hides his homely walls
 With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
 Betray the freaks of ill dissembled gold. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*
 You shall not find me, daughter,
 After the slander of most step-mothers,
 Ill eyed unto you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 I see thy sister's tears,
 Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
 In the pursuit of our ill fated loves.
 Others ill fated are condemn'd to toil
 Their tedious life. *Prior.*
 Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being ill fashioned. *Locke.*
 Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an ill favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*
 Near to an old ill favoured castle they meant to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 O, what a world of vile ill favour'd faults
 Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shaksp.*
 If a man had but an ill favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*
 I was at her house the hour she appointed.
 —And you sped, sir?
 —Very ill favouredly. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 He shook him ill favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whersoever he came. *Huvel's Vocal Forest.*
 They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy ill formed and mis-shap'd productions. *Locke.*
 The fabled dragon never guarded more
 The golden fleece, than he his ill got store. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
 Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
 And make good use of his ill gotten power,
 By shewing men much better than himself. *Addis. Cato.*
 Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
 Hazard his private and the publick rest.
 That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and ill grounded. *Waller.*
 Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
 What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Waller.*
 Hither, of ill joint'd sons and daughters born,
 First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton.*
 Nor has he erred above once by an ill judged superfluity.
 Did you never taste delicious drink out of an ill looked vessel? *Garth's Ovid.*
 L'Estrange.

ILL

The match had been so ill made for Plexirtus, that his ill led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,
 Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
 Already wavering on their ill mann'd walls. *Dryden.*
 He will not hear me out!
 Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
 Curb their ill manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*
 These are the product
 Of those ill mated marriages thou saw'st,
 Where good with bad were match'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 It is impossible for the most ill minded, avaritious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*
 Soon as th' ill omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
 Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*
 The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his ill ordered choice. *Locke.*
 When you expose the scene,
 Down the ill organ'd engines fall,
 Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*
 For Phthia fix'd is my return;
 Better at home my ill paid pains to mourn,
 Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*
 There motly images her fancy strike,
 Figures ill pair'd, and families unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
 Nor Troy to thank her, for her ill plac'd love. *Dryden.*
 I shall direct you better, a task for which I take myself not to be ill qualified, because I have had more opportunities than many others to observe what sources the follies of women are derived from. *Swift.*
 Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an ill relished potion. *Locke.*
 Blushes, ill refrain'd, betray
 Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
 The conscious fire the dawning blush survey'd,
 And smiling thus bespoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 Behold the fruit of ill rewarded pain:
 As many months as I sustain'd her hate,
 So many years is she condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*
 The god inform'd
 This ill shap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
 There was plenty enough, but the dishes were ill sort'd: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*
 It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or ill founding names. *Ayliffe.*
 Ill spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,
 Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shaksp. H. IV.*
 From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
 An useless sorrow, and an ill star'd love. *Prior.*
 Ah, why th' ill suiting pastime must I try?
 To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
 Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 Holding of ill tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grev's Cosmol. b. ii.*
 The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
 For death unfinish'd, and ill tim'd relief,
 Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves ill treated? *Locke.*
 That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their play-fellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*
 IL, before words beginning with I, stands for in.
 ILA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [ilachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dist.*
 ILA'PSE. *n. f.* [ilapsus, Latin.]
 1. Gradual immersion or entrance of one thing into another.
 As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the ilapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the ilapse of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*
 2. Sudden attack; casual coming.
 Life is oft preserved
 By the bold swimmer in the swift ilapse
 Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*

ILL

To **ILLAQUEATE**. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.
I am *illaquated*, but not truly captivated into an assent to your conclusion. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [*illaqueatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.
2. A snare; any thing to catch.

The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

ILLATION. *n. f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.
Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE. *adj.* [*illativus*, Latin.] Relating to *illation* or conclusion.
In common discourse or writing such causal particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*

ILLAUDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.
Strength from truth divided and from just, *Illaudable*, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ILLAUDABLY. *adv.* [*illaudabiliter*, Latin.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.
It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLGAL. *adj.* [*in and legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.
No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGALITY. *n. f.* [*from illegal*] Contrariety to law.
He wished them to consider what votes they had pass'd, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLEGALLY. *adv.* [*from illegal*] In a manner contrary to law.
The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Hewell.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [*from illegitimate*] State of bastardry.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in and legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.
Grieve not at your state; *For all the word is illegitimate.* *Cleaveland.*
Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison's Spectator.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [*from illegitimate*] Not in wedlock.
Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainer, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bac.*

ILLEGIBLE. *adj.* [*from illegibilis*, Latin.] What cannot be read.
He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illegible* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [*from illegitimatione*] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
The *illegitimacy* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bac.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [*from illegitimately*] Unlawfully; meanly.
One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incontinency, *illegitimately* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLEGITIMELY. *adv.* [*from illegitimately*] Unlawfully.

ILLIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in and lighten*] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.
Corporal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in and limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILL

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
With what an awful world-revolving power, Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomson's Summer.*

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [*from illimitabiliter*] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in and limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illimité*] Exemption from all bounds.
The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.
The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Watson.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And fame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*
In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from illiterate*] Want of learning; ignorance of science.
Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in and literature*] Want of learning.
The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from ill*]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.
He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*
2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.
On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Since the account her majesty received of the insolent behaviour of the faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of all power to do mischief. *Swift.*
3. Wickedness.
Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illness* should attend it. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill and nature*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.
Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and four and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South's Sermons.*

ILLNATURED. *adj.* [*from illnature*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous.
These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South's Sermons.*
Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatured* task refuse;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison's Occid.*
It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with manifold terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. *Phillips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.
The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Phillips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [*from illnatured*] In a peevish, forward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illnatured*] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in and logical*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.
One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderlin to hold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Watson.*
2. Contrary to the rules of reason.
Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [*from illogical*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

ILL

To **ILLUDE**. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And fals'd of this blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *F. 2.*
In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scorn'd to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pri.*

ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.
When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course t' *illumine* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
2. To brighten; to adorn.
The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken. *Thomson's Summer.*

ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming words, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumine'd* hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milt. Par. Lost.*
2. To decorate; to adorn.
To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulle'd eye.
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Spenser.*
He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Pri.*
2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.
Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sand's Travels.*
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*
4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate.
My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*]

1. The act of supplying with light.
2. That which gives light.
The sun is but a body *illightened*, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.
Flowers are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden's Pers.*
4. Brightness; splendour.
The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Classics.*
5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.
Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic illumination are inspired. *Hooker.*
We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*
No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*

ILLUMINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminativus*, Fr. from *illuminate*] Having the power to give light.
What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINATOR. *n. f.* [*from illuminator*]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLUSTION. *n. f.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.
That, diffus'd by magic flights,
Shall raise such artificial brights,
As, by the strength of their *illusions*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

IMA

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
So oft they fell
Into the same *illusion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation. *Roger's Sermons.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*
We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [*from illusivus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show.
The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackmore.*
While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*

ILLUSORY. *adj.* [*from in and lusorius*, Latin; *illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.
Subtly, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATE. *v. n.* [*illustrare*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.
Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n me to quell their pride.
Thee he enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Phillips.*
3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.
They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ILLUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrare*] Explanation; elucidation; explication.
Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *LeStrange.*
Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*from illustrare*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [*from illustrative*] By way of explanation.
Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Latin; *illustre*, Fr.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.
In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South's Sermons.*
Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juven.*

ILLUSTRIOSLY. *adv.* [*from illustrious*] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.
He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Enjoy the glory to be great no more;
And carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope's Spring.*

ILLUSTRIOSNESS. *n. f.* [*from illustrious*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
I'm. Contracted from *I am*.
Im is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

IMAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.
Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat. xxii. 20.*
The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakespeare.*
Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakespeare, Tit. And.*
The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*
Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *image*. *Dryden, Triclin. Love.*
2. An idol; a false god.
3. A copy; representation; likeness.
Long may't thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
I have

IMA

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The image of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
He made us to his image all agree;
That image is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The images of revolt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may
have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the
image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from
the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*
To IMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy;
to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be imaged, which are
such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*
His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*
If fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [from image]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. *Fairy Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.
What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its cares,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and
imagery that attract our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties
and fantastick imagery. *Taylor.*
3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of
a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a
reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the
image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good
imagery. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Possible
to be conceived.
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what
they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some
sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMAGINANT. *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming
ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either
upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.
False sorrow's eyes,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shaksp.*
Expectation whirls me round:
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which
the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their
variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Adams's Cato.*

IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French,
from imagine.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of
representing things absent to one's self or others.

IMB

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an in-
dividual thought. Imagination is of three kinds: joined with
belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that
which is past; and of things present, or as if they were pre-
sent: for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and at plea-
sure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vest-
ments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is
sense; if absent, imagination: when we would perceive a ma-
terial object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glauco. Sciss.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire imagination still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and
strong. *Dennis.*
Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes
the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sid.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually bound-
less; to which imagination, the idea of space, of itself leads
us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imagina-
tions against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*

IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [imaginativ, Fr. from imagine.] Fantastick;
full of imagination.
Witches are imaginative, and believe oft times they do that
which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the imaginative and fanta-
stic part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the enter-
tainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed. *Shakespeare.*
Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the re-
peated additions of certain ideas of imagined parts of duration
and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can
come to no end of addition? *Locke.*
2. To scheme; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they imagined a milchie-
vous device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should
point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he
did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor
think. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMBECILE. *adj.* [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak;
feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.
To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is cor-
ruptly written *embezzle*. To weaken a stock or fortune by
clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and
widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their
states imbeciled. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feeble-
ness of mind or body.
A weak and imperfect rule argueth imbecility and imper-
fection. *Hooker, b. iv.*
No imbecility of means can prejudice the truth of the pro-
mise of God herein. *Hooker.*
We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the impotent,
and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the
worst in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common
imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brook'd. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of imbecility,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up
a hand against them. *King Charles.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive
innocence, a strange imbecility immediately seized and laid hold
of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [imbibe, Latin; imbiber, French.]
1. To drink in; to draw in.
A pot of adies will receive more hot water than cold, for-
asmuch as the warm water imbibeth more of the salt. *Brown.*
The torrent merciless imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Scott.*
Illumin'd

IMB

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the fun. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. To admit into the mind.
Those that have imbibed this error, have extended the in-
fluence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not
allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions
and prejudices it has imbibed from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets
them free from many prejudices we are ready to imbibe con-
cerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps
unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue*
be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which
is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth,
imbued with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from imbibe.] That which drinks or sucks.
Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous steams. *Arbutnot.*

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act
of sucking or drinking in.
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water
than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which
maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communi-
cation of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefac-
tion there is required an imbibition. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that
part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a
greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much
darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light
being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBITE. *v. a.* [from bite.]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
Let them extinguish their passions which imbitter their lives,
and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the com-
munity. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of
this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*

3. To exasperate.
To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from body.]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter.
An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form imbod'd, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*
Though affluity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble
to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls
can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Sciss.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company.
I by vow am so embodied yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare.*
Never since created, man
Met such embodied force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
War'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Under their head embod'd all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops embodied, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To inclose. Improper.
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral
imbodied in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found
in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBOD. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and an-
other idea of white from another snow to-day, put together
in your mind, embody and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBOLL. *v. n.* [from boil.] To exultate; to effervesce;
to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight imboling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To raise to confidence;
to encourage.
'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing imboldens sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are,
the which hath something imboldened me to this unseasoned in-
trusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I was the more imboldened, because I found I had a soul
congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*
Their virtues and superior genius imboldened them, in great
exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and
country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

IMB

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from bosom.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's
garment; to hide under any cover.
The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Villages imbosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.
But glad desire, his late imbosom'd guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurst. *Sidney.*
Who glad t' embosom his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOUND. *v. a.* [from bound.] To inclose; to shut in.
That sweet breath,
Which was embounded in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*

To IMBOW. *v. a.* [from bow.] To arch; to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference:
they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar mally proof. *Milton.*

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from imbrow.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not so much as any embowment near any
of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from bower.] To cover with a bower;
to shelter with trees.
And flooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.
With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are imbrangled,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from imbrex, Latin.] Indented with
concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [imbric, Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with
neat imbrications, and many other fineries. *Darham.*

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from brown.] To make brown; to darken;
to obscure; to cloud.
Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unperce'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The walking crew,
At thy request, support the miry shoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt imbrown'd,
And in thy pocket ginsling half-pence found. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from in and brue.]
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds imbrue'd,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all embrau'd the face
Of that accursed catiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, embrau'd with the Christian blood,
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the
spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings imbrue. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would embue their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are imbrue'd,
Those trembling feet by justice are purfu'd. *Prior.*
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar decry'd,
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts embues her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins imbrue'd;
The murderer fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*
A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal injury than
imbrue his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.
Some bathed kisses, and did oft embue
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from brute.] To degrade to brutality.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
X
To

I M M

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears imbued and tinctured with the colour, *Woodw.*
To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be emburse, from *embourser*, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the most base men, and separate from all imitable qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most imitable writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayw.*

2. Possible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imito*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and imitate a god. *Crowley.*

I would carefs some stableman of note, *Man of Taste.*

And imitate his language and his coat.

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, *Dryden's Ann.*

And that sustain'd an imitated shield.

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, imitate an ode! *Gay.*

IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

2. That which is offered as a copy.

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

In the way of imitation, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace, *Dryden.*

Was imitative of the first in Thrace.

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [*imitator*, Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dry.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment immaculate and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles; *Shakespeare.*

His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate.

The king, whom catholics count a faint-like and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure *Denham's Sophy.*

From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold

One more immaculate.

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain, *Shakespeare.*

From whence this stream, through muddy passages, *Shakespeare.*

Hath had his current and defil'd himself.

To IMMACULATE. *v. a.* [*immaculo*, Latin.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind *Milton.*

With all thy charms, although this corporal rind

Thou hast immaculate.

IMMANE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanens*, French; *in* and *manes*, Latin.]

Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellects, volitions, and such like immanent actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glauco. Scip.*

What he wills and intends once, he wills and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new immanent act in God. *South.*

I M M

IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural, *Shakespeare.*

That such immanity and bloody strife

Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakespeare.*

IMMARCESIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit, *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To IMMARSK. *v. a.* [*in* and *marco*.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immarsh our noted outward garments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immaterialis*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred places, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone, *Davies.*

Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;

So hath she not a body of her own,

But is a spirit, and immaterial mind.

Those immaterial felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIALITY. *n. f.* [*immaterialitas*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. *Watson.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [*immaterialiter*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses immaterially; but streaming in corporeal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [*from in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glauco. Scip.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*immaterialitas*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I incorporate some object which is immaterial, or less material; such as this of founts. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill measured and immature counsel; for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate, *Dryden.*

For partial favour, and permitted hate;

Let now your immature dissension cease,

Sit quiet.

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [*from immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. *n. f.* [*from immature*.] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

IMMATURETY. *n. f.* [*from immature*.] A state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity of age and judgment. *Glauco.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [*immeasurabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viscosity, and consequently immeasurability of the juices. *Arbutnot.*

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measuro*.] Immeasurably; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height immeasurably, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From

From the shore

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,

Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold

In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agonist.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with,

That can see such tremendous objects wandering through those

immeasurable depths of ether? *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,

Nor oars to cut th' immeasurable way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [*from immeasurable*.] Immeasurably; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards immeasurably bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd

Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanics.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immechanical, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Chayne.*

IMMECHIACY. *n. f.* [*immediate*, French, from *immediatus*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar I believe to Shakespeare.

He led our pow'rs,

Bore the commission of my place and person;

The which immediacy may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediatus*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written more immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief

Must not be toft and turn'd to me in words,

But find supply immediate. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,

Which he presumes already vain, and void,

Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,

By some immediate stroke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But she, however of victory sure,

Contents the wreath too long delay'd;

And arm'd with more immediate pow'r,

Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip

Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton

Immediately to marry. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

IMMEDIATENESS. *n. f.* [*from immediate*.]

1. Preference with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,

Nor less than wounds immedicable,

Rankle and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorialis*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. *Hale.*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immensus*, Fr. *immenfus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense!

That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being. *Greco's Cosmol.*

IMMENSELY. *adv.* [*from immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some

I M M

From the shore

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,

Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold

In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agonist.*

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By some immediate stroke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But she, however of victory sure,

Contents the wreath too long delay'd;

I M M

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *imingle* charms. *Thomf. Summer.*
IMMINUTION. *n. f.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution;
decrease.
These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are,
which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did
not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all
alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*
IMMISCIABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immiscibile*.] Incapacity of being
mingled.
IMMISCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *miscible*.] Not capable of being
mingled. *Clarissa.*
IMMISSION. *n. f.* [from *immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in;
contrary to emission.
To **IMMIT**, *v. n.* [from *immitto*, Latin.] To send in.
To **IMMIX**, *v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.
Samson, with these *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the fame destruction on himself. *Milton.*
IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [in and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.
Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the
same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*
IMMOBILITY. *n. f.* [from *immobilitas*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.]
Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.
The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in
time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from
whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital
force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
IMMODERATE. *adj.* [from *immoderatus*, Latin.]
Excessive; exceeding the due mean.
One means, very effectual for the preservation of health,
is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions,
or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*
IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive
degree.
Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakespeare.*
It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking
out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it
immoderately, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [from *immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.]
Want of moderation; excess.
IMMODEST. *adj.* [from *immodeste*, French; in and *modest*.]
1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.
She raised at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write
to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unchaste; impure.
Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*
3. Obscene.
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.
IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [from *immodestie*, French, from *immodest*.] Want
of modesty; indecency.
It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*
To **IMMOLATE.** *v. a.* [from *immolare*, Latin; *immoler*, French.]
To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.
These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to
live in want, these costly trifles go ingrossing all that they can
spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their
own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*
Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [from *immolation*, French, from *immolate*.]
1. The act of sacrificing.
In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacri-
ficing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*
2. A sacrifice offered.
We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage
heathens. *Decay of Piety.*
IMMOMENT. *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no impor-
tance or value. A barbarous word.
I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
IMMORAL. *adj.* [in and *moral*.] Wanting regard to the laws
of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.
IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of
virtue; contrariety to virtue.
Such men are put into the commission of the peace who en-
courage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the
ward pay contribution. *Swift.*
IMMORTAL. *adj.* [from *immortalis*, Latin.]
1. Exempt from death; never to die.
To the king eternal, invisible, the only wife
God, be glory for ever. *Tim. i. 17.*
Her body sleeps in Caput's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*
There was an opinion in grofs, that the soul was *immor-
tal*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

I M M

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*
2. Never ending; perpetual.
Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *immortalitas*, Fr. from *immortal*.] Ex-
emption from death; life never to end.
This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal,
immortality. *Corinth.*
Quaff *immortality* and joy.
He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be
destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God,
and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit,
we infer its immortality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*
IMMORTALIZE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.
To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *immortalis*, French, from *immortal*.]
To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.
Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakef.*
For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That for they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*
To **IMMORTALIZE.** *v. n.* To become immortal. This word
is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.
Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*
IMMORTALITY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from
death; without end.
There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours!
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sen-
sual pleasures! *Bentley's Sermons.*
IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *moveable*.]
1. Not to be forced from its place.
We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds
an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.
When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, be-
fore he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then ap-
pealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
3. Unshaken; unaffected.
How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains
immovable, and smiles at the madness of the dance about
him! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be
shaken.
Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no pro-
spect of reward. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [from *immunitas*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]
1. Discharge from any obligation.
Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole
church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from
observing the same, it were a point of most insolent mad-
ness. *Hooker.*
2. Privilege; exemption.
Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed
so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*
Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the
land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to
spoil. *I Mac. xiii. 34.*
The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of
the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*
3. Freedom.
Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of
Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from ve-
nomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*
To **IMMURE.** *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *emmure*, old French,
so that it might be written *emmure*.] To inclose within walls;
to confine; to shut up; to imprison.
Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shak. R. III.*
One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd*? *Shakespeare.*
At the first descent on shore he was not *immur'd* with a
wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-
boat. *Watts.*
Lyfimachus *immur'd* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*
Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure. *Denham.*
IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in
Shakespeare.
Their vow is made
To ransom Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

IMMUSICAL.

I M P

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [in and *musical*.] Unmusical; inhar-
monious.
All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *im-
musical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking,
and whisperings. *Bacon's Natural History.*
When we consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever
beheld or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*
IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilis*, Fr.
from *immutabile*.] Exemption from change; invariableness;
unchangeableness.
The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after
one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be de-
stroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable;
invariable; unalterable.
By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible
for God to lie, we have a strong consolation. *Job. vi.*
Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*
IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutabile*.] Unalterably; in-
variably; unchangeably.
His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*
IMP. *n. f.* [from *imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a spring.]
1. A son; the offspring; progeny.
That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwel to King Henry.*
And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*
A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still re-
tained.
Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook.*
Him after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d— in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of fate,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*
To **IMP.** *v. a.* [from *imp*, Welsh.] To lengthen or
enlarge with any thing additions.
If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak. R. II.*
New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*
Help, ye tart satyrs, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleavel.*
With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent,
His navy's mottled wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*
New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*
The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*
To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [from *impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or
hard.
They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy
to determine, because of their being *impacted* to thick and
confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils.*
To **IMPACT.** *v. a.* [in and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate
with colours. Not in use.
Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
To **IMPAIR.** *v. a.* [from *impar*, to make worse, French. *Skinner*.]
To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quan-
tity, value, or excellence.
To change any such law, must needs, with the common
sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby
all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*
Objects divine
Must needs *impair*; and weary human sense. *Milt. Pa. Left.*
That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt d' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*
IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.
Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *F. 2.*
IMPAIR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease.
A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on
the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer
time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more
powerfully preferred by fire than dust of steel. *Brown.*

I M P

IMPAIRMENT. *n. f.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.
His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impair-
ment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception,
that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade
of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
IMPALEABLE. *adj.* [from *impalpable*, Fr. in and *palpable*.] Not to
be perceived by touch.
If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it
will emulate a liquor, by reason that the fineness of the parts
do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*
To **IMPALEADISE.** *v. a.* [from *imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a
place or state resembling paradise in felicity.
This *imparadis'd* neighbourhood made Zelmane's foul
cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and
the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney, b. iii.*
All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Dante.*
Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
IMPARTY. *n. f.* [from *imparitas*, *impar*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; disproportion.
Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused
chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparty* with
the tangible parts. *Bacon.*
2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.
What verity is there in that numerical conceit, in the lateral
division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *impar-
ity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on
either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To **IMPA'RK.** *v. a.* [in and *park*.] To inclose with a park;
to sever from a common.
To **IMPART.** *v. a.* [from *impartior*, Latin.]
1. To grant; to give.
High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*
2. To communicate.
Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's
heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things,
while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*
Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milt. P. L.*
I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milt. Par. Left.*
IMPARTIAL. *adj.* [from *impartialis*, Fr. in and *partial*.] Equitable;
free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in
distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as
persons.
Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's En.*
IMPARTIALITY. [from *impartialis*, French; from *impartial*.]
Equitableness; justice.
A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but
also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion,
which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries
into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the
mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside
it. *South's Sermons.*
IMPARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with in-
different and unbiased judgment; without regard to party or
interest; justly; honestly.
Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of
sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it
is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon,
whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed
the required condition. *South's Sermons.*
IMPARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *impartibilis*, Fr. from *impart*.] Commu-
nicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant,
though used by few writers.
The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impar-
tible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*
IMPASSABLE. *adj.* [in and *passible*.] Not to be passed; not
admitting passage; impervious.
There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains,
which are very rich. *Raleigh.*
Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Adison.*
When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was
told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable*
marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*
IMPASSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impassibilis*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Ex-
emption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external
things.

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Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*
IMPA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.
 If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*
 Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart, *Dryden.*
 Though naked, and *impassible* depart.
IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.
 How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensibilities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibility* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*
IMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *passion*.] Seized with passion.
 So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
 The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.
 She told him what those empty phantoms were,
 Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Pale funs, unfelt at distance, roll away;
 And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*
IMPA'STED. *adj.* [*in* and *paste*.] Covered as with paste.
 Horridly trickt
 With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
 Bak'd and *impass'd* with the parching fires. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
IMPA'TIENCE. *n. f.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatience*, Latin.]
 1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.
 All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 The experiment I resolv'd to make was upon thought, and not rafhness or *impatience*. *Temple.*
 2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.
 3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.
IMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatient*, Latin.]
 1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.
 Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
 Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*
 2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.
 The tortur'd savage turns around,
 And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*
 3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.
 To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
 The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*
 4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.
 The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dry.*
 On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
 Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope's Odyssey.*
IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [*from impatient*.]
 1. Passionately; ardently.
 He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*
 2. Eagerly; with great desire.
 To *impatientize*. *v. a.* [*impatronize*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.]
 To gain to one's self the power of any feignory. This word is not usual.
 The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 To *impatwn*. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.
 Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
 Some surety for a safe return again. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 Many now in health
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation
 Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
 Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
 How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shaksp. H. V.*
 To *IMPEACH*. *v. a.* [*impacher*, French.]
 1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.
 Each door he opened without any breach;
 There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Fairy Queen.*
 These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*
 If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*
 A deflexion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*
 2. To accuse by public authority.
 They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*
 Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and com-

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mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*
IMPEACH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Hindrance; let; impediment.
 Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this?
 If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
 If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
IMPEACHABLE. *adj.* [*from impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.
 Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew's Cosmog.*
IMPEACHER. *n. f.* [*from impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.
 Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
IMPEACHMENT. *n. f.* [*from impeach*.]
 1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.
 Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Turn thee back,
 And tell thy king I do not seek him now;
 But could be willing to march on to Calais,
 Without *impeachment*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
 Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or enjoining of mens consciences. *Sanderf.*
 2. Public accusation; charge preferred.
 The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
 Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shak. Rich. III.*
 The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachments*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*
 The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*
 To *IMPEARL*. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.]
 1. To form in resemblance of pearls.
 Innumerable as the stars of night,
 Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the fun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. To decorate as with pearls.
 The dew of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*
IMPECCABILITY. *n. f.* [*impeccabilit*, Fr. *from impeccabile*.]
 Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.
 Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*
IMPECCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Latin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.
 That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that was a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
 To *IMPEDE*. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.
 All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Piety.*
 The way is open, and no stop to force
 The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Cicero.*
IMPEDEMENT. *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction; opposition.
 The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*
 What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*
 The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*
 They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mar. vii. 32.*
 But for my tears,
 The moist *impediments* unto my speech,
 I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
 May I never
 To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
 Dream of *impediment*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
 Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*
 Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
 To *IMPEL*. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.
 So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
 Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 The furge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*
 Propitious gales
 Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
 And sev'ral men *impel* to sev'ral ends;
 This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*
IMPELLENT. *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *How.*

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How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellens* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glauco.*
 To *IMPEND*. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.
 It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's impending wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
 Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;
 Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 No story I unfold of public woes,
 Nor bear advices of impending foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
IMPENDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.
 If the evil feared or *impending* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it overrules the appetite to averation. *Hale.*
 Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
 Place Ormond's duke: *impending* in the air
 Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*
IMPENDENCE. *n. f.* [*from impend*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.
 Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impudence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
IMPENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [*impenetrabilit*, Fr. *from impenetrabile*.]
 1. Quality of not being pierceable.
 All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Infusibility of intellectual impression.
IMPENETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrabile*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.
 With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
 The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
 Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*
 2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.
 Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or fun. *Dryden.*
 The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in grots: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*
 3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
 4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.
 It is the most *impenetrable* cur
 That ever kept with men.
 —Let him alone;
 I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
 Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*
IMPENETRABLY. *adv.* [*from impenetrabile*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.
 Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
 Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*
IMPENITENCE. *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] **OB-**
IMPENITENCY. *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] **OB-**
 1. Duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
 Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*
 Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers's Sermons.*
IMPENITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.
 Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* mens requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*
 They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
 Like to themselves. *Milton.*
 When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should with for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*
IMPENITENTLY. *adv.* [*from impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.
 The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not willfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*
 In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
 Still run on poets! *Pope.*
IMPEVIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *perma*, Latin.] Wanting wings.
 It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is

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reckoned amongst *impevious* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cales on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*
IMPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.
 The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South's Sermons.*
 Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
IMPERATIVE. *adj.* [*imperat*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.
 The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
IMPERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.]
 Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow so as to elude observation.
 Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*
 In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*
 The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*
 The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation.
 Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*
IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [*from imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.
 Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Add.*
IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.]
 1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.
 Something he left *imperfect* in the state,
 Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
 Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,
 That his return was most required. *Shaksp.*
 Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*
 The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*
 The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*
 There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*
 A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
 And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
 As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*
 2. Frail; not completely good.
IMPERFECTION. *n. f.* [*imperfecion*, Fr. *from imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.
 Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*
 The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Haywo.*
Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*
 The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*
 These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*
IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [*from imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.
 Should sinking nations summon you away,
 Maria's love might justify your stay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
 Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*
 Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*
IMPERSONABLE.

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IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the West;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the imperial vot'rs pass'd on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against th' imperial palace is design'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
You that are a foreign prince, ally
Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*
To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are imperial arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Ben.*

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [*from imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperioux*, French; *imperiōsus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your imperious eyes. *Spenser.*
This imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Caesar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He is an imperious dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*
How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against th' assaults of this imperious love! *Dryden.*
Recollect what disorder haughty or imperious words from parents or teachers have caus'd in his thoughts. *Locke.*- 2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the land upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so imperiously? *Shak. H. VI.*
Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books shroud, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*
It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile imperiously, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*
The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Dispers.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his imperiousness, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*- 2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perisho*.] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incappable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [*from impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuabilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersonable* an auditor, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; *from impertinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

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2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shakespeare. King Lear.*- 3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*. *Watson's Architecture.*
We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*- 4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*
Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*
There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

IMPERTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pervenire*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*
The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*- 2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Page.*- 3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENTLY. *n. f.* A trifter; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Estrange's Tables.*

IMPERTINENTLY. *adv.* [*from impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Swickering.*
The blestest of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell.*
Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERVIOUS. *adj.* [*imperiōsus*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *imperiōsus* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*
Left the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *imperiōsus*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*
The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or *imperiōsus* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*
A great many vessels are, in this state, *imperiōsus* by the fluids. *Arbutnot.*- 2. Inaccessable.

From the damp earth *imperiōsus* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Page.*
A river's mouth *imperiōsus* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from imperiōsus*.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTINENTLY. *n. f.* [*in* and *pertranso*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *imperiōsus* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERTINENTLY. *adj.* [*from impetigo*, Latin.] Scuffy; covered with small scabs.

IMPERTINENTLY. *adj.* [*imperiabilis*, *from impetro*, Lat. *imperiabilis*, French.] Possible to be obtained.

To *impetrate*. *v. a.* [*impetrare*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION. *n. f.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, *from impetro*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood, which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*; and the meritorious cause of it. *Taylor.*
It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *n. f.* [*impetuosus*, French; *from impetuus*.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*. *Clarendon.*

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The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUOUS. *adj.* [*impetuosus*, Fr. *from impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But off the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*- 2. Vehement; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from impetuus*.] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from impetuosus*.] Violence; fury.

I with all words of this sort might vanish in that breath that utters them; so they might in transients. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUOUS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMPERCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *imperceable* breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Fa. Queen.*

IMPIETY. *n. f.* [*impietis*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shak. H. VI.*- 2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*
We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*

TO IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *n. f.* [*from impignorate*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

TO IMPINGE. *v. n.* [*impingere*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are referred in the memory by some corporeal exuvia and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville's Scept.*
The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or *imperiōsus* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

TO IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*
Cease then this *impious* rage.
Ye gods, destroy that *impious* sex.
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*
When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*
And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*
When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*
Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*
They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day.
Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity. *Pope.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different fides,
I would condemn. *Forbes.*

IMPLACABLE. *n. f.* [*from implacabilis*.] Inexorable; unrelenting; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice. *Granville.*

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IMPLACABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacabilis*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLACABLY. *adv.* [*from implacabilis*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*- 2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

TO IMPLANT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be. *Sidney.*
See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
No need of public functions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*
There grew to the outside of the arytoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*
God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantatio*, Fr. *from implant*.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plausibilis*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, *from implere*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*- 2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*
It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Brownie.*- 3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either simple or *implex*: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spektator.*

TO IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to involve.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, *from implicate*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*- 2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicitus*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; involved; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*
The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*- 2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*
Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

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3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.
There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon's Essays.*
No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*
IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.] By inference comprised though not expressed.
The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.
My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon.*
Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterb.*
We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
TO IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*implorare*, French; *implere*, Latin.]
1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.
They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Implo'ring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To ask; to beg.
Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
IMPRORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.
Urged fore
With piercing words and pitiful *implare*,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*
IMPROPER. *n. f.* [from *impropre*.] Solicitor.
Meer *improvers* of unholy suits,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
IMPROVISED. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*
TO IMPLY. *v. a.* [*implique*, French; *implere*, Latin.]
1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle.
Whole courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*
And Phœbus flying to moist shameful fight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
That it was in use among the Greeks the word trichinium *implies*.
What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*
Bows the strength of brawny arms *implies*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*
TO IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.] It might be written *empoison*.
1. To corrupt with poison.
One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *empoison* liking. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON**.
A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
IMPOLE. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles.
Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
IMPOLITICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.] Imprudent; indiscreet; *impolitick*.
He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning flights. *Hooker.*
IMPOLITICALLY. *adv.* [*in* and *political*.] Without art or *impolitickly*.
IMPOUND. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.
It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.
The porosity or *impossibility* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
IMPOUR. *adj.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.
It has its earthly and falinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discredited by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity,

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being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*
TO IMPORT. *v. a.* [*importare*, Latin.]
1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.
For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer.
Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such fort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*
The name of discipline *importeth* what as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*
This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*
3. To produce in consequence.
Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
4. [*Importare*, *importo*, French.] Imperfonally. J. To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.
Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*
Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon's Essays.*
This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the forms that are now raising abroad. *Tenple.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryd. Span. Flyer.*
IMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Importance; moment; consequence.
What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Shaksp. Lear.*
Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Hyllis.*
2. Tendency.
Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.
IMPORTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to *Spenser*, and accented by him on the first syllable.
Both at once him charge on either side,
With hideous brooks and *importable* powers,
That forced him his ground to traverse wide,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly stout. *Fairy Queen.*
IMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied.
A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
2. Matter; subject.
It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
3. Consequence; moment.
We consider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shak. Othello.*
Thy own *importance* knows,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*
4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shaksp. Lear.*
Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shaksp. Lear.*
IMPORTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.
The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*
This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Devo of Pity.*
O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake,
When the most just have cause to quake. *Roscommon.*
The great *important* end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.
Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*
Important truths fill let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*
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Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Irene.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.
He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew. *Fairy Queen.*
3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word.
Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shaksp. Lear.*
IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.
The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*
These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts.
The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*
IMPORTER. *n. f.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.
It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*
IMPORTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.
We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importunus*, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shaksp. Lear's Timon.*
They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* tutor. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers's Sermons.*
IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.
Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duff's Rules of Devotion.*
IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.
She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*
TO IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin.] Accented anciently on the second syllable. J. To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.
Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shaksp. Lear.*
If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault.
The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryd. Avengeance.*
The highest faint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so importunately *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hauel's Vocal Forest.*
Every one hath experienced this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*
We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*
IMPORTUNE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.
All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *E. Qu.*
Henry, calling himself king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums of treasure, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour and industry, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been such a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*
If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*
The fine airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glanv. Sep.*

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3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.
No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly.
The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*.
Again he heard a more enforced voice,
That bad him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly.
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much *importunity*, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderfon.*
IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French, from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.
Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Kneller.*
Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
TO IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.
If a son, sent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shaksp. Lear.*
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra vii.*
To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. An.*
On impious realms and barbarous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law.
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*
There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*
Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*
Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*
It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*
3. To fix on; to impute to.
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously.
Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*
5. To impose on. To put a cheat on; to deceive.
Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*
He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes* on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chafes, in order to carry the forms to press.
IMPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.
According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shaksp. Lear.*
IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.
They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*
IMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.
The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walter.*
IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*impositio*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another.
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of distinction.
The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*
The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
From

IMP

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. P. Lest.*
4. Confrat; oppression.
The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by author-
ity was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*
A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able
to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in
order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*
Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occa-
sion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on
the mind and practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossibile*, Fr. in and possible.] Not to be
done; not to be attained; impracticable.
Unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying;
but *impossible* desires are punished in the desire itself. *Sidney.*
It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*
With men this is *impossible*; but with God all things are
possible. *Mat. xix. 26.*
'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that
which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*
Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*
It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in
its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its
thoughts. *Locke.*
We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature
with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice
of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*
I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Watts.*
IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilitas*, Fr. from *impossible*.]
1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.
Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment
me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoy-
ing, but *impossible* desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*
Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be pos-
sible and convenient. *Whitgift.*
Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fry sun,
Murdering *impossibility*, to make
What cannot be, flight work. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*
Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without
matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*
When we see a man of like passions and weakness with our-
selves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy
pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done.
Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the af-
fairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out
much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other
than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the
rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*
Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*
IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impost*, French; *impositum*, Latin.] A
tax; a toll; custom paid.
Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the
king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loses
in the shire. *Bacon's Essays.*
IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*impost*, Fr. *incumbit*, Latin.] In architecture,
that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight
of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*
TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an
abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a sink-
ing ulcer, which made every body fly to come near
her. *Arbutnot.*
TO IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.
They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens
none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [from *imposthume*.] The act of
forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is
formed.
He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth ma-
lign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*
IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by
corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem*
to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀποστημα, an ab-
scess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
Now the rotten diseases of the South, ruptures, catarrhs,
and bladders full of *imposthumes*, make preposterous discove-
ries. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head,
which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*
Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume*.
Harvey on Consumptions.
IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, Fr. from *impose*; *impositus*, Latin.]
One who cheats by a fictitious character.
Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell

IMP

itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that
grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*
IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*impostura*, Fr. *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat;
fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to per-
sons or things a false character.
That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser
locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not
a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive
abi, which is still but imagination? *Glanv. Scops.*
Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mys-
terious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his
army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when
they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same
himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his
usurped greatness with that title. *South.*
Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Irene.*
IMPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.
Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless
children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayes.*
Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion,
attends fevers. *Arbutnot.*
God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants,
and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ
we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers's Sermons.*
This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal preroga-
tive of the most absolute king of kings; that he wills to do
nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which
is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification: *animi*
impotentia.
Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*
3. Incapacity of propagation.
Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*
IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.
We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*,
and not please ourselves.
Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd.
Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Disabled by nature or disease.
In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of
blind, halt, and withered. *Jo. v. 3.*
These sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cri-
ple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts xiv.*
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-paced beggary. *Shakef. R. III.*
3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens*.]
With jealous eyes at distance the had seen,
Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke;
Thus turbulent in rattling tone the spoke. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation.
He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mis-
tress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had com-
mitted a rape. *Tatler.*
IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.
Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*
TO IMPOUND. *v. a.* [in and pound. See POUND.]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.
The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, than
none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to
vanquish them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. To shut up in a pinfold.
England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a fray *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The king
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a fray, and
impounded him, with intention to restore him to the right
owner. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
TO IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.
IMPRACICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. in and practicable.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Had*

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Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate
offspring of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an ex-
travagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to
determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
To preach up the necessity of that which our experience
tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affront mankind with
the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers's Sermon.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable.
That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*
IMPRACICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.] Impossibility.
I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that
of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any
thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing
this. *Swift.*
TO IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Latin.] To call for evil
upon himself or others.
IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from
imprecate.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.
My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
Sir John Hotham, uncurs'd by any language or *imprecation*
of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldest son's
heads. *King Charles.*
With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*
IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of
evil.
TO IMPREGN. *v. a.* [in and *prægnare*, Latin.] To fill with
young; to fill with any matter or quality.
In her ears the found
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson's Summer.*
IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be storm'd; not to be taken.
Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top
of a rock, *imprenable*, because there was no coming to it but
by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep
down an army. *Sidney.*
Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence *imprenable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakef. H. VI.*
Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *imprenable*? *Sandys.*
There the capitol thou see'st,
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Imprenable. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.
The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impre-
nable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by
the waves, still throws them back again, and is not at all
moved. *South's Sermons.*
IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *imprenable*.] In such a manner
as to defy force or hostility.
A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus
to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*
TO IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [in and *prægnare*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolific.
Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both
sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Impregnate, from their loins they shed
A slimy juice. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden.*
2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.
Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate*
the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine
that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*
IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]
1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.
They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first
begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the
womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth,
then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is *impregnated*.
What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*,
as should have such power? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
3. [*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation.
IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [in, *præ*, and *judicio*, Latin.] Unpre-
judiced; not prepossessed; impartial.
The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehen-
sions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated
testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*
IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [in and *preparation*.] Unprepared-
ness; want of preparation.
Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they
turn it to the footing up of themselves. *Holzer.*

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TO IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]
1. To print by pressure; to stamp.
So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their villages *impress*, when they approached near. *Fa. 2d.*
When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *impress*. *Denham.*
The conquering chief his foot *impress*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryd. Ovid.*
2. To fix deep.
We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the mo-
tives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force
of them. *Watts.*
3. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and
written *press*.
His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common bosoms on his side,
And turn our *impress* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
—That will never be:
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those
levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*
IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by pressure.
This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*
They having taken the *impresses* of the infides of these shells
with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest linea-
ments of them. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
2. Effects upon another substance.
How objects are represented to myself I cannot be igno-
rant; but in what manner they are received, and what *im-
presses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only
knows that feels them. *Glanv. Scops.*
3. Mark of distinction; stamp.
God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this
general *impress* or character upon them, that they were ex-
ceeding good. *South's Sermons.*
4. Device; motto.
To describe emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now
commonly *press*.
Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *im-
press*. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whole fore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are multieers, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impresses*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*impressio*, Latin; *impressio*, Fr.]
1. The act of pressing one body upon another.
Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some
part of the body, as produces some perception in the under-
standing. *Locke.*
2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
3. Image fixed in the mind.
Were the offices of religion strip of all the external decen-
cies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Atterbury.*
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had
made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*
4. Operation; influence.
The king had made him high sheriff of Suffex, that he
might the better make *impression* upon that county. *Clarendon.*
We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit
without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*
Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds
from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley's Sermon.*
There is a real knowledge of material things, when the
thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our
senses, is perceived. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
5. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.
To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of
the last *impression*, and full of change. *Bacon.*
For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many
years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once
a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*
6. Effect of an attack.
Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two
thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of
the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*
IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *pressum*, Lat.] What may be im-
pressed.

IMP

The differences of *impossible* and not *impossible*, figurative and not figurative, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.

Lean but upon a ruff,
 The cicatrice and capable *impression*
 Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
To IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
 1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
 Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.
South's Sermons.

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
 Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
 And sees his numerous herds *imprint* her fands. *Prior.*
 2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.
 There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bac.*
 When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*
 Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. *Locke.*
 By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

To IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. *in* and *prison*.] *To* shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.
 He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
 For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress. *Fa. Queen.*

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
 Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
 And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
 Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the restless wind;
 So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*
 If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
IMPRISONMENT. *n. f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; claufure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
 Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *F. Queen.*
 Which shall I first bewail,
 Thy bondage or lost fight,
 Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!
 The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage
 When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes
 She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
 Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*
 It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosing the fetters of their souls. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

IMPROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.
 The difficulty being so great, and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, it was but reason that a solid foundation should be laid. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*
IMPROBABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*
IMPROBABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]
 1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.
 Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probe*, Latin.] Not to approve.
IMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of disallowing.
IMPROBITY. *n. f.* [*improbitas*, *improbis*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbability*. *Hooker.*
 We balance the *improbability* of the one with the *improbability* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

IMP

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolific*.] *To* impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.
 A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPROPER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *impropius*, Latin.]
 1. Not well adapted; unqualified.
 As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
 The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbutnot on Dia.*

3. Not just; not accurate.
 He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
 For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
 He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]
 1. Not fitly; incongruously.
 2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath;
 Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
 They assure me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]
 1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laics.

Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.]
 An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*
IMPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
IMPROPRIETY. *n. f.* [*improprietas*, Fr. from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*
IMPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* forever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*
 Seven revolving years are wholly run,
 Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.
 This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.
 Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*
 Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Censur.*
 I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison's Spectator.*

IMPROVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.
IMPROVABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quasi probum facere*. *Skinner.*]
 1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.*
 I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,
 And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*
 2. [*In* and *probo*; *improbo*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] *To* disprove.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

IMP

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* *To* advance in goodness.
 We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterb.*

IMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]
 1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.
 Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving.
 The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Progress from good to better.
 There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification.
 I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.
 Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPROVER. *n. f.* [from *improve*.]
 1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.
 They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*
 Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.
 Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Martiner.*
IMPROVIDED. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin; *improvis*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She suborned hath
 This crafty messenger with letters vain,
 To work new woes, and *improvided* catch,
 By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.
 Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, or through the sudden inundation of a deluge, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*
IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forethought; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,
 This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shak. H. VI.*
 When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
 Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel's Ci. War.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*
 This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of provision, they must destroy themselves.

IMPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.
 Now we are in the street, he first of all,
 Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
 And so *imprison'd*, and hemm'd in by me,
 Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION. *n. f.* [*in* and *provisio*.] Want of forethought.
 Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.
IMPRUDENT. *adj.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*
IMPUDENCE. *n. f.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; lewdness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet
 That any of these bolder vices wanted
 Less *impudence* to gain say what they did,
 Than to perform it first. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Nor did Noah's open infirmity justify Cham's *impudence*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*
IMPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* lawfulness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
 Is to be *impudent*. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
IMPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail
 With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

IMP

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear
 Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?
 Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,
 Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To IMPUGN. *v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] *To* attack; to assault.
 Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;
 Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law
 Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is indeed *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peachment on Drawing.*

IMPUGNER. *n. f.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.
IMPUGNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impugnance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

IMPULSE. *n. f.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]
 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.
 If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke.*
 Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Chyene.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.
 Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,
 Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*
 Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.
 Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
 Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
 Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. f.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Latin.]
 1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.
 But thou didst plead
 Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
 Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMPULSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulsus*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.
 Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
 But those being placed in a lower sphere,
 His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
 Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
 Against their proper course. *Denham's Sobhy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons.*
 Poor men! poor papers! we and they
 Do some *impulsive* force obey,
 And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY. *n. f.* [*impunitas*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMPURE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]
 1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
 In that pure region of a worthy love,
 Than earthly substance can unford's aspire,
 And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

Hypocrites austere talk,
 Condemning as *impure* what God has made
 Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

2. Unchaste.

IN

2. Unchaste.
If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp. R. III.*
One could not devise a more proper hell for an impure spirit,
than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.
IMPURELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.
IMPURENESS. *n. f.* [from *impure*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPURITY. *n. f.* *impure*.]
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
2. Act of unchastity.
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.
Aberbury's Sermons.
3. Feculent admixture.
Cleansed the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the
impurities of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*
To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purpur*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make
red; to colour as with purple.
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*
- IMPURTABLE. *adj.* [from *impure*.]
1. Chargeable upon any one.
That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. *South.*
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.
If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of
his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled
to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful
wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wife
imputable. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
IMPURTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being
imputable.
'Tis necessary to the imputableness of an action, that it be
avoidable. *Norris.*
- IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *imputare*, Fr. from *impute*.]
1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.
Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our imputation shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall
into some lewd action, the imputation of his wickedness, by
your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp. Lear.*
To use intellects and volitions in the infinite essence, as
hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory
to him, and arrogant in us. *Glauco. Scept.*
I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings
from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from
any imputation of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good.
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men
with the imputation of being near their master. *Shaksp. Lear.*
3. Censure; reproach.
Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of
vulgar imputation, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless
imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty,
whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter.
Swift.
4. Hint; reflection.
Antonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he
is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute.
To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Latin.]
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally till; sometimes
good.
It was imputed to him for righteousness. *Re. iv. 22.*
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time,
which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived;
for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some,
and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt
for a wrong, imputeth it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*
I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed
it to folly. *Temple.*
Impute your dangers to our ignorance.
This obscurity cannot be imputed to want of language in
so great a master of stile. *Locke.*
I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation
on parties. *Swift.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*
- IMPURTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.
IN. *prep.* [in, Latin.]
1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

IN

- In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the iredul guise. *Fairfax.*
Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. Noting the state present at any time.
The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance
of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may
clearly appear to be so in every deed. *Hooker.*
Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*
Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak. R. III.*
Danger before, and in, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*
However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use
at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined
by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both
sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism.
Locke.
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed,
which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*
God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most
cases, very consistent. *Snabridge's Sermons.*
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of
those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Duciad.*
3. Noting the time.
When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*, what do we
but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in,
repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a
prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of
numbers? *Locke.*
4. Noting power.
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*
5. Noting proportion.
Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and
let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*
I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least,
nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to
enter. *Swift.*
6. Concerning.
I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this
argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*
7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cause.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
9. In that. Because.
Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are
wise men, and christian men, some things; some things in that
they are men mislead, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into;
in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will.
Shaksp. As you like it.
10. In as much. Since; seeing that.
Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures
do naturally, in as much as we might flay our doing of them
if we would. *Hooker.*
- IN. *adv.*
1. Within some place; not out.
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable
person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust
degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks
with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man
can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shaksp.*
2. Engaged to any affair.
We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being in; we must go on.
These pragmatical flies value themselves for being in at every
thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Estr.*
3. Placed in some state.
Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance.
Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp.*
He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't, I'll in: I'll in: follow your friend's advice,
I'll in. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
In the fluid cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve
larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes.
Woodward on Fossils.

INA

5. Into any place.
Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than
to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Collier.*
Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryd. Georg.*
6. Close; home.
The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that
of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push
forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back
without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*
IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense,
as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive*
that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *n*; as
irregular: before *l* into *i*; as *ilative*: and into *m* before some
other consonants; as *improbable*.
INABILITY. *n. f.* [in and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence;
want of power.
If no natural nor casual inability cross their desires, they always
delighting to insure themselves with actions most beneficial to
others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience
the more wisdom. *Hooker.*
Neither ignorance nor inability can be pretended; and what
plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation?
Rogers.
- INABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and *abstinence*.] Intemperance;
want of power to abstain.
Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [inaccessible, Fr. in and *accessible*.] Not to
be reached; not to be approached.
Whatever you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower
form, are inaccessible to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things,
which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too
remote and inaccessible for us to come to any distinct view of.
Ray on the Creation.
This part, which is so noble, is not altogether inaccessible;
and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature
and to copy her. *Dryden.*
- INACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.
INACCURATE. *adj.* [in and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate.
It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of
performances.
INACTION. *n. f.* [inaction, Fr. in and *action*.] Cessation from
labour; forbearance of labour.
The times and amusements past are not more like a dream
to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind
of inaction. *Pope.*
- INACTIVE. *adj.* [in and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent;
idle; indolent; sluggish.
INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour;
without motion; sluggishly.
In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends
his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to
his own inclination. *Locke.*
- INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.
A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours
of men, to introduce a lazy inactivity, and neglect of the
ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is inactivity at best. *Swift.*
- INADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to
the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.
Remember for vice
Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*
Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete
representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.
Locke.
- INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not
completely.
These pores they may either exactly fill, or but inadequately.
Boyle.
- INADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [inadvertence, French; from *inadvertent*.]
INADVERTENT. *adj.* [in and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent;
careless.
INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently.
Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses,
who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*.
Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.
Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation,
will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*
- INALIENABLE. *adj.* [in and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.
INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the
making of things *inalimental* to be become alimental, may be
an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*
- INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [inamissible, French; in and *amissum*, Lat.]
Not to be lost.
These advantages are inamissible. *Hammond.*
- INANE. *adj.* [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void.
We sometimes speak of place in the great inane, beyond
the confines of the world. *Locke.*
- To INANIMATE. *v. a.* [in and *animare*, Latin.] To animate;
to quicken. This word is not in use.
There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though the which did inanimate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*
- INANIMATE. *n. f.* [inanimatus, Latin; *inanimé*, French.]
INANIMATED. *n. f.* [from *inanimate*.] Void of life; without animation.
The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled;
but inanimate bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed.
Bacon's Natural History.
The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the
inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our
nerves. *Bentley.*
They can neither subtil nor be produced by the powers of
mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a principle
different from that which governs the inanimated part of the
universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
Still in thy long should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*
- INANIMATION. *n. f.* [inanimation, Fr. *inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness of body;
want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.
Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness
in the beginning, and too great inanition in the latter end
of the disease. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- INANITY. *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.
This opinion excludes all such inanity, and admits no vacuities
but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be
bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those
vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*
- INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach
or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a
particular use.
INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [inapplication, Fr. in and *application*.]
Indolence; negligence.
INARABLE. *adj.* [in and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of til-
lage. *Diët.*
- To INARCH. *v. a.* [in and *arch*.]
Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly
called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used
when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch
you would inarch, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock
where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on
one side about three inches in length: after the same manner
cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be
united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may
meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make
a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined
the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more
closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly
together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay,
to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet
from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into
the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft,
should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them
asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four
months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and
the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to
slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with
fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in
April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myr-
tles, jasmines, walnuts firrs, and pines, which will not suc-
ceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INA

INB

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulatus*, Fr. *in* and *articulatus*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters.
By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [*from inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.
INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.
I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [*from inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when its affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*
INATTENTION. *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers's Sermons.*
We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*
INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*
INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the infant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'nt decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

TO INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Watson.*

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inaugure*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howell's Vocal Exercise.*
At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INAURATION. *n. f.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*
Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Craftshaw.*
The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INBEING. *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.
When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, there are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

INBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.
Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*
All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

INBREATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.
Blest pair of syrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

INC

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issu'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. ii.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estr.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

TO INCAGE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shakesp. R. II.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INCALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*incalisco*, Latin.] The state of growing warm; ing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Avetores restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incaliscence*, and regulated effusion from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incaliscence*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [*incantatio*, Fr. *incante*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The nuptial rights his outrage frant attends;
The dow'r desir'd is his transgurd friends;
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worship, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCANTATORY. *adj.* [*from incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

TO INCANTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Geneva as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

INCAPABILITY. *n. f.* [*from incapabile*.] Inability natural; **INCAPABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from incapabile*.] Disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCAPABLE. *adj.* [*incapabile*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.] 1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakesp.*

2. Not able to receive any thing.
Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Corendon.*

3. Unable, not equal to any thing.
Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid with age? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

4. Disqualified by law.
Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

5. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from incapacious*.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

TO INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.] 1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

INC

2. To disqualify.
Mortality could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbutnot.*

INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacitas*, Fr. *in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial disposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

The *incapacity* of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with anything common. *Arbutnot.*

TO INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerare*, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a goal; otherwise it is seldom found.

The pestilent contagion may be propagated by those dense bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen cloaths. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [*from incarcerate*.] Imprisonment; confinement.

TO INCARN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wifeman.*

TO INCARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wifeman.*

TO INCARNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnare*, Fr. *incarno*, Latin.] 1. To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
With gods to fit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnatus*, Fr. *from the verb*.] 1. Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

They say he cried out of women.
—Yes, that he did, and said they were devils *incarnate*. *Shak.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Senderson.*

Here shalt thou fit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.
But he's possit,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. *from incarnate*.] 1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God *incarnate* not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.
The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnativus*, Fr. *from incarnare*.] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and *incarnated* by the common *incarnative*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TO INCASE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

INCAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incautious*.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbutnot on Air.*

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.
Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine *incendiarious*. *King Charles.*

Incendiarious of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiarious*, and pests of commonwealths. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

INC

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia, *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The gods themselves throw *incense*.
Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensare*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too faucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakesp.*

He is attended with a delp'rate train;
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each *incensed* will. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular fume, will so *incense*
God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden's Æn.*

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [*from incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.
His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare.*

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loath its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCENSORY. *n. f.* [*from incense*.] The vessel in which *incense* is burnt and offered. *Amfworth.*

INCENTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin.] 1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *K. Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glauco. Scyll.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.
Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.
The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bac.*

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.
An *inceptive* and definitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Lacke.*

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs;
And when the rage allays, the rain begins. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my affiduous cries. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies,
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [*from incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*. *Fairy Queen.*

Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

He

INC

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,
That art *incestuous*.
We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second.

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Doms.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops?
He should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakep.*

TO INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainslie.*

TO INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakep. King Lear.*

INCHPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.
All th' infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, fairs, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakep. Tempest.*

TO INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonious, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

TO INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

INCIDENCY. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidence* of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [*Incidents*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.
What *incidence* thou dost guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

INC

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.
As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hosier.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Watts.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.
Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.
His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.
The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.
These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderfon.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.
It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attained; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.
By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs stick in the capillary inflections of the stomach, and are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerare*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.
I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.
An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciso*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.
I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgion.
Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakep. As you like it.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakep. As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.
Absterfion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scour-eth linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

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INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisore*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.
In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more easy comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.
Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Goussier, of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Deacy of Piety.*

TO INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.
How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakep. H. V.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.
A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

A person sent higher by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL.**

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and *civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.
He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. A kind of rudeness.
Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INCLEMENCY. *n. f.* [*inclemencia*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.
And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh.
Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.
People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Having a tendency.
If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, *inclinatio*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.
The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

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2. Natural aptness.
Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.
The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.
We have had few knowing painters, because of the thellite *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.
Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *inclino*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.
Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.
Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.
Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
—He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shak. H. V.*

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.
The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards any thing.
3. To bend; to incurvate.
With due respect my body I *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind,
And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.
Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUB. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.
In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *incloubed*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakep. As you like it.*

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut in.
2. To comprise; to comprehend.
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one intire leaf.
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.
O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that mult round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to tear me to the brain. *Shak. R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.
I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusus*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Hale*.

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder's Element of Speech*.

INCOAGULABLE. *adj.* [in and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke*.

INCOGN. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog, Depend upon it, he'll remain *inco*. *Addison*.

INCOGITANCY. *n. f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as such to their successors, who afterwards misname all unobviousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle*.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Dec. of Piety*.

INCOGITATIVE. *adj.* [in and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call *cogitative* and *incogitative* beings. *Locke*.

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior*.

INCOHERENCE. *n. f.* [in and *coherence*.]

INCOHERENCY. *n. f.* [in and *coherence*.] Inconvenient; want of connection; incongruity; incoherence; want of dependance of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke*.

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handiome together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke*.

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaster be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle*.

INCOHERENT. *adj.* [in and *coherent*.]

1. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependance of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke*.

2. Without cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as puerous as those of marble or gravel. *Woodward*.

INCOHERENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsequently; inconsequently.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

INCOLUMITY. *n. f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Havel*.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*. *Ray*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustibilis*, Fr. in and *combustibilis*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins*.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [in and *come*.] Revenue; produce of anything.

Thou who reapest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South's Sermons*.

No fields afford So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden's Georg.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy*.

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *com*, and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts*.

INCOMMENSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *com*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurate to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *Mora*.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time*.

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time*.

TO INCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*incommunico*, Lat. *incommunico*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange*.

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants of some parts, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward's Natural History*.

INCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Holder*.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke*.

INCOMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMODOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet*.

INCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*incommunitas*, Fr. *incommunitas*, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommunity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommunity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon*.

By considering the region and the winds, one might to cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommunity* of smoke. *Watson's Architecture*.

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicabilis*, Fr. in and *communicabilis*.] 1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *K. Charles*.

Only the God of nature perfectly knows her; and light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glauco*.

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creatures. *Stilling*.

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South's Sermons*.

INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence*.

INCOMMUNICATING. *adj.* [in and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice carry a consonancy one to another, whereby both are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law*.

INCOMPACT. *adj.* [in and *compact*.] Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound. *compound*.

compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. *Boyle*.

INCOMPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. in and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney*.

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were To an untirable and continue goodnes. *Shakep. Timon*.

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Now this talk Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden*.

INCOMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker*.

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South's Sermons*.

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy*.

INCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [in and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [properly *incompatibility*, in and *compatibilis*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Watson*.

The reason of the fires rests not upon the *incompatibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intention or extension; but the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale*.

INCOMPATIBLE. [*incompatible*, French; rather *incomptabilis*, as it is sometimes written; in and *compatibilis*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckl.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hamm.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale*.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden*.

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bent.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompatibilis*, from *incompatibilis*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *n. f.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle*.

INCOMPETENT. *adj.* [in and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretences, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue*.

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden*.

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden*.

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley*.

INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unfitly; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *adj.* [in and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us. *Hooker*.

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke*.

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness; but of an intire possession. *Boyle*.

INCOMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [in and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillston's Sermons*.

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers*.

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [in and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimmings, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel*.

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in any modification. *Mora*.

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally *impossible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [in, com, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

IMPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*imprehensibilis*, Fr. from *imprehensibilis*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

IMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [*imprehensibilis*, Fr. in and *comprehensibilis*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *imprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond*.

One thing more is *imprehensible* in this matter. *Locke*.

The laws of vegetation, life, sustenance, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *imprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley*.

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Preference every where is the sequel of an infinite and *imprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker*.

IMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imprehensible*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *imprehensibility*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *imprehensible*. *Watts*.

IMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *imprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *imprehensibly* infinite. *Locke*.

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*impressibilis*, Fr. in and *compressibilis*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Their hardness is the reason why water is *impressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

IMCOMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impressibilis*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRENCE. *adj.* [in and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurrence* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [in and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. in and *conceivable*.] Unconceivable; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of retri for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond*.

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke*.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, flustering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South*.

INCONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *conceptibilis*; *conceptus*, Latin.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

INCONCLUSIVE.

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O' my troth, most sweet jeffs, most *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*
INCORPORAL. *adj.* [in and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct
from matter; distinct from body.
Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shak. Haml.*
Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal
or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it
would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and
yet every day we see the air illighted: *incorporal* it cannot
be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ral.*
INCORPORALITY. *n. f.* [*incorporalitis*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Im-
materialness; distinctness from body.
INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter;
immaterially.
TO INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]
1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one
mass.
A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be
recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw
it to the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*
2. To conjoin inseparably.
Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when
These mutualities so marshal the way,
Hard at hand comes the master and main exercise,
The *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp. R. and Ju.*
Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*
3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. In this sense
they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.
The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be
they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated*
into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*
The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth bur-
gesses to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. To unite; to associate.
It is Calca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shaksp. Julius Cesar.*
Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them,
and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their govern-
ment. *Temple.*
The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabi-
tants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own
community. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. To embody.
Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not
be perused by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*
The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, sup-
posed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make to-
gether with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillington.*
TO INCORPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass.
Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil.
Bacon's Natural History.
It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *in-*
corporate or mingle. *Boyle.*
Thy foul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light, *Milton's Agonistes.*
'T' *incorporate* with gloomy night.
It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions,
and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *in-*
corporate into it. *South's Sermons.*
INCORPORATE. *adj.* [in and *corporate*.] Immaterial; un-
bodied.
Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and
incorporate. *Raleigh.*
INCORPORATION. *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]
1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.
Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it
can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness
of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*
This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic
incorporation. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Formation of a body politic.
3. Adoption; union; association.
In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that
society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*
INCORPOREAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. in and
corporeal.] Immaterial; unbodied.
It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immate-
riate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

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Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some
incorporeal substance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INCORPOREALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.] Immaterially;
without body.
The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately
than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling.
Bacon's Natural History.
INCORPOREITY. *n. f.* [in and *corporeity*.] Immateriality;
distinctness from body.
TO INCORPSE. *v. a.* [in and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite
into one body.
He grew unto his fest,
As he had been *incorpse'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
INCORRECT. *adj.* [in and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not
exact; inaccurate; full of faults.
The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*
INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not ex-
actly.
INCORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want
of exactness.
INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigibilis*, Fr. in and *corrigibilis*.] Bad
beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any
means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.
The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconveni-
ence *incorrigible*. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*
What are their thoughts of things, but variety of incor-
rigible error? *LeStrange.*
Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantic schools. *Dryden's Juven.*
Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue
to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge's Sermon.*
The most violent party-men are such as have discovered
least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid
aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to
reconcile the rest. *Swift.*
INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.] Hopeless deprav-
ity; badness beyond all means of amendment.
What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our
incorrigibility. *Deacy of Pity.*
I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obedi-
ency and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely necessary. *Luke.*
INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.] To a degree of de-
pravity beyond all means of amendment.
Appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscommon.*
INCORRUPT. *adj.* [in and *corrupt*, Latin; *incorruptus*,
incorruptus, French.]
1. Free from foulness or depravation.
Sin, that first
Dissemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.
2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied
to a mind above the power of bribes.
INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*incorruptibilitas*, Fr. from *incorrupt-*
ibilis.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.
Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alleggeth
the verses of a Greek tragic poet. *Hakewill.*
INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptibilis*, Fr. in and *corruptibilis*.]
Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.
In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal
substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing
objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wale.*
INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. in and *corruption*.] In-
capacity of corruption.
So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is fown in corrup-
tion, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor. xv. 42.*
INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *corrupt*.]
1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners,
is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.
TO INCRASSATE. *v. a.* [in and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken;
the contrary to attenuate.
If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body
of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy,
it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*.
Newton's Opt.
Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too
great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the
fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbutnot.*
INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]
1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick.
Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination
of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that
of oil *incrassation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
INCRASSATIVE.

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INCRASSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.] Having the quality of
thickening.
The two latter indicate refringents to stretch, and
incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumpt.*
TO INCREASE. *v. n.* [in and *crefo*, Lat.] To grow more in
number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value,
or in any quality capable of being more or less.
Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee,
and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deutr. vi. 3.*
Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness.
2 Tim. ii. 16.
From fifty to threefold he loses not much in fancy, and
judgment, the effect of observation, still *increaser*. *Dryden.*
Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and wider'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*
TO INCREASE. *v. a.* [See *INCREASE*.] To make more or
greater.
He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*
I will *increase* the famine, and break your staff of bread.
Ezek. v. 16.
I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvii.*
Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds,
as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*
It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*
INCREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.
For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*
Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original flock.
3. Produce.
As Hefiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a moist just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*
Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond ex-
pectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. Generation.
Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*;
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shaksp.*
5. Progeny.
Him young Thoaia bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcy. *Pope's Odyssey.*
6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow soonest, if
set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
INCREASER. *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who *increases*.
INCREATED. *adj.* Not created.
Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and in-
created Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
INCREDEBILITY. *n. f.* [*incredibilis*, French.] The quality of
surpassing belief.
For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all
appearance of truth as those of Cornelle's Andromede. *Dryd.*
INCREDEBLY. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not
to be credited.
The ship Argo, that there might want no incredible thing
in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*
Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Graville.*
INCREDEBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being
not credible.
INCREDEBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be
believed.
INCREDUITY. *n. f.* [*incredulitas*, French.] Quality of not
believing; hardness of belief.
He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take
away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*
INCREDULOUS. *adj.* [*incredulus*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard
of belief; refusing credit.
I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such can-
dles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mine-
ral which whiteneth in the burnings, and consumeth not. *Bac-*
les; incredulity. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of be-
lief; incredulity.
INCREDULOUSLY. *adj.* [in and *crem*, Latin.] Not consumable
by fire.
If from the skin of the salamander these *incredulous* pieces
are composed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
INCREMENT. *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]
1. Act of growing greater.
Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inunda-
tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Increase; cause of growing more.
This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the feminary

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that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of ani-
mal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*
3. Produce.
The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Phillips.*
TO INCREASE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to re-
prehend.
INCREPATION. *n. f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension;
chiding.
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chris-
tians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick
reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*
TO INCRUST. *v. a.* [*incrasto*, Latin; *incruster*, French.]
TO INCRUSTATE. *v. a.* To cover with an additional coat adher-
ing to the internal matter.
The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the
grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel.
Bacon's Natural History.
Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so
as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*
Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*
Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several
vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about
in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it
with a new rust. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*
INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Latin.]
An adherent covering; something superinduced.
Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are
laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be
found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*
TO INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.
INCUBATION. *n. f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act
of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is
only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve
them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve
for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*
When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their
young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families
should do it in a more novel way. *Derham.*
As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by
the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbutnot.*
INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incubo*, Fr.] The night-mare.
The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach,
which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulse,
and motion, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast.
Floyer on the Humours.
TO INCULCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.]
To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant
repetition.
Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, be-
cause we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*
Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the
gods. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*
INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing
by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.
INCULT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated;
untill'd.
Her forests huge,
Inult, robust and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*
INCULPABLE. *adv.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable;
not reprehensible.
Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inabi-
lity, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not
the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*
INCULPABLY. *adj.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably;
without blame.
As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition
has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*
INCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]
1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice.
These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *in-*
cumbency in the same see. *Swift.*
INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]
1. Resting upon; lying upon.
Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milt. Paradise Lost*, b. i.
The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than
the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both
so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe
which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the
sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found
above them. *Boyle.*

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With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*
Here the rebel giants lie;
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addis.*
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*
2. Imposed as a duty.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that
are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*
There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of
our powers. *L'Estrange.*
Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly
mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence,
but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter.*
INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present
possession of a benefice.
In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands,
and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*
TO INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass.
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*
TO INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a
punishment or reprobation.
I have incurred displeasure from inferiours for giving way to
the faults of others. *Hayward.*
They, not obeying,
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incur'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*
They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert
God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*
2. To occur; to press on the senses.
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible,
and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended
by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal
dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,
according to the different quality of external objects that *incur*
into the senses. *South's Sermons.*
INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [*incurabilitas*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Im-
possibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.
We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and
improper consumption, together with the reason of the *in-
curability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*
INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. in and *curable*.] Not ad-
mitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable;
hopeless.
Pause not; for the present time's so fick,
That present medicine must be ministr'd,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shaksp. King John.*
Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been
known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.*
If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be
taken into the hospital. *Swift.*
INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from incurable*.] State of not admitting
any cure.
INCURABLY. *adv.* [*from incurable*.] Without remedy.
We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* igno-
rant. *Locke.*
INCURIOS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.
The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,
to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*
He seldom at the park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*
INCURSION. *n. f.* [*from incurro*, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.
Sins of daily *incurSION*, and such as human frailty is un-
avoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*
2. [*IncurSION*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.
Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when
they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile inva-
sion, or *incurSION*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*
Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incurSIONS* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
The *incurSIONS* of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the
Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Cons.*
INCURVATION. *n. f.* [*from incurvo*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or making crooked.
One part moving while the other rests, one would think,
should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanv. See f.*
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.
He made use of acts of worship which God hath appro-
priated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

IND

TO INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to
crook.
Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays
passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by
the action of these bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
INCURVITY. *n. f.* [*from incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the
state of bending inward.
The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but
in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot
down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded
obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat
out.
INDAGATION. *n. f.* [*from indagate*] Search; enquiry; ex-
amination.
Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have
an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*
Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human
indagation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an en-
quirer; an examiner.
The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose
truth requires to be searched into by such skillful *indagators* of
nature. *Boyle.*
TO INDART. *v. a.* [*ir* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shaksp.*
TO INDEBT. *v. a.*
1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.
INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something
received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has
to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before
the thing received.
If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course
go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth
be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to
religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all
true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*
Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *in-
debted* to us. *Lu. xi. 4.*
He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring.
This blest alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Cromwell.*
Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, be-
cause few can represent how wretched mankind would be
without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for
which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*
We are wholly *indebted* for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*
INDEBENCY. *n. f.* [*indebency*, French.] Any thing un-
becoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something
wrong, but scarce criminal.
He will in vain endeavour to reform *indebency* in his pupil,
which he allows in himself. *Locke.*
INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. in and *decent*.] Unbecoming;
unfit for the eyes or ears.
'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our
church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use
of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*
Characters, where obscene words were proper in their
mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*
INDECENTLY. *adv.* [*from indecent*.] Without decency; in a
manner contrary to decency.
INDECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *decidens*.] Not falling; not
shed.
We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the
head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of
Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Latin.]
Not varied by terminations.
Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to num-
bers it signifies *libra*. *Arbutnot.*
INDECOROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbe-
coming.
What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate
the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful
excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*
INDECORUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Indecency; something unbe-
coming.
INDEED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]
1. In reality; in truth; in verity.
Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant.
Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake,
hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their
fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will
venture to untill their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*
Some, who have not deferred judgment of death, have been
for their goods sake caught up and carried freight to the bough:
a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*
2. Above

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2. Above common rate.
Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shaksp. Ham.*
Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*
Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have
the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *in-
deed*. *South.*
I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*
This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.
3. This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the
labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of
brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one
next heir amongst men. *Locke.*
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and
yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy
men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the pro-
spect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a
sense hardly perceptible or explicable.
This is *indeed* more criminal in thee. *Shaksp. Ham.*
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and
the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bac.*
Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*
There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these maga-
zines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis.*
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near
one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more
nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Lat.]
Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.
Who shall spread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and
pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he
must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*
INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [*from indefatigable*.] Without wear-
iness.
A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and
state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryd.*
INDEFEATIBLE. *n. f.* [*from indefeabile*.] The quality of
suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.
INDEFEATIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not
liable to defect or decay.
INDEFEASIBLE. *adj.* [*indefeasible*, French.] Not to be cut off;
not to be vacated; irrevocable.
So *indefeasible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not
sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond
the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*
INDEFEASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot
be defended or maintained.
As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the
actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a
sword, so it is altogether false and *indefeasible*. *Sanderfon.*
INDEFINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative
is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as athes are
more generative than dust. *Bacon's Essays.*
Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should
be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by
place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is
left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abso-
lutely without limits.
Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is
not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehen-
sion. *Spektor.*
INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [*from indefinite*.]
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and
whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often
mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univer-
sally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of ut-
terance. *Hooker.*
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four
times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some oc-
casions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*
2. To a degree indefinite.
If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no
human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see
must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*
INDEFINITUDE. *n. f.* [*from indefinite*.] Quantity not limited
by our understanding, though yet finite.
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not in-

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indefinitude, by their various positions, combinations, and con-
junctions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
INDELIBERATE. *adj.* [*indeliberatus*, Fr. in and *deliberate*.] Un-
premeditated; done without consideration.
INDELIBERATED. *adj.* [*indeliberatus*, Fr. in and *deliberate*.] Un-
premeditated; done without consideration.
Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persua-
sions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the
use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*
The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate*
commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistence in
any one. *Gove nment of the Tongue.*
INDELIBLE. *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. in and *deleble*.]
It should be written *indeleble*.
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.
Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *inde-
lible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indeleble* thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. Not to be annulled.
All endued with *indeleble* power from above to feed, to go-
vern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of
it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*
INDELICACY. *n. f.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want
of elegant decency.
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*,
they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness
as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addis.*
INDELICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void
of a quick sense of decency.
INDEMNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*from indemnify*.]
1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.
TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *damni*.]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.
Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep
safe. *Watts.*
INDEMNITY. *n. f.* [*indemnitas*, French.] Security from punish-
ment; exemption from punishment.
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*,
which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies
in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*
TO INDENT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any
thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and
out; to make to wave or undulate.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shaksp. As you like.*
The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight
line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*
TO INDENT. *v. n.* [*from* the method of cutting counterparts
of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit,
and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To con-
tract; to bargain; to make a compact.
Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shaksp. H. IV.*
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and
has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*
INDENT. *n. f.* [*from* the verb.] Inequality; incisure; inden-
tation.
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
INDENTATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture;
waving in any figure.
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight
line, but are *indented*; each *indentation* being continued in a
small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on
the opposite margin. *Woodward on Poets.*
INDENTURE. *n. f.* [*from indent*.] A covenant, so named be-
cause the counterparts are *indented* or cut one by the other.
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with
indenture English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
The critic to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*
INDEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [*independence*, Fr. in and *dependencia*.]
INDEPENDENCY. *n. f.* [*independence*, Fr. in and *dependencia*.]
Freedom; exemption from reliance or con-
trol; state over which none has power.
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a
human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on mat-
ter. *Addis. Spectator.*
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as
long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *in-
dependence*. *Pope.*

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Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do.

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [*independent*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent* upon him in that respect.

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke*.

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addis.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent* from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wife Author of all things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Saunders.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [*from independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESERT. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the same of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDESINENTLY. *adv.* [*indessinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desinio*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indessinently*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opt.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* exprest in the description. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVOTION. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *adj.* [*indevout*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. s.* [*Latin*.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

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They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small To their subsequent volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mals Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you.

INDEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.

The *indexibility* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. s.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel-shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. *n. s.* [*carviola*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbilicated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinqued; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. s.* [*apuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, including many seeds, which are for the most part angular. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *n. s.* A kind of mineral earth.

Indian red, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dusty surface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ormuz in the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. *Hill on Poppis.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **INDICATE**. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [*In physick*.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION. *n. s.* [*indicatio*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.] Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison's Guardian.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. [*In physick*.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The deprivation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [*In grammar*.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [*from indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew's Colours.*

To **INDICT**. See **INDITE**, and its derivatives. **INDICTION**.

IND

INDICTION. *n. s.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [*In chronology*.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A. D. 313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. *n. s.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon's Essays.*

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can't not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise, All fortune of mind supplies; For how can stony bowels melt, In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty Incline to it or no? — He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them: *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* sever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not for *indifference*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine. *Lee.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Medicall was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Aescham.*

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I am a most poor woman, and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity: A counsellor, or pleader at the bar, May want Meffala's pow'rful eloquence, Or be less read than deep Casellius; Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Martimer.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opt.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rouse.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. *n. s.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want; **INDIGENCY**. *n. s.* penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigence*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theol. of the Earth.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low, Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worshipp'd God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigence* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDIGENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenae* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenae* to so many different climates. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, fever'd from the world By nature's wife indulgence; *indigent* Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDIGEST. *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball, One was the face of nature, if a face; Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Not formed, or shaped.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project, So shapeless and so rude. *Shakespeare. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump; As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worst part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The

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The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift*.

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.

Dryden.

5. Not brought to suppuration.
His wound was *indigested* and inflamed.

Wifeman.

INDIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not convertible in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.

Arbutnot on Diet.

INDIGESTION. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.] The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.

Temple.

TO INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigited* six hundred.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

As though there were a femininity of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent.

Harvey.

INDIGATION. *n. f.* [from *indigite*.] The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigation* of providence.

More against Atheism.

INDIGN. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.
Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them?

Bacon's Holy War.

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation.

Shakespeare's Othello.

INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves.

Milt.

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

What rage that hour did Albion's foul pollacks,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies.

Tickel.

INDIGNATION. *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.
Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent.

Shak. King Lear.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.

Clarend.

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail.

Rowe.

2. The anger of a superior.
There was great *indignation* against Israel.

2 Kings iii. 27.

3. The effect of anger.
If heav'n's have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*

Shak. Rich. III.

On thee, thou troubler of the world.

INDIGNITY. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*.

Hooker.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to say or do any thing unbecoming myself.

King Charles.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounce'd; and, O *indignity*!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well conflict with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.

Swift.

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn.

Pattison.

INDIGO. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a single lobe: the flowers, disposed in a spike, consist of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermost petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the side: the lower leaves are short, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which *indigo* is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.

Miller.

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INDIRECT. *adj.* [*indirectus*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not strait; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this of her's?

Shakespeare's Richard III.

3. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun
Can assure to *indirect* a course?

Daniel's Civil War.

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

Hooker.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*.

Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.

Tillotson.

INDIRECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.
And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlances, and with essays of byas,
By *indirections* find directions out.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. Dishonest practice.
I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

INDIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms.

Still he suppresses the name Ithaca, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last the *indirectly* mentions it.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.
He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandlome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.

Taylor.

INDIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*

As colours to my body, wanting sight.

Denham's Sophy.

INDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERNPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discernptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERNPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indiscernptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY. *n. f.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head.

Brown.

INDISCREET. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discret*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;

And having not complain, and having it upbraid.

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding.

Ecclesi. xxvii. 12.

INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue.

Sandys.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him.

Taylor's Rule of living boy.

INDISCRETION. *n. f.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought.

Hayward.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises.

Swift.

INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whole

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whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way.

Government of the Tongue.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it.

Boyle.

INDISPENSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man.

Woodward's Natural History.

INDISPENSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty.

Addison's Freeholder.

TO INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for*.
Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another.

2. To discline; to make averse. With *to*.
It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart to religion.

South's Sermons.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.
The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemper of *indisposed* organs.

Glauco. Scelf.

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.
Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying.

Walton.

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*.
The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples.

Clarendon.

INDISPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts.

Decay of Piety.

INDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.
The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness.

Hayward.

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command.

Temple.

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease.

L'Estrange.

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. Disinclination; dislike.
The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God.

Hooker.

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing.

INDISPUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable.

There is no maxim in politics more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services.

Addison's Guardian.

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question.

Rogers's Sermons.

INDISPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly.
The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Without opposition.
They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

INDISOLVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *dissolvable*.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbued with more acid, becomes a metallic salt.

Newt. Opt.

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.
Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law files them an *indissoluble* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond.

Asyliff's Paeragon.

INDISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [*indissolubilitas*, Fr. from *indissoluble*.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*.

Locke.

INDISSOLUBLY. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *dissolubilis*.]

1. Refusing all separation of its parts; firm; stable.
When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tan-

tillum of the red elixir be mingled with the tartar, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead.

Boyle.

Ere yet she grew
To this deep-laid *indissoluble* state.

Thomson's Spring.

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.
Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one.

Hooker.

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* confanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet faith we are all his generation.

Bacon's Holy War.

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations.

South.

INDISSOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition.

Hale.

INDISSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.
On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor straitning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass.

Bo

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Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope*.
We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature
summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination.
Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals,
to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well
as those they have escaped. *Swift*.
The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*; so
Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts*.
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjointed.
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton*.
Under his great viceregent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul, *Milton*.
For ever happy. *Milton's Parad. Lost*, b. v.
INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct
existence.
Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular;
that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man;
for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he was,
and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot*.
INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or distinct
existence; numerically.
How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no
substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist
with it. *Hooker*.
I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute
individually proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to
any created substance. *Hakewell on Providence*.
TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] To distinguish
from others of the same species; to make single.
Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their
distinct sense and pleasure. *More against Atheism*.
No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius
to that art, is not a master both of his author's language
and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of
the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression,
which are the characters that distinguish and *indivuate* him
from all other writers. *Dryden*.
INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individue*.] That which makes
an individual.
What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that
makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts*.
INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuum*, Latin.] The state of being
an individual; separate existence.
INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power.
Not in use.
How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Creesus,
who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with
him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his
impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivisible*.] State in which no
division can be made.
A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter
to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician.
Locke.
INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *indivisible*, Fr. in and *divisible*.] What cannot
be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller;
having reached the last degree of divisibility.
By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect
indivisible, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby*.
Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one
action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the
whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.
INDISCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *discible*.] Unteachable; insusceptible
of instruction.
INDOCILE. *adj.* [from *indocilis*, Fr. *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable;
incapable of being instructed.
These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocile*, intractable
fools, whose stupidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof
against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.
INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [from *indocilis*, Fr. in and *docilis*.] Unteachableness;
refusal of instruction.
TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [from *indocetrinere*, old French.] To instruct;
to tincture with any science, or opinion.
Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much
delight in *indoctrinating* his young inexperienced favourite,
Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very
gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon*.
They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which
their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly
assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their
receptions. *Glanville's Scipio*.
INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinare*.] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities but temporary, and not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown*.
INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and *dolere*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]
1. Freedom from pain.
As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there must
not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.
Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and place
in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we worship
has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden*.
The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance,
seem now to improve trade. *Belingrooke*.
INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Free from pain. *Anyworth*.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.
Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope's Iliad*.
INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.
While I lull'd by found, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.
TO INDOW. *v. a.* [from *indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich
with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See *ENDOW*.
INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]
1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.
Ebbes and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraught*,
bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh*.
2. Inlet; passage inwards.
Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to attain wealth.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
TO INDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *drinch*.] To soak; to drown.
My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.
INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting;
certain.
Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious*
confidence in those antipathetical spirits. *Harvey*.
INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [from *indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitabilis*, Fr. in and
dubitabilis.] Undoubted; unquestionable.
When general observations are drawn from so many particulars
as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabilis*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.
If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects,
there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious
contentment. *Watson's Architecture*.
The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities.
Spratt's Sermons.
I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere
echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a
spiritual substance. *Bentley's Sermons*.
INDUBITATE. *adj.* [from *indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain;
apparent; evident.
If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew
it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinheri-
tion of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown.
Bacon's Henry VII.
I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state
and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent
and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Watson*.
TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [from *inducere*, Fr. *inducere*, Latin.]
1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.
The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce*
the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker*.
This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments
both of nature and education, yet would the never be *induced* to
entertain marriage with any. *Hayward*.
Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin
your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune;
and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a
glorious name. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
2. To produce by persuasion or influence.
Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood
of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our
pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence
for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to
all species of men. *Forbes*.
3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.
They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation,
to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular
conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
This induces a general change of opinion, concerning the person

IND

person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part
of the people. *Temple*.
5. To cause extrinsically; to produce.
Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth
of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon*.
Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but
induced by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary
qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
6. To introduce; to bring into view.
To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of
flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had
been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown*.
The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad,
where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope*.
7. To bring on; to superinduce.
Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying
crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation
of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.
INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that
which allures or persuades to any thing.
The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very
thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hooker*.
Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if
Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly
effectual to persuade.
That mov'd me to, *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Then mark th' *inducement*.
He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton's Parad. Lost*, b. ix.
My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton's Agonist*.
Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement*
from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers*.
INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.
TO INDUCT. *v. a.* [from *inductus*, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in.
The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the
Venetians. *Sandy's Travels*.
2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.
If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second
benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
INDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *inductio*, Fr. *induction*, Latin.]
1. Introduction; entrance.
These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of propitious hope. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer
one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from
the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it
cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations;
therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts's Logic*.
The inquiry by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported
are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with
extreme caution. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions
in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things
moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.
Tillotson.
Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction*
be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of
arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon
as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general;
and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be
general. *Newton's Opt.*
He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded
upon observation and experiments. *Baker*.
3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *inductus*.]
1. Leading; persuasive. With to.
A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
2. Capable to infer or produce.
Abatements may take away infallible conclusiveness in these
evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of
credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
TO INDUE. *v. a.* [from *indue*, Latin.]
1. To invest.
One first matter all,
Indue'd with various forms. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded
with *indue* or *indue*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or
excellence.
The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with
supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was
known by the waters. *Hooker*.
His powers, with dreadful strength *indue'd*,
She, with her fair hand, still'd into the nostrils of his friend.
Chapman's Iliads.
TO INDULGE. *v. a.* [from *indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster.
The lazy glutton fate at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden's Pers.*
5

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A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, squirrels,
or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Leche*.
To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies
that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very
sparingly. *Atterbury*.
2. To grant not of right, but favour.
Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people,
must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
The virgin entering bright, *indulge'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden*.
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fate,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atrides. *Pope's Odyssey*.
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Dante*.
TO INDULGE. *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable;
to give indulgence. With to.
He must, by *indulging* to any one sort of reprovable discourse
himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue*.
INDULGENCE. *n. f.* [from *indulgeo*, Fr. from *indulgeo*.]
INDULGENT. *adj.* [from *indulgent*, Fr. *indulgent*, Latin.]
1. Fondness; fond kindness.
Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgence* of heaven. *Dryden's K. Arthur*.
2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.
They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to
any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope*.
3. Favour granted.
If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us,
we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers*.
4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.
Thou, that giv'st whored *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvas thee. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls, *Milton*.
The sport of winds.
In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors
seem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit. *Decay of Piety*.
Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of
indulgences. *Atterbury*.
INDULGENT. *adj.* [from *indulgent*, Fr. *indulgent*, Latin.]
1. Kind; gentle.
God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could
do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons*.
2. Mild; favourable.
Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller*.
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With of.
The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden's En.*
INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity;
without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.
He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indul-
gently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hanmer*.
INDULT. *n. f.* [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption.
INDULTO. *n. f.* [from *indultus*.]
TO INDURATE. *v. n.* [from *indurare*, Latin.] To grow hard; to
harden.
Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay;
and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which after-
wards *indurate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water,
without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-
line. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
TO INDURATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard.
A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes
attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous
one. *Sharp's Surgery*.
2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.
INDURATION. *n. f.* [from *indurare*.]
1. The state of growing hard.
This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*,
by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon*.
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying
crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful ex-
pectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.
INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [from *industrius*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.] Diligent;
laborious; assiduous. Opposed to slothful.

He

IND

INE

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Designed; done for the purpose.
The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrious*.] Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

If *industriously*
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden's Juven.*

2. For the set purpose; with design.
Great Britain was never before united in itself under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDUSTRY. *n. f.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity.
The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

For little drops of honey flee,
See the laborious bee
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cowley.*
Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More's Antid.*
To *INEBRIATE*. *v. a.* [*inebriat*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure: fops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriates* more than wine of itself. *Bac.*
Fith, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To *INEBRIATE*. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.
At Constantinople fith, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

INEBRIATION. *n. f.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.
That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue to those intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brewer.*

INEFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffable*.] Unpeakableness.
INEFFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unpeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the son, with calm aspect, and clear,
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene
Made answer. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.
He all his father full express'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFECTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. in and *effective*.] That which can produce no effect.
As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glauco. Scyth.*

INEFFECTUAL. *adj.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.
The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hook.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.
Of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some mens devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [*ineffectus*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INE

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use of it, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICACY. *n. f.* [in and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.
INELEGANCE. *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]
1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to elegant.
What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed to *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; despicable; contemptible.
Modern critics, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INELOQUENT. *adj.* [in and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to eloquent.

INEPT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish.
The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

When the upper and vegetative fratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INEPTLY. *adv.* [*inepti*, Latin.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.
None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glauco. Scyth.*

INEPTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.
The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbutnot.*

INEQUALITY. *n. f.* [*inegalite*, Fr. from *aequalitas* and *in*, Latin.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity.
There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.
The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed as well wrought as the object-glasses use to be; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton's Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, not in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.
The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.
In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.
If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.
I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INERRABLE. *adj.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error.
We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Infallibility and *inerrability* is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from error.
Infallibility and *inerrability* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentalism.*

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY.

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INERRINGLY. *adv.* [in and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.
That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glauco. Scyth.*

INERT. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.
Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*

Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlively mats, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.
Ye pow'rs,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciad.*

INESCATION. *n. f.* [in and *escat*, Lat.] The act of baiting.
INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable*, Fr. *inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* fums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [*inevidens*, Fr. in and *evidens*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevidens*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inevitabile*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.
By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessity; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.
I had a pail with him: he gives me the fluck in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*
Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

INEVITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitabile*.] Without possibility of escape.
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh? *South's Sermons.*

To look no further than the next line, it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must inevitably be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusable*, Lat. in and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.
It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would enhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
Their *inexcusable*ness is flated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South's Sermons.*

INEXCUSABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTABLE. *adj.* [in and *exhaust*.] That which cannot evaporate.
A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustable* parts into confistence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEXHAUSTED. *adj.* [in and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

INE

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.
Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum. *Locke.*

INEXISTENT. *adj.* [in and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.
To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.
He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.
You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania. *Shakespeare's H.V.*

Inexorable dog. *Shak. Merch of Venice.*
The scourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPEDIENCE. *n. f.* [in and *expedient*.] Want of fitness; *INEXPEDIENT*. *adj.* [in and *expedient*.] Want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.
It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in different things. *Sanderson.*

INEXPEDIENT. *adj.* [in and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.
It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smallridge's Sermons.*

INEXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*inexperience*, Fr. in and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.
Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPERIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.
INEXPERT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. in and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.
The race elect advance
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,
Left entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiabile*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.
Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agonistes.*

INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiabile*.] To a degree beyond atonement.
Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLEABLY. *adv.* [in and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.
What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous. *Sandys's Travels.*

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. in and *explicare*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.
What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than preffion or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.
INEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *expres*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Nothing

INF

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South's Sermons.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillness.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably. *Hammond.*

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison's Spectator.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and insuppressible appetite of copulation? Ray on the Creation.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extingue*, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Latin.*

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew's Cymol.*

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity. *He that should tie inextricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless inextricably puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. Bentley's Sermons.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Let sage experience teach thee all the arts*

Of grafting and *ineying*. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [*infallibilitas*, Fr. *infallible*.] **INFALLIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *infallibilis*.] Errability; exemption from error. *Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. *Every cause admitteth not such infallible evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet mis-
carried in the attempt. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.] Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *We cannot be as God infallibly knowing good and evil. Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly. *Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will infallibly render us happy in it. Rogers's Sermons.*

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infame*, Fr. *infame*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand. *Livia is infamed for the poisoning of her husband. Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamis*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature. *Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art infamous. Ezek. xxii. 5.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more. *B. Johnson.*

After times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *in-
famous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in
any public court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be
advocates. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.] With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

INF

2. Shamefully; scandalously. *That poem was infamously bad. Dryden's Dunciad.*

INFAMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the infamy of the people. Ezek. xxxii. 3.*

I throw my *infamy* at thee:
I will not ruin my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The noble ill doth want her proper limbs,
Her face deac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most
indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Lat.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years. *Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their fal-
vation, who even from their tender infancy never knew any
other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching
can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first
universal conversion of Gentiles, having Christianity? Hooker.*

Pirithous came t' attend
This worthy Theucus, his familiar friend;
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very
important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty
years. *3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commence-
ment.*

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the
infancy and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by com-
paring the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards
possessed. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INFANGTHEF, or hingsfangtheft, or insungtheft, is compounded
of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fang*, to
take or catch, and *theft*. It signifies a privilege or liberty
granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken
within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*infans*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.
It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly
both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in con-
tinual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the
mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath refuge, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old
man that hath not filled his days. *J. lxv. 20.*

First the thrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscommon.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryden's En.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.
INFANTIA. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Fr. *infantia*, Lat.] A prince's descended from the
royal blood of Spain. *INFANTICIDE.* *n. f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The
slaughter of the infants by Herod. *INFANTILE.* *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.
The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state,
and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring. *Derb.*

INFANTRY. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of
an army. *The principal strength of an army consisteth in the infantry
or foot; and to make good infantry it requireth men bred in
some free and plentiful manner. Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*,
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFANTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; consti-
pation. *An hypocondriack consumption is occasioned by an infection
and obstruction of the spleen. Harvey.*

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatus*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin;
infatur, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of un-
derstanding. *The judgment of God will be very visible in infatuating a
people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and
madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of their
wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their
guilt, to grow more wicked. Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long
overpread the *infatuated*, gentle world; a prime branch of
that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

INF

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion,
that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is
clapt up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage
to *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Phillips.*

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking
with folly; deprivation of reason. *Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked
interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the
greatest abilities with the greatest infatuations. South's Sermon.*

INFATUING. *n. f.* [from *infatutus*, Lat.] The act of making
unlucky. An odd and inelegant word. *As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself,
so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of male-
diction and infatuation upon the marriage, as an ill pro-
gnostick. Bacon's Henry VII.*

INFATUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *fatibile*.] Impracticable. *This is so difficult and infatigable, that it may well drive
modesty to despair of science. Glanville's Scept.*

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecere*, French; *infecere*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated
qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pol-
lute. *They put such words in the mouths of one of those fanta-
stical mind infected people, that children and musicians call
lovers. Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have infected mine. *Shak. R. III.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakespeare.*

Every day
It would infect his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it to
To make the scepter his. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakespeare.*

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath
were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near
her; she would infect to the north-star. *Shakespeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more infected with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat,
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFECTION. *n. f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion;
mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some
effluvia, or particles which fly off from disordered bodies, and
mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as
in the bodies they came from. Quincy.*

What a strange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The blessed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd infection of a man,
For these known evils but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

Hence,
Left that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy
parts of bodies, as in odours and infections, is, of all the rest,
the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those
emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no
smell at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INFECTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by
communicated qualities. *The most infectious pestilence upon thee! Shakespeare.*

In a house,
Where the infectious pestilence did reign. *Shakespeare.*

Some known diseases are infectious, and others are not: those
that are infectious are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not
so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body
to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm,
and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too
much felt by experience in all that are infectious; and by the
operation of some poisons, that are received only by the
smell. *Temple.*

INFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously. *The will dozes, that is inclinable
To what infectiously itself affects. Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being
infectious; contagiousness.

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INFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of con-
tagion. *True love, well considered, hath an infective power. Sidney.*

INFECUND. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to ve-
getables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being ren-
dered infecund in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their
vigour is long preserved. Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INFECUNDITY. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility;
barrenness. *INFELICITY.* *n. f.* [*infelicitas*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappi-
ness; misery; calamity. *Whatever is the ignorance and infelicity of the present state,
we were made wise and happy. Glanville's Scept. c. i.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify
complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the
parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

TO INFERR. *v. a.* [*inferre*, French; *inferre*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce. *Vomits infer some small detriment to the lungs. Harvey.*

2. To infer is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down
as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such
a connection of the two ideas of the inferred proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can't attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and infer
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Great,
Or bright, *inferre* not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glittering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they
should all infer the same conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of pur-
chasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and
such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. *Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferre arguments of mighty force. Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

INFERENCE. *n. f.* [*inference*, French, from *inferre*.] Conclusion
drawn from previous arguments. *Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is
yet unjust and mistaken in the method of inference. Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning,
and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllo-
gism or argument. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE. *adj.* [from *inferre*.] Deducible from premised
grounds. *As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from
fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect
conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. Brown.*

INFERRIORITY. *n. f.* [*inferioritas*, Fr. from *inferior*.] Lower
state of dignity or value. *The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near
approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and
therefore we are to rest contented with that only inferiority
which is not possibly to be remedied. Dryden.*

INFERRIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferior*, French.]

1. Lower in place. *2. Lower in station or rank of life.*

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by
disdaining him. *South.*

3. Lower in value or excellency. *The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' inferiour gift of heav'n. Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whe-
ther they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author
is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate. *General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and
human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand inferences
and particular propositions. Watts.*

INFERRIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank
or station than another. *INFERNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish;
tartarean. *His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of infernal space. Dryden's En.**

INFERNAL STONE. *n. f.* [*infernal stone*, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an
evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is
a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the
bones to which it is applied. Hill's Mat. Med.

INFERTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not
productive; without fecundity; infecund. *Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an infertile soil,
when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly
impenetrable. Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTILITY. *n. f.* [*infertilitas*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruit-
fulness; want of fertility.

The

INF

The same distemper of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned also the *infirmiti* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO INFEST. *v. a.* [*infestare*, Fr. *infester*, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hook.*

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest*,
And hearts of greatest heroes dost entrage. *Spenser.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison's Spectator.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INFESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED. *adj.* [*in* and *festare*.] Ranking; inveterate.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old
Infested grudge, the which his mother felt,
So soon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

INFESTATION. *n. f.* [*in* and *festum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infestation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

INFIDEL. *n. f.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidèle*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *n. f.* [*infidelité*, French; *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.
2. The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*
3. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but to it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.
2. Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [*infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am *infinitely* bound. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INF

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *n. f.* [*from infinite*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Shakesp.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Taylor.*

INFINITESIMAL. *adj.* [*from infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitivus*, Fr. *infinitives*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INFINITUDE. *n. f.* [*from infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.
2. Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rull'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the impossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that impossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

INFINITY. *n. f.* [*infinitus*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immenity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.
2. There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
3. The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [*infirmus*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.
2. Here stand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakesp.*
3. That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirm* sex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I'll go no more;
I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look out again, I dare not.
—*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmare*, Fr. *infirmar*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sunnier side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFIRMARY. *n. f.* [*infirmaria*, French.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. f.* [*infirmity*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.
2. *Infirmity*.

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His with'd ability. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worthips to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakesp. Cæs.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

3. Disease;

INF

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it, when discovered. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wife man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [*from infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine. *Boyle.*

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Fa. 2u.*

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatter'd table of her eye. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Immoveable, *infixed*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting *infixed* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look:
The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound. *Dryden.*

TO INFILAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire.
2. Love more clear than yourselves, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourselves, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*
3. Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.*
4. To kindle desire.
5. Their lust was *inflamed* towards her.
More *inflam'd* with lust than rage. *Susan. viii.*
6. To exaggerate; to aggravate.
7. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*
8. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.
9. To provoke; to irritate.
10. A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*
11. To fire with passion.
12. Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*
13. **TO INFILAME.** *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.
14. If the vesiculae are oppress'd, they *inflame*. *Wifeman.*
15. **INFILAMER.** *n. f.* [*from inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames.
16. Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison's Spectator.*
17. Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflammers*. *Swift.*
18. **INFLAMMABILITY.** *n. f.* [*from inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.
19. This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
20. Cholera is the lightest and most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
21. **INFLAMMABLE.** *adj.* [*French*.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.
22. The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
23. Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone aësthus. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
24. Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton's Opt.*
25. *Inflammable* spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
26. **INFLAMMABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from inflammable*.] The quality of easily catching fire.
27. We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*
28. **INFLAMMATION.** *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]
29. The act of setting on flame.
30. The state of being in flame.
31. The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Bro.*
32. Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins's Dead.*
33. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
34. If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Levi xiii. 28.*

INF

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [*from inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

TO INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind.
2. That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*
3. Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derb.*
4. To fill with the breath.
5. With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*
6. **INFLATION.** *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.
7. Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
8. **TO INFLECT.** *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
9. 1. To bend; to turn.
10. What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackm.*
11. Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opt.*
12. To change or vary.
13. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.
14. **INFLECTION.** *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]
15. 1. The act of bending or turning.
16. Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*
17. Modulation of the voice.
18. His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*
19. Variation of a noun or verb.
20. The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brevetud.*
21. **INFLECTIVE.** *adj.* [*from inflect*.] Having the power of bending.
22. This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*
23. **INFLEXIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*inflexibilitas*, French, from *inflexible*.]
24. **INFLEXIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from inflexible*.]
25. 1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
26. 2. Obstinate; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.
27. **INFLEXIBLE.** *adj.* [*French*; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]
28. 1. Not to be bent or incurvated.
29. Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown's Preface to Vul. Err.*
30. Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbutnot.*
31. 2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.
32. The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*
33. A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*
34. 3. Not to be changed or altered.
35. The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*
36. **INFLEXIBLY.** *adv.* [*from inflexible*.] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.
37. It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctance. *Locke.*
38. **TO INFLECT.** *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin; *inflecter*, Fr.]
39. To put in act or impose as a punishment.
40. I know no pain, they can *inflect* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakesp.*
41. Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*. *2 Cor. ii.*
42. What the potent victor in his rage
Can else *inflect*. *Milton.*
43. What heart could wish, what hand *inflect* this dire disgrace?
By diseases we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*
44. 12 H
45. **INFLECTER.**

INF

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the inflecter. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]
 1. The act of using punishments.
 So our decrees,
 Dead to inflection, to themselves are dead;
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual inflection. *South's Sermons.*
 2. The punishment imposed.
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
 With all inflections? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal inflections? *Rogers.*
 His severest inflections are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [inflective, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [influence, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]
 1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.
 The sacred influence of light appears. *Milton.*
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
 Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*
 2. Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such influence hath your excellency. *Sidney.*
 God hath his influence into the very essence of all things, without which influence of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*
 Religion hath so great an influence upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad influence on our affairs. *Addison.*
 So astonishing a scene would have present influence upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*
 Where it ought to have greatest influence, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.
 By thy kind pow'r and influencing care,
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
 These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to influence their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*
 All the refract men are under us, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which influenced their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [influent, Latin.] Flowing in.
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the influent fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from influence.] Exerting influence or power.
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemized by those cruised globes, whose influential emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glavin's Scops.*
 The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [influxus, Latin.]
 1. Act of flowing into any thing.
 If once contracted in a systole, by the influx of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*
 An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the influx of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Infusion.
 There is another life after this; and the influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and influx of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued influx of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

INF

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great influx upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an influxious power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.
 For all the crest a dragon did infold
 With greedy paws, and over all did spread
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*
 Noble Banquo, let me infold thee,
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 But does not nature for the child prepare
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
 Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infold. *Pope.*

TO INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves.
 Long may his fruitful vine infoliate and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [inform, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]
 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.
 All alike inform'd
 With radiant light, as glowing in with fire. *Milton.*
 Let others better mold the running mals
 Of metals, and inform the breathing bras;
 And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's En.*
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
 That beautify the sky; so he inform'd
 This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee's Ode.*
 Breath inform this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
 This sovereign arbitrary soul
 Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*
 While life informs these limbs, the king reply'd,
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally, sometimes in: I know not how proper.
 The drift is to inform their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*
 I have this present evening from my sister
 Been well inform'd of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare.*
 Our ruin, by these inform'd, I learn. *Milton.*
 The long speeches rather confounded than inform'd his understanding. *Clarendon.*
 The difficulty arises not from what sense informs us of, but from wrong applying our notions.
 Though I may not be able to inform men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*
 The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently inform us. *Dryden.*
 He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to inform himself of them. *Lacke.*
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few inform themselves in these to the bottom. *Lacke.*
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more informing or beautiful. *Brown's Notes on the Iliad.*
 I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be inform'd in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.
 Tertullus inform'd the governor against Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*
 1. To give intelligence.
 It is the bloody business which informs
 Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
INFORMAL. *adj.* [from inform.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.
 These poor informal women are no more
 But instruments of some more mightier member.
 That sets them on. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]
 1. One who gives information or instruction.
 He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his informant understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his informant has under these words. *Watts.*
 2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [informatio, Lat. from inform.]
 1. Intelligence given; instruction.
 But reason with the fellow,
 Left you should chance to whip your information,
 And beat the messenger who bids beware
 Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grew accretate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
 They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *3.*

INF

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
 The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from inform.]
 1. One who gives intelligence.
 This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chuse his informers. *Swift.*
 2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
 There were spies and informers set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*
 Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
 Nor fly informer watch these words to draw
 Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*
 Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
 Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
 Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
 Foe not informidable, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from informis, Lat.] Shapelessness.
 From this narrow time of gelation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this infereth no informity. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [informis, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
 That a bear brings forth her young informous and unshapen, which the fashioner after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [inforsunatus, Fr. *inforsunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.
 Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or inforsunate, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [infraactus, Latin.] To break.
 Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
 With wild infracted course and less'n'd roar,
 It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [infraction, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.
 By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
 Punish'd the infraction of my former faith. *Waller.*
 The wolves, pretending an infraction in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

INFRA'GIBLE. *adj.* [in and fragibile.] Not to be broken.
 These atoms are supposed infragible, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENT. *n. f.* [infrequentia, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.
 The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, made her yield. *Brown's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [infrequent, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIDATE. *v. a.* [in and frigidus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
 The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not infriodate those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

TO INFRIEDGE. *v. a.* [infriedge, Latin.]
 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
 Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
 If the first man that did th' edict infriedge,
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
 Having infriedge'd the law, I wave my right
 As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*
 2. To destroy; to hinder.
 Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not infriedge the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*
 Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the
 From all that may infriedge delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRIEGEMENT. *n. f.* [from infriedge.] Breach; violation.
 The punishing of this infriegement is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRIEGER. *n. f.* [from infriedge.] A breaker; a violator.
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the infriegers of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or funnel.
INFURIATE. *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire
 Dilat'd and infuriate. *Milton.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSATION. *n. f.* [infusio, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [infusus, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

ING

1. To pour in; to infill.
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
 That souls of animals infuse themselves
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
 My early mistress, now my ancient mule,
 That strong Circean liquor cease 't infuse,
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
 Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*
 Meat must be with money bought;
 She therefore, upon second thought,
 Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth, *Swift.*
 Some small regard for state and wealth.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts
 Of our first parents all the rules of good,
 So that their skill infus'd surpass'd all arts
 That ever were before, or since the flood.
 Sublime ideas, and apt words infuse;
 The muse instruct his voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*
 He infus'd
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast.
 Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.
 Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.
 Drink, infused with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. To inspire with.
 Thou didst smile,
 Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
 Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from infuse.]
 1. Possible to be infused.
 From whom the doctrines being infusible into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*
 2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.
 Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [infusion, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of pouring in; infiltration.
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*
 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real infusion, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their infusions. *Clarendon.*
 Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infusion of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
 Repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.
 To have the infusion strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from infuse.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.
 Still let my song a nobler note assume,
 And sing th' infusive force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in.
 One noble person stoppeth the ingate of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
 Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial inganna-tions from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest.
 Thou shalt keep the feast of ingathering, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGR, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import.

TO INGENUATE. *v. a.* [ingenio, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
 He would often ingenerate the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDERER.

ING

INGENERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See *ENGENDER*.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle*.

INGENERATE. *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

INGENERATED. *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and femal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton*.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INGENIOUS. *adj.* [ingenious, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per lous boy,

Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable:

He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle*.

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,

That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling

Of my huge sorrows; better I were distract. *Shakesp. Lear.*

INGENIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittingly; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politic. *Temple*.

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.]

1. Wittingness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingenuity* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle*.

INGENITE. *adj.* [ingenitus, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South*.

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,

That makes them always downward take their course. *Black.*

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [ingenuité, Fr. from *ingenuus*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Wotton*.

My constancy I to the planets give;

My truth, to them who at the court do live;

Mine *ingenuity* and openness

To Jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne*.

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to defend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confesses, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke*.

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanv. Sceps*.

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South*.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward*.

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [ingenuus, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker*.

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education*.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke*.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *K. Charles*.

INGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

ING

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *ingenius*.]

No blame belongs to thee.

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingeniously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded preference of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon*.

I will *ingeniously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden*.

INGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *n. f.* [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.

To INGEST. *v. a.* [ingestus, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the offside no alteration. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,

Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Black.*

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey*.

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [inglorius, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing

inglorious life with servitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel*.

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

INGLOUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This case the chief o'ercome,

Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope*.

INGOT. *n. f.* [ingot, French; or from *ingoten*, melted, Dut.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and dissent

Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Fairy Queen*.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;

For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,

Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,

And death unloadeth thee. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,

Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden's An.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior*.

To INGRAFT. *v. a.* [in and graft.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. *May's Virg. Georg.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,

Good or not good, *ingrafts*, my merits those

Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton*.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name

Upon our stock. *Dryden*.

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker*.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor

Should hazard such a place as his own second,

With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakesp. Othello*.

Ingraffed love he bears to Caesar. *Shakesp. Jul. Cesar*.

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRAVE. *adj.* [ingratus, Latin; ingratis, French.]

INGRAVEFUL. *adj.* [from *ingrave*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather

Than pity note how much. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts,

You bloody Neros. *Shakesp.*

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?

Whose but his own? *Ingrate*, he had of me

All he could have: I made him just and right,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n

Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate*! *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Perfidious and *ingrate*!

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope's Odyssey*.

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Natural History*.

He gives no *ingrateful* food.

To INGRAVITY. *v. a.* [in and gratia, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. *Thore*.

INH

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiating* with the people. *King Charles*.

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison*.

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spektator*, N. 479.

INGRATITUDE. *n. f.* [ingratitude, French; in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,

More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child;

Than the sea monster. *Shakesp. King Lear*.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange*.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,

In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;

One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden*.

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburi'd. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 998.

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd,

Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental fight,

That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,

Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton*.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton's Opticks*.

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison's Guard*, N. 155.

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a publick character. *Rogers's Sermons*.

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

INGRESS. *n. f.* [ingres, French; ingressus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 836.

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

INGRESSION. *n. f.* [ingressio, French; ingressus, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Bodies*.

INGUINAL. *adj.* [inguinal, French; inguen, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbutnot*.

To INGUITE. *v. a.* [in and gulf.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large

Pas'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton*.

The river flows redundant;

Then rowling back, in his capacious lap

Ingulphs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Phlips*.

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward*.

Cast out from God, falls

Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton*.

To INGUITATE. *v. a.* [ingurgite, Latin.] To swallow down.

INGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

INGUSTABLE. *adj.* [in and guss, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*, b. iii.

INHABILE. *adj.* [inhabile, French; inhabilis, Lat.] Unksilful; unready; unfit; unequalled.

To INHABIT. *v. a.* [habite, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabits* whom he faveth. *Hooker*.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isa. lxx. 21.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch iv. 35.*

To INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton*.

INH

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;

But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller*.

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke*.

2. [Inhabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,

Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot*.

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown*.

For his suppos'd love a third

Lays greedy hold upon a bird,

And stands amaz'd to find his dear

A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller*.

What happier natures shrink at with affright,

The hard *inhabitant* contents is right. *Pope*.

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,

As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton's Agonist*.

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh*.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

INH

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*
 Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,
 Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakespeare.*
 Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally
inherit of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured
 with excellent good store of fertile ferries. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Mat.*
 The son can receive from him the portion of good things,
 and advantages of education naturally due to him, without
 pite, that was vested in him for the good of others; and
 therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which
 is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*
 We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one
 claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has
 a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*
 Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inherit-*
ing, he formed delays. *Addison's Spect.* N^o. 198.
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.*
 He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
 To bury so much gold under a tree,
 And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*
INHERITABLE, *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Transmissible by inheri-
 tance; obtainable by succession.
 A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*
 By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inherit-*
able to him by descent. *Hayward.*
 Was the power the same, and from the same original in
 Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and
 not in the other? *Locke.*
INHERITANCE, *n. f.* [from *inherit*.]
 1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.
 In the book of Numbers it is writ,
 When the son dies let the *inheritance*
 Descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's
 house. *Gen. xxxi. 14.* *Milton.*
 Claim our just *inheritance* of old.
 Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
 Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
 Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
 Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.
 You will rather shew our general lowts
 How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
 For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
 Of what that want might ruin. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 3. The reception of possession by hereditary right.
 Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for
 themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which
 comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their
 parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*
INHERITOR, *n. f.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives
 any thing by succession.
 You, like a lather, out of whorish loins,
 Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakespeare.*
 The sole *inheritor*
 Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakespeare.*
 The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this
 box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakespeare.*
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make
 void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of
 such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part
 of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
INHERITRESS, *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress; a woman
 that inherits.
 Having given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *in-*
heritress to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
INHERITRIX, *n. f.* [from *inheritor*.] An heiress. This is now
 more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more ana-
 logically English.
 Charles the great
 Establish'd then this law, to wit, No feme
 Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 To *INHERSE*, *v. a.* [in and *herse*.] To inclose, in a funeral
 monument.
 See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms
 Of the most bloody nurler of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*
INHERSION, *n. f.* [in *herse*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of ex-
 isting in something else.
 To *INHIBIT*, *v. a.* [in *hibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, French.]
 1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.
 Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the
 hicough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargeris'd doth
 it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibeth* the motion of
 the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 686.
 The stars and planets being whirled about with great ve-
 locity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in
 pieces.
 Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated
 and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 2. To prohibit; to forbid.
 All men were *inhibited* by proclamations, at the dissolution,
 so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

INI

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Addison.*
INHIBITION, *n. f.* [inhibition, Fr. *inhibition*, Latin.]
 1. Prohibition; embargo.
 He might be judged to have imposed an *inhibition*
 on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the
 trade. *Government of the Tongue*, l. 7.
 2. [In law.]
Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther
 proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is
 most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian
 to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out
 of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior
 temporal court. *Cowell.*
 To *INHOLD*, *v. a.* [in and *hold*.] To have inherent; to con-
 tain in itself.
 It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same
 which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had
 continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*
INHOSPITABLE, *adj.* [in and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness
 nor entertainment to strangers.
 All places else
Inhospitable appear, and delatate;
 Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. xi.
 Since to's'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*
INHOSPITABLY, *adv.* [from *inhospitable*.] Unkindly to strangers.
 Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
INHOSPITABLENESS, *n. f.* [in and *hospitable*; *inhospitalis*,
INHOSPITALITY, *n. f.* [Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of
 courtesy to strangers.
INHUMAN, *adj.* [in *humans*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barba-
 rous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.
 A just war may be persecuted after a very unjust manner;
 by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties,
 and by assassinations. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman*
 was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.
 Princes and peers attend! while we impart
 To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*
INHUMANITY, *n. f.* [in *humanité*, French; from *inhuman*.]
 Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.
 Banished
 Her mind, beams, state, far from thy weak twigs,
 And love with lower hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney, b. i.*
 The rudeness of those who must make up their want of
 justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*
 Each social feeling fell,
 And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
 And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 305.
INHUMANLY, *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; bar-
 barously.
 O what are these
 Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
 Ten thousand fold the sin of him who flew
 His brother. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. xi.
 I, who have established the whole system of all true po-
 liteness and refinement in conversation, think myself most in-
 humanly treated by my countrymen.
 To *INHUME*, *v. a.* [in *humus*, French; *humus*, Lat.] To
 bury; to inter.
 Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 To *INJECT*, *v. a.* [in *jectus*, Latin.]
 1. To throw in; to dart in.
 Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our co-
 gitations. *Glaveille's Scap.* c. 24.
 2. To throw up; to cast up.
 Though bold in open field, they yet surround
 The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*
INJECTION, *n. f.* [in *jection*, French; *injection*, Latin.]
 1. The act of casting in.
 This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-
 kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*
 2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other
 instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*
 3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper
 matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by
 anatomists. *Quincy.*
INIMITABILITY, *n. f.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imi-
 tated.
 Truths must have an eternal existence in some understand-
 ing; or rather they are the same with that understanding it-
 self, considered as variously representative, according to the
 various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*
INIMITABLE, *adj.* [inimitabilis, Latin; *inimitabile*, French.]
 Above imitation; not to be copied.
 The portal throne, *inimitable* on earth
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*
 What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Denham.*

INJ

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*
 Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors,
 in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of
 Addison on ancient Medals.
INIMITABLY, *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be
 imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.
 A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimita-*
bly copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
 Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*
 Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*
 To *INJOIN*, *v. a.* [in *joindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]
 1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *ENJOIN*.
 Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it;
 they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker, b. i.*
 This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.
 The Ottomites
 Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
 Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*
INQUITOUS, *adj.* [in *quite*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.
INQUITY, *n. f.* [in *quitus*, Lat. *iniquitas*, French.]
 1. Injustice; unreasonableness.
 There is greater or less probability of a happy issue to a
 tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the
 cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
 2. Wickedness; crime.
 Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity*
 amongst men. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Till God at last,
 Wearing with their *iniquities*, withdraw
 His presence from amongst them. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. xii.
INITIAL, *adj.* [initial, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]
 1. Placed at the beginning.
 In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters,
 he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*
 2. Incipient; not complete.
 Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation
 of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the
 mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*
 The schools have used a middle term to express this affec-
 tion, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*
 To *INITIATE*, *v. a.* [initiate, French; *initia*, Lat.] To en-
 ter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new
 state; to put into a new society.
 Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful
 knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our
 industry. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
 To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary
 skill in the government is enough. *Locke on Education.*
 He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one
 and twenty. *Spectator*, N^o. 576.
 No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure,
 he became a new man. *Addison.*
 To *INITIATE*, *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the
 first rite.
 The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
 Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,
 And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*
INITIATE, *adj.* [initia, Fr. *initiator*, Lat.] Unpractised.
 My strange and self-abuse
 Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
 We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
INITIATION, *n. f.* [initiatio, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of
 entering of a new corner into any art or state.
 The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian
 life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism,
 the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*
 Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation*
 into sacred mysteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*
INJUNCTIVE, *n. f.* [in and *junctive*.] Unpleasantness.
INJUDICABLE, *adj.* [in and *judice*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a
 judge.
INJUDICIAL, *adj.* [in and *judicial*.] Not according to form of
 law. *Dict.*
INJUDICIOUS, *adj.* [in and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; with-
 out judgment.
 A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *inju-*
dicious, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if com-
 pared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*
 A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby
 to expose him to the contempt of *injurious* people. *Tillotson.*
INJUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment;
 not wisely.
 Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*
INJUNCTION, *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctio*, *injunctio*, Latin.]
 Command; order; precept.
 The institution of God's law is described as being esta-
 blished by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker, b. i.*
 My duty cannot suffer
 To obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
 Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
 And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakespeare.*

INK

For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd
 The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
 Whoever tempted. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. x.
 The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injun-*
ctions of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church,
 and the general rules of decency. *South.*
 2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decret out of the
 chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for
 want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's
 ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay
 proceeding. *Cowell.*
 To *INJURE*, *v. a.* [in *jurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]
 1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.
 They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design;
 then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*
 Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
 2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.
 Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care *Milton.*
 Hath unbefought provided.
INJURER, *n. f.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another un-
 justly; one who wrongs another.
 Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
 And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Benj. Johnson.*
 The upright judge will countenance right, and discounte-
 nance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterb.*
INJURIOUS, *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurius*, Fr.]
 1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.
 Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
 This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
 By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*
 2. Guilty of wrong or injury.
 Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
 After offence returning, to regain
 Love once possess. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 1003.
 3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.
 Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what
 we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious*
 consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.
 A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well
 testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as
 a prison can be. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an
 image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that
 image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be
 to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*
 If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause,
 what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to
 sow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*
INJURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully
 with injustice.
 Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character,
 when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*
INJURIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being in-
 jurious.
 Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden ne-
 cessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or
 oppression. *King Charles.*
INJURY, *n. f.* [in *juria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]
 1. Hurt without justice.
 The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by
 just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *in-*
jury was offered. *Hayward.*
 Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
 And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*
 2. Mischief; detriment.
 Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon tri-
 fling arguments. *Watts's Logic.*
 3. Annoyance.
 Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields.
Mortimer.
 4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.
 Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great
 kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and,
 by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the
 more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*
INJUSTICE, *n. f.* [in *justus*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniqui-
 ty; wrong.
 Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without
 being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*
INK, *n. f.* [in *encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black
 liquor with which men write.
 Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your
 blackness will shine. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 O! she's fallen
 Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
 Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakespeare.*
 Write, my queen,
 And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,
 Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Benj. Johnson.*
 Intending

INL

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In ink the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave.
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver ink case. *Boyle.*
The secretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Hovel's Vocal Forest.*
He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot. *L'Estrange.*
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the ink bottle at one another's heads. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.
To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over inked.
INKHORN. *n. f.* [ink and horn.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.
Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.*
Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgrac'd by an inkhorn mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakespeare.*
What is more frequent than to say, a silver inkhorn. *Grew.*
INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Inlets, caddices, cambricks, lawns: why he fongs them over as they were gods and goddesses. Shakespeare.
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of inkle blue. *Gay's Pastorals.*
INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklineken*, to found within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an inkling.] Hint; whisper; intimation.
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had inkling what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least inkling or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
They had some inkling of secret messages between the merchants of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an inkling among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
INKMAKER. *n. f.* [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.
INKY. *adj.* [from ink.]
1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with flame,
With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resembling ink.
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be discussed, and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its inky blackness. *Boyle on Colours.*
3. Black as ink.
'Tis not alone my inky cloak good mothers,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
INLAND. *adj.* [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide inland sea, that high by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Fairy Queen.*
Goodly laws, like little inland seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an inland man. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise, or inland duty. *Swift.*
INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the inland. *Spenser.*
They of those marches shall defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shakespeare.*
The rest were all
Far to th' inland retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
INLANDER. *n. f.* [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland inhabitants of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
To INLAND. *v. a.* [in and lapido, Lat.] To make stoney; to turn to stone.
Some natural spring waters will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*
To INLAND. *v. a.* [in and lay.]
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

INN

They are worthy
To inlay heav'n with stars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold. *Shakespeare.*
A saphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers,
when large, for inlaying. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are found,
And inlaid tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.
Sea-girt isles;
That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unadorn'd bosom of the deep. *Milton.*
INLAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.
Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlays,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
To INLAY. *v. a.* [in and law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not inlaid. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
INLET. *n. f.* [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.
Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple together, because I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*
She through the porch and inlet of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd.
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these inlets. *Milton.*
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our contumacious ports, which the greater the inlet is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a freight shore. *Bentley.*
Inlets amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals. *Ellis's Voyage.*
INLY. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; internal; secret.
Didst thou but know the inly touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakespeare.*
INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.
Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Fa. Q.*
I've inly wept.
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
The stubborn only to destroy
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, inly rejoic'd,
And said to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: inly pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
INMATE. *n. f.* [in and mate.]
Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, inmate bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a fervent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xiii.*
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an inmate foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aur.*
INMOST. *adj.* [from in.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakespeare.*
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or inmost, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their inmost hollow caves resound. *Pope.*
I got into the inmost court, and I applied my face to the windows. *Gulliver's Travels.*
INN. *n. f.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A house of entertainment for travellers.
How all this is but a fair inn,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Palmer,

INN

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common inn of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*
Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your inn. *Fairy Queen.*
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
That very hour, and in the self-same inn,
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakespeare.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one inn to another. *Lo. Ke.*
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law inns of court.
Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of courts: down with them all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.
In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*
To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.
He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to inn the crop. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was inn'd at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to inn. *Mortimer.*
INNATE. *adj.* [inni, Fr. innatus, Latin.] Inborn; innate. generate; natural; not superadded; not adjectitious. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more properly to persons.
The Druidian hath been cried up for an innated integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howell.*
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be innate and essential to matter. *Bentley's Sermon.*
INNATENESS. *n. f.* [from innate.] The quality of being innate.
INNATIGABLE. *adj.* [innavigabilis, Latin.] Not to be passed by sailing.
If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' innavigable lake, *Dryden's Aen.*
Receive my counsel.
INNER. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; not outward.
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his inner thought. *Fairy Queen.*
This attracts the soul,
Governs the inner man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the inner parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the inner part, whereof the papillae are composed, is muscular. *Grew's Colloq.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his inner court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*
INNERMOST. *adj.* [from inner.] It seems less proper than inmost. Remotest from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the innermost rings. *Newton.*
INNERHOLDER. *n. f.* [inn and hold.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.
INNINGS. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
INNERKEEPER. *n. f.* [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an innkeeper. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*
A factious innkeeper, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the innkeeper; and provided our landlord's principles were found, did not take any notice of the falseness of his provisions. *Addison.*
INNOCENCE. *n. f.* [innocentes, French; innocentia, Latin.]
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless innocence. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own innocence and integrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whitest part black. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
If truth and upright innocence fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and

INN

the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first innocency of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure innocence. *Shakespeare.*
INNOCENT. *adj.* [innocent, French; innocens, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Wreck on innocent frail man his loss. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt.
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is innocent. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The peasant, innocent of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.
The spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*
INNOCENT. *n. f.*
1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an innocent as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest innocent,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
If murthering innocents be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
2. A natural; an idiot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*
INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from innocent.]
1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others finfully and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
Without hurt.
Balls at his feet fell innocently dead. *Cowley.*
INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [innocuus, Latin.] Harmless in effects.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only innocuous, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew's Colloq.*
INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from innocuus.] Without mischievous effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innocuus.] Harmlessness.
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that innocuousness of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*
To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [innovare, French; innovo, Latin.]
1. To bring in something not known before.
Time indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon.*
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*
Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And innovates some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to innovate. *Dryden.*
2. To change by introducing novelties.
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to innovate God's worship. *South's Sermons.*
INNOVATION. *n. f.* [innovation, French, from innovare.] Change by the introduction of novelty.
The love of things ancient doth argue stay'dness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker.*
It were good that men in innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*
INNOVATOR. *n. f.* [innovateur, French, from innovare.]
1. An introducer of novelties.
I attach thee as a traitorous innovator,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator: and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.
He counsels him to detest and persecute all innovators of divine worship. *South's Sermons.*
INNOXIOUS.

INO

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and hories manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of innoxious qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor fits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd innoxious through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become

antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innoxius.] Harmlessness.

INNUEENDO. *n. f.* [innuendo, from innuo, Latin.] An oblique

hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forb-

bid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon

all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand,

owns it a marriage by an innuendo. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints that Stella is no chicken;

Your innuendoes, when you tell us,

That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [innumerable, Fr. innumerabilis, Lat.] Not

to be counted for multitude.

You have sent innumerable substance

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,

Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be

longer than the other by innumerable parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from innumerable.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be

counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,

In this close dungeon of innumeros boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of innumeros boughs,

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [inoculo, in and oculus, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to ingraft, how to inoculate. *Mary's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: in-

oculate therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish

of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,

For tender plants to inoculate. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,

Inoculate carnation. *Cleveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculare.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon

oranges and jalmies. In order to perform it, be provided

with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some found

bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then

with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the

stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards

about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be care-

ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having

cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-

ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and

with your knife pull off that part of the wood

which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of

the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their

eyes in tripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood,

thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and

the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belong-

ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly

fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bals-

mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to

the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

The March following cut off the stock three inches above the

bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the

stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from

the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out;

but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it

must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be co-

vered thereby. *Mil'er.*

INO

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be in-

grafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. *Howel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of

the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unin-

fect, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequent-

ly comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the

matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [from inoculare.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been

at the head of the inoculators. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INODORATE. *adj.* [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind

coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not af-

fecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, inodo-

rous liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [in and offensivus.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensivus, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our con-

duct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we

shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Roger's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting

their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances

with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them. *Le.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape

She crushes, inoffensive most. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,

Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now,

Gives signs of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode

of speech.

From hence a passage broad,

Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell. *Milton's Paradi. Lost.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from inoffensivus.] Without appearance

of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from inoffensivus.] Harmlessness;

freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officius.] Not civil; not attentive

to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. inopinus, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunus, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-

convenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from inordinatus.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so

in their nature: that inordinacy sets them in opposition to God's

designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; dis-

orderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge

allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto

their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were

taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise

At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain arms, inordinate desires, *Milton.*

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.

From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietness of

spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not

rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing inordinately, he is pre-

sently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Want of regula-

rity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from inordinate.] Irregularity; devia-

tion from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to

clear a lye from that intrinsic inordination and deviation from

right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was

absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or

instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most inorganic parts of

matter. *Locke.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by

apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of

the eye, and to the præcordia alio in some measure, by inos-

culating with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSULATION. *n. f.* [from inosculation.] Union by conjunction

of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the

several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Key.*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquest, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand

inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing

good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given

in? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] The inquest of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual

trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for

in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as

each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact,

it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, im-

panded by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in

their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury

finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For

the inquest in criminal causes, see JURY. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious inquest that the soul must

make after science. *South's Sermons.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [inquietude, Fr. inquietudo, inquietus, Lat.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance

abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him

at home from any farther inquietude. *Watson.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken,

and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mo-

bility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and discontentment

'till it attain the former position. *Watson.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,

Rose anxious from th' inquietudes of night. *Pope's Odyssey.*

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TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [inquino, Latin.] To pollute; to

corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents,

that venomous food so inquinates their oval conceptions, that

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INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]
 1. One who examines judicially.
 In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
 And lives and crimes with his affections hears. *Dryden.*
 2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
TO INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.
 In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*
 Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
 An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;
 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
 And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*
INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.
 Many hot *inroads*
 They make in Italy. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms,
 And *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*
 By proof we feel
 Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,
 And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
 Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The loss of Shrewsbury expos'd all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*
 The country open lay without defence;
 For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.
INSAURNE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.
 Were such things here as we do speak about?
 Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
 That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSAURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.
 Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*
INSAURABLY. *adv.* [*from insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.
 They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*
INSAURATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.
 When my mother went with child
 Of that *insatiate* Edward, noble York,
 My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
Insatiate to pursue
 Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*
 Too oft has pride,
 And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
 Of others rights, our quiet dispos'd. *Phillips.*
INSAURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state.
 It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*
INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
TO INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]
 1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something.
 In all you write to Rome, or else
 To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
 Was still *inscribed*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hides,
 And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*
 2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.
 3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.
 One ode, which pleas'd me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*
 4. To draw a figure within another.
 In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*
INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]
 1. Something written or engraven.
 This avarice of praise in time to come,
 Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

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2. Title.
 Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reap'd no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 3. [*In law*.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
 4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.
 A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
 As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*
 This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*
 O how *inscrutable* his equity
 Twins with his power. *Sandys.*
 Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*
TO INSCULP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.
 A coin that bears the figure of an angel
 Stamp'd in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakespeare.*
INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*from in and sculpture*.] Any thing engraven.
 Timon is dead,
 Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
 And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
 With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
 It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Bacon.*
TO INSEAM. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.
 Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*
INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]
 1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*
 Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing small or contemptible.
 In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
 The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
 And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
 Are but the beings of a Summer's day,
 Have held the scale of empire. *Thomson's Spring.*
INSECTATOR. *n. f.* [*from insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Diſt.*
INSECTILE. *adj.* [*from insect*.] Having the nature of insects: *insectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*
INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect and logos*.] One who studies or describes insects.
 The *insect* itself is, according to modern *insectologists*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and secure*.]
 1. Not secure; not confident of safety.
 He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
 2. Not safe.
INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]
 1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.
 It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*
 2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.
 The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and reformation of amendment. *Hammond.*
INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.
INSECUION. *n. f.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.
 Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
 Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecutio* feel,
 With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad.*
INSENSATE. *adj.* [*insensate*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.
 Ye be reprobrates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*
 So fond are mortal men,
 As their own ruin on themselves 't invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
 And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.*

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INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilitas*, French; from *insensible*.]
 1. Inability to perceive.
Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanv.*
 2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
 3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.
INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]
 1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.
 What is honour? a word. What is that word honour?
 What is reckoning? Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare.*
 Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm.
 The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Slowly gradual.
 They fall away,
 And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*
 3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.
 I thought
 I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*
 4. Void of emotion or affection.
 You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise.
 You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*
INSENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.
 The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*
INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [*from insensible*.]
 1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.
 The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*
 2. By slow degrees.
 Equal they were form'd,
 Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*
 Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*
 3. Without mental or corporal sense.
INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inseparable*.] The quality of **INSEPARABLENESS**. being such as cannot be severed or divided.
 The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*
INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.
 Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politic use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*
 Thou, my shade,
Inseparable, must with me along;
 For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*
 No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*
 The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*
 Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
 And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*
INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.
 Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*
 Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*
 Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had exist'd eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*
TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inserere*, Fr. *inserere*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.
 Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*
 With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

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It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*
 Poofy and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*
INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of placing any thing in or amongst other matter.
 The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classics.*
 An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
 2. The thing inserted.
 He softens the relation by such *insertion*, before he describes the event. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO INSERTIVE. *v. a.* [*insertivo*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.
INSERTIVENT. *adj.* [*insertivus*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.
 The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *insertivus* to that intention. *Brown.*
TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell.
 Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
 Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
 Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
 And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark.
 See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
 Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case.
 Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Not Babylon,
 Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*
INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or outside.
 Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
 He did unseat them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand,
 and no more ado. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 Here are the outsidings of the one, the *insides* of the other,
 and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*
 As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*
INSIDUATOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait. *Diſt.*
INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidiosus*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
 Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 They wing their course,
 And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
 Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*
INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.
 The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their prophesies and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*
INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] This word had formerly the accent on the first syllable. Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.
 Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*
 Straightway sent with careful diligence
 To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
 In that disease of griev'd conscience,
 And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spenser.*
 Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*
 The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*
 A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spektor.*
 Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Wadsworth.*
INSIGNIFICANCE. *n. f.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insignifiance*.] Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.
 To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal notions of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it. *Glanv. Scrf. c. 18.*
 2. Unimportance.

2. Unimportance.
As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison's Guardian*.
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth*.
INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* [in and significant.]
1. Wanting meaning; void of signification
"Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore*.
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.
That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glauco. Scops. Preface*.
Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South's Sermons*.
All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, infligated against a king. *Addison*.
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: flyticks are often *insignificant*. *Arb.*
INSIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]
1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale*.
2. Without importance or effect.
INSINCERE, *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. in and sincere.]
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful.
2. Not found; corrupted.
Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope*.
INSINCERITY, *n. f.* [from *insincere*.] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Broome's Notes on the Ode*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. a.* [in and sinew.] To strengthen; to confirm.
All members of our cause,
That are *insinuated* to this action. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
INSINUANT, *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.
Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Watson*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuer*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently.
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly defends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*.
2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker*.
At the ill of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*.
3. To hint; to impart indirectly.
And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift*.
4. To instill; to infuse gently.
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke*.
TO INSINUATE, *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery, *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.
2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.
3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.
Close the serpent fly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*.
INSINUATION, *n. f.* [*insinuation*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuer*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.
When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon*.
He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon*.
INSINUATIVE, *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.
It is a strange *insinulative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue*.
INSINUATOR, *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Answ.*
INSIPID, *adj.* [*insipidus*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust.
Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle*.
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Flower on the Humours*.
She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior*.
2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.
The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryden. Cleon*.
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden. Don Sebastian*.
INSIPIDITY, *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipid*.]
INSIPIDNESS, *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipid*.]
1. Want of taste.
2. Want of life or spirit.
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope*.
INSIPIDLY, *adv.* [from *insipid*.] Without taste; dully.
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke*.
INSIPIENCE, *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.
TO INSIST, *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]
1. To stand or rest upon.
The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray*.
2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.
Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare*.
3. To dwell upon in discourse.
Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety*.
INSISTENT, *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.
The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Watson*.
INSISTENCY, *n. f.* [in and sisto, Latin.] Exemption from thrust.
What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew*.
INSITION, *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.
Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *insition*. *Ray on the Creation*.
INSISTURE, *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.
The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insistence, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare*.
TO INSNARE, *v. a.* [in and snare.]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.
Why strewst thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnares* thee about. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
She *insnares* d.
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton*.
By long experience *Dursey* may no doubt
Insnares a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though *Dursey* once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish'd—because the man attempts to write. *Ponten*.
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.
That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnares* learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded.
That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnares*. *Job xxxiv. 30.*
INSNARER, *n. f.* [from *insnares*.] He that insnares.
INSOCIABLE, *adj.* [*insociabilis*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]
1. Averse from conversation.
If this austere *insociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakespeare*.
2. Incapable of connexion or union.
The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Watson's Architecture*.
INSOBRIETY, *n. f.* [in and sobriety.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.
He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety*.
To

- TO INSOLATE**, *v. a.* [*insolare*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION, *n. f.* [*insolation*, French, from *insolare*.] Exposition to the sun.
We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be funned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
INSOLENCE, *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
They could not refrain the *insolence* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland*.
Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakespeare*.
Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton*.
Public judgments are the banks and shores upon which
God breaks the *insolence* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson*.
The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomson*.
The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Braune*.
TO INSOLENCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.
The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and affronted. *King Charles*.
INSOLENT, *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolent*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.
We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* matters. *Atterbury*.
INSOLENTLY, *adv.* [*insolent*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.
What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden*.
Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not fates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden*.
Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison's Guardian*.
INSOLVABLE, *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. in and solve.]
1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.
Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles and incomensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
2. That cannot be paid.
INSOLUBLE, *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.
Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosity, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker*.
2. Not to be dissolved or separated.
Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
INSOLVENT, *adj.* [in and solve, Latin.] Unable to pay.
By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Hovel*.
A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accused for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison*.
An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts*.
Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart*.
INSOLVENCY, *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.
INSOMUCH, *conj.* [in so much.] So that; to such a degree that.
It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language.
To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Aena have amended them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*.
They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison's Guardian*.
TO INSPECT, *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION, *n. f.* [*inspectio*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

- With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep, *Milford*.
Consider every creature.
Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive; to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South's Sermons*.
2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.
We may safely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury*.
We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury*.
The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley*.
INSPECTOR, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner.
With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham*.
2. A superintendent.
They may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts*.
INSPECTION, *n. f.* [*inspectio*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Answ.*
TO INSPIRE, *v. a.* [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere.
Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton*.
INSPIRABLE, *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.
To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.
INSPIRATION, *n. f.* [from *inspire*.]
1. The act of drawing in the breath.
In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot*.
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.
I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shak. Comedy of Errors*.
Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice*.
We to his high *inspiration* owe.
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham*.
What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham*.
Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. n.* [*inspire*, Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.
If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shakespeare*.
He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd. xv. 11.*
Then to the heart *inspired*
Vernal delight. *Milton*.
2. To animate by supernatural infusion.
Nor th' *inspired*
Castalian spring. *Milton*.
Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden. En.*
The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue. *Addison*.
3. To draw in with the breath.
By means of sulphurous coal fumes the lungs are filled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey*.
His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden*.
INSPIRER, *n. f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham*.
TO INSPIRE, *v. a.* [in and spirit.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage. *It*

It has pleased God to *inspire* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspires* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inspire* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

TO *INSPISSATE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

This oil further *inspissated* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholders, N^o. 25.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*installer*, French, *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the faint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's high seat. *Spenser's Past.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation*, French, from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install*.]

1. The act of installing.
Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
2. The seat in which one is installed.
Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you four;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.
Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker, b. i.*
2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.
She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.
The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
4. Example; document.
Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.
These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*
6. Occasion; act.
The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

TO *INSTANCE*. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden's Fœdral.*

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.
And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke xxiii. 23.*
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.
Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our business. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Which craved the *instant* use.
Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*- 3. Quick; without delay.
Instant without disturb they took alarm.
Grieved that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.
There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker, b. v.*

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places fride;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporaneous with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*- 2. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.
On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guard, N^o. 98.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from instantaneus*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Darham.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcurion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. cent. x.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me.
As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *May's Virgil.*- 2. With urgent importunity.
TO *INSTAUTE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *stare*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.
This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South's Sermons.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.
For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauration*, French; *instauration*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD. *prep.* [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.
Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*
2. Equal to.
This very consideration to a wife man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

TO *INSTEER*. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.
Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *instee'd*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lying under water.
The gutted rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *instee'd* to clog the gulf's keel. *Shak. Othello.*

INSTEER. *n. f.* [*in* and *steep*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instee* with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO *INSTIGATE*. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instigare*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Such *instigations* have been often dropt,
Where I have took them up. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forcible *instigation*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South's Sermons.*

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigator*, French; from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *K. Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of mistaking dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

TO *INSTILL*. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.
He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*
2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to insinuate.
Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into mens minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift's Miscel.*

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instill*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.
They imbibed the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aver-

sion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And more *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agonist. l. 1545.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, e'er I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instinct*ed through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [*from instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [*from instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO *INSTITUTE*. *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.
God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenious studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics, and what, I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*- 2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.
If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*instituit*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.
This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancel'd, though diffused. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own. *Dryden's Persius.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.
The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker, b. v.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*- 3. Positive law.
The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*- 4. Education.
After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that

that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution.

INSTITUTIONARY, *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics, among the *institutionary* rules of youth.

INSTITUTOR, *n. f.* [from *institut*, Fr. *institut*, Latin.] One who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

INSTRUCTOR, *n. f.* [from *instruere*, Latin.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutors* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.

To **INSTRUCT**, *v. a.* [in and *struere*.] To clothe up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand.

The *seams instruct*.

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful.

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law.

Instruct me, for thou knowest.

He ever by consulting at thy shrine

Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*

To fly or follow what concern'd him most.

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.

INSTRUCTOR, *n. f.* [from *instruere*, Latin.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and *instructor* was.

O thou, who future things can't represent

As present, heav'nly *instructor*!

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,

Brought all things to their native proper use.

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice.

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*.

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.

INSTRUCTION, *n. f.* [from *instruere*, Latin.] Instruction; from *instruere*.

1. The act of teaching; information.

Not by your own *instructions*, nor by any matter

Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words

As are rooted in your tongue.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words?

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,

In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

But some untaught o'erhear the whispering rill,

In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still.

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch with all the haste thou canst;

Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*.

INSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* [from *instruere*, Latin.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.

I would not laugh but in order to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.

Addison's Spect. No. 179.

INSTRUMENT, *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*, Latin.] A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,

Did one superior genius e'er invent;

Which to the muscles is preferred.

Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers.

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony.

In musick, *instruments* and poetry.

In solitary groves he makes his moan,

Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,

But sighs when fongs and *instruments* he hears.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,

An *instrument* of this your calling back,

Lay not your blame on me.

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin.

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulness way of exercising this faculty.

5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves.

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found.

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wife,

They undertake the dangers they advise.

INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.* [from *instrumentum*, Latin.] Instrumental; French; *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuous, and dead.

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty.

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invincible bands and fetters unite them together.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the reformation.

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,

With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds

In full harmonious number join'd, their songs

Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,

Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*, Latin.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by the liberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *adv.* [from *instrumentum*, Latin.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life.

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly

by

by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his words, in the heart or soul of man.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*, Latin.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety.

INSUFFERABLE, *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.] Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold.

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed.

2. Detestable; contemptible.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more.

INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze

Insufferably bright.

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud.

INSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [from *insufficiens*, Fr. in and *sufficiens*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, to be fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible.

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them.

INSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [from *insufficiens*, Fr. in and *sufficiens*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids.

INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

INSUFFLATION, *n. f.* [from *insufflare*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used.

INSULAR, *adj.* [from *insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Druma, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insular* advantages.

INSULATED, *adj.* [from *insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULTE, *adj.* [from *insultus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy.

INSULT, *n. f.* [from *insultus*, Latin.] Insult; French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four the may sustain,

But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.

2. Act of insolence or contempt.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.

To **INSULT**, *v. a.* [from *insultare*, Fr. *insultare*, Latin.] To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

3. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately

To strike at me upon his misconstruction;

When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,

And put upon him such a deal of man.

That worthied him.

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,

And makes small outlets into open air.

INT

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,

Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,

Yet still they find a future task remain,

To turn the soil.

INSULTER, *n. f.* [from *insultare*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insult*er man;

Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,

Shall pity thee.

INSULTINGLY, *adv.* [from *insultare*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,

Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

INSUPERABLE, *adj.* [from *insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.

And middle natures how they long to join,

Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line.

INSUPERABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *insuperabilis*.] Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* [from *insuperabilis*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.

INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* [from *insupportabilis*, Latin.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear.

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insult.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most pestilential and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *insupportabilis*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then tell me to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procur'd his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* [from *insupportabilis*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,

When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,

In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools

Spurn'd them to death by troops.

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.* [from *insurmountabilis*, Latin.] Insurmountable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* [from *insurmountabilis*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,

And the first motion, all the interim is

Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mortal instruments

Are then in council; and the state of man,

Like to a little kingdom, suffers then

The nature of an *insurrection*.

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilleus.

INSURRECTION, *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, *adj.* [from *intactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

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INTASTABLE, *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.
 Something which is invisible, *intangible*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Greul's Cosmol.*
INTEGER, *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
 As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*
INTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]
 1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL, *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*
 Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several confluences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*
 A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*
INTEGRITY, *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]
 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupt-edness.
 Your dishonesty
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
 Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakef. Coriol.*
 Macduff, this noble passion,
 Child of integrity, hath from my soul
 Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*
 The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.
 Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*
 3. Intireness; unbroken whole.
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Brame.*
INTEGUMENT, *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.
 He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed to properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*
INTELLECT, *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
 All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*
 All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South's Sermons.*
INTELLECTION, *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.
 Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanv.*
 A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scpf.*
 They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*
INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]
 1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.
 Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*
 2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.
 Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.
 In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
 Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*
 A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*
 4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hesler.*
 Who would lose,
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
 Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
 To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,
 Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect; as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.
INTELLECTUAL, *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.
 Her husband not nigh,
 Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*
 The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanv. Scpf.*
INTELLIGENCE, *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]
 1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true intelligence might pass between them of what was done. *Hesler, b. v.*
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
 A most *intelligence* bawd! *Shakespeare.*
 He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*
 Let all the passages
 Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*
 May pass between the prince and them. *Donham's Scpf.*
 Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.
 Factions followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensue that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*
 He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind.
 How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
 Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*
 They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillington.*
 The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*
 Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*
 4. Understanding; skill.
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
 They think to be chief praise of poetry;
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeie. *Spenser.*
INTELLIGENCER, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry into him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*
 Who hath not heard it spoken
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
 The very opener and *intelligencer*
 Between the grace and fancies of heav'n,
 And our dull workings. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*
 They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Speilart.*
INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no

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no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*
 Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*
 He of times,
 Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns
 Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*
 I race out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and intelligent architect throughout all this stupendous fabric. *Woodward.*
 2. Giving information.
 Servants, who seem no less,
 Which are to France the spies and speculations
 Intelligent of our state. *Shakef. King Lear.*
INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* [*intelligence*.]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind.
 Food alike those pure
 Intellectual substances require, *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.
 In at his mouth
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
 His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
 With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intellect. Not proper.
 The foul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scpf.*
INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*intelligibile*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]
 To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.
 We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*
 Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*
 Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] Possibility to be understood; perceptibility.
 It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Lake.*
INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [*intelligibile*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.
 The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
 Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Roscommon.*
 To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undefined; unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
INTEMPERANCE, *n. f.* [*intemperantia*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTEMPERANCY, *n. f.* Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.
 Boundless *intemperance*
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The fall of many kings. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakevill.*
 Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
 Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
 Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
 What misery th' inabstinence of Eve
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.
 More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to defer his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

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2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood
 Than those pamper'd animals, *Shakespeare.*
 That rage in savage sensuality.
 Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclef. xxiii. 13.*
INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
 How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*
 2. Immoderately; excessively.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*
INTEMPERATENESS, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*
INTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*] Excess of some quality.
TO INTEND, *v. a.* [*intende*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out. Obsolete.
 The same advancing high above his head,
 With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
 That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To enforce; to make intente.
 What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*
 This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*
 Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*
 2. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*
 Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smook, that was raised in his country, was over; sighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* feriously. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Go therefore, mighty pow'r!
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
 While here shall be our home, what best may ease
 The present misery, and render hell
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
 Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*
 4. To mean; to design.
 The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*
 The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*
 Thou art sworn
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
 As closely to conceal what we impart? *Shakef. R. III.*
 The earl was a very acute and found speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watson.*
 According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*
INTENDANT, *n. f.* [*French*.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.
 Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.
 Be nought hereat dismay'd,
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*
INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French.]
 1. Intention; design.
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*
 All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Esfrange.*
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TO INTERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Bp. Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, interating, milky grain. *Phillips.*

INTERATION. *n. f.* [*from interate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and interation of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTERSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not flight; not lax. To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with to *interse* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *interse*,
The found is still a comment to the sense. *Roscommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent. Hebrews warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *interse* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. But in disparity

The one *interse*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

INTERSELY. *adv.* [*from interse*.] To a great degree.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *interse*ly it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTERSENESS. *n. f.* [*from interse*.] The state of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of standing springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *interse*ness of heat.

INTERSE. *n. f.* [*intensio*, Fr. *intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining anything; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *interse* or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *interse* of degree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

INTERSE. *adj.* [*from interse*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *interse* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; full of care. Tired with that assiduous attendance and *interse* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watt.*

INTERSELY. *adv.* To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *interse*ly in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

INTER. *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

Diffractions in England made most men *inter* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *inter* upon God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *inter* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intent. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent* on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTER. *n. f.* [*from inter*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

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Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was a miserable creature to all *intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

This fury fit for her *intent* the chafe;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines against Syracuse; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island. *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Danield.*

INTENTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South's Sermons.*

2. Design; purpose. Most part of chronological distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intense*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTENTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. *from intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTENTIONALLY. *adv.* [*from intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice. I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action. Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTENTIVE. *adj.* [*from intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intensive* and erect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to read the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

INTENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from intensive*.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *adv.* [*from intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian scene, at first glance, may surprise and please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so extravagantly disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTENTNESS. *n. f.* [*from intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is grown more disengaged from his *intentness* on his own affairs. *Swift.*

TO INTER. *v. a.* [*enterr*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *inter'd*. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *inter'd* with their bones. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

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His body shall be royally *inter'd*. *Dryden.*

And the last funeral pomp adorns his herse.
The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *inter'd* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy.*

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mort.*

INTERCALAR. *3 adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Latin.]

INTERCALARY. } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

TO INTERCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. f.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Latin.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

TO INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercede*, Latin.]

1. To pass between. He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Those superficialities reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

Them the glad son
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may repose myself into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the thought of God.

INTERCEDER. *n. f.* [*from intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [*interceptor*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way. The better course should be by planting of garisons about him, which, whenever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
—O, the that might have *intercepted* thee,
By frangling thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Alban's to *intercept* the queen. *Shakespeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakespeare, Tit. Andr.*

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

On barbed fleeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden.*

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton's Opt.*

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

INTERCEPTION. *n. f.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. *from intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the light, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Mathew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercession*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour.

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless, until the time of our being come and captived there brought forth this end. *Sid.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the pallid *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Ra. xi. 2.*

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Is. liii. 12.*

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INT

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer. vii. 16.*

To pray to the faints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Sullingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

INTERCESSOUR. *n. f.* [*intercesseur*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'n's! thither thine eyesight bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessour*, none appear'd. *Milt. Per. Lost.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessours*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South's Sermons.*

TO INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchain'd* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shakespeare.*

TO INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange. They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Stdney.*

I shall *interchange*
My wain'd state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare.*

2. To succeed alternately. His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Stdney.*

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. Those people have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate succession. With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Mutual donation and reception. Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creffid hither. Good Diomedes,
Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

Farwell; the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

Since their more mature dignities and royal necessities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attended with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses. *South.*

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [*from interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually. So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counter-rolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of fallhood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession. Just under the line they may seem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Hilder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [*from interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the East and West churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hook.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakespeare, R. II.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. f.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attest'd by the holy clove of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchange*ment of your rings. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCIPENT.

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INTERCIPIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much asfringency, unless as *intercipiens* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wifeman.*

INTERCISSION. *n. f.* [*inter and cado*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscision, or consummate defolation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TO INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLUSION. *n. f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; inter-
ception.

INTERCOLUMNATION. *n. f.* [*inter and columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

TO INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [*inter and commun*] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*inter and community*] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [*intercostalis*, Fr. *inter and costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep respirations, we take more great gulps of air to cool our heart. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*entrecoeurs*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requirith many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*from intercourse*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercourse* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrent*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*inter and deal*] Traffick; intercourse.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

TO INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdicere*, Fr. *interdicere*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

By magic fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Fickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milt. P. L.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself. *Dr. d. Don Sebastian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDICTION. *n. f.* [*interdictio*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

2

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Sternly he pronounc'd

The rigid *interdiction*, which rebounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict*. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Sh. Keph. Macbeth.*

INTERDICTIONARY. *adj.* [*from interdici*] Belonging to an interdiction.

TO INTERESS. *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.] To concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mythical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interess'd* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our last not least; to whose young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interess'd* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interess* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interess* herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals.*

Ill success did not discourage that ambitious and *interess'd* people. *Arbutnot on Caim.*

TO INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

INTEREST. *n. f.* [*interest*, Latin; *interet*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calam.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserv'd them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'rest* in the sky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*?
—No, not take *interest*; not, as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakespeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Abdoun.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakespeare.*

TO INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter and ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFUGENT. *adj.* [*inter and fugiens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSION. *adj.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *n. f.* [*from interjacens*, Latin]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregularly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacens*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through

INT

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opt.*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support;
By his dear absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

INTERJOIN. *adj.* [*inter and join*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellst foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interior*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-mulitude, that chafe by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interior*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interior* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter and knowledge*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seem'd to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter and lapsa*] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into flesh salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the deforation of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter and leave*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter and line*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juven.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muse invok'd; fit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter and lineation*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter and link*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocutio*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter and loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter and loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications; and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter and loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to foretell; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry for their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [*from interlope*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter and ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Vilters.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLUENCY. *n. f.* [*interlucio*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjointed by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERLUNAR. *adj.* [*inter and luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the *INTERLUNARY*. *time* when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter and marriage*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among to small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison on Italy.*

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter and marry*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter and meddle*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

XI O

There

INT

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*
TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, French.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermeddled*. Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuousness of Belphebe. *Spenser.*
INTERMEDDLER. *n. s.* [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*
 Our two great allies abroad, and our stock-jobbers at home, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall faucy *intermeddlers* say,
 Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A. Phillips.*
INTERMEDDIAC. *n. s.* [*from intermeddiate*.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*
 A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Euclen's Calendar.*

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*intermedial*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opt.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature as fat and phlegm. *Arb.*
 Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [*from intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

TO INTERMELLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermeddled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *n. s.* [*interment*, French; *from inter*.] Burial; sepulchre.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. s.* [*Intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migra*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, figure, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *terminus*, Latin.] Immenfe; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
 And tie him to his own precept. *Milton's Agonistes.*

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
 I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
 Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*. *Chapm. Odyss.*

INTERMINATION. *n. s.* [*intermination*, Fr. *intermine*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decoy of Piety.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *minge*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
 I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
 With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
 There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. s.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
 Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,
 Which presently they read. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins's Dred.*

INT

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Leclerc.*

2. Interventive time.
 But gentle heav'n
 Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
 Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. State of being intermitted.
 Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben. Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.
 Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [*from intermis*.] Coming by fits; not continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,
 To weep their *intermissive* miseries. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitimus imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;
 Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
 That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misdeed, lascivious son,
 Edward the second, *intermitted* so
 The course of glory. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The letting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began.
 We are furnished with an armour from heaven of firmness; but if we are remiss, or suffer ourselves to be persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers's Sermon.*

TO INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Hart.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal
 To Adam what shall come in future days,
 As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
 My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
 With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

TO INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixture*, Latin.] 1. Mafs formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mafs.
 In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Substituting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
 By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
 This never to reveal, nor to forsake
 So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTERN. *adj.* [*interne*, French; *internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestic. *Hawel.*

INTERNAL.

INT

INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.
 That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
 Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Myself, my conscience, and internal peace. *Milton.*
 Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.
 We are to provide things honestly; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [*from internal*.]

1. Inwardly.
 Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
 Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras, p. i.*

INTERNECION. *n. s.* [*internecion*, French; *internecio*, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERNUCIO. *n. s.* [*internucius*, Latin.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolare*, Fr. *interpolo*, Latin.] 1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.
 This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *n. s.* [*interpolation*, Fr. *from interpolo*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolation*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. s.* [*interpolator*, Fr. *from interpolo*.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *n. s.* [*from interposo*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.
 The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *Saunders's Sermons.*

2. Intervention.
 Our overshadowed souls may be embled by crufted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the brightening element. *Glenn's Scap.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin; *interposo*, Fr.] 1. To thrust in as an obtrusion, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
 Betwixt your eyes and night. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief.
 The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervenient.
 Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

TO INTERPOSE. *v. n.*
 1. To mediate: to act between two parties.
 2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *n. s.* [*from interposo*.]

1. One that comes between others.
 I will make haste; but 'till I come again,
 No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay;
 No rest be *interpos'd* 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.
INTERPOSITION. *n. s.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. *from interposo*.]

1. Interventive agency.

INT

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.
 The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpositum* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.
 The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.
 A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a Summer's cloud. *Milt. Paradise Regain'd.*

TO INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
 Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
 Beyond self-explication. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You should be women,
 And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
 That you are so. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had *interpreted* to them. *Gen. xl. 22.*

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen. xli. 8.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

Hear his sighs, though mute!
 Unskillful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [*from interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable; these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. s.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. *from interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.
 This is a poor epitome of your's,
 Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
 May shew like all yourself. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Look how we can, or sad or merry,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.
 If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.
 We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [*from interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwork against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* hiding with heresies. *Flammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [*from interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTERPRETER. *n. s.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interprete*, Latin.] 1. An explainer; an expounder; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
 By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
 Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,
 Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
 For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mafs, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most mens actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.
 Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
 With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Fanfhaw.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUNCTION.

INT

INTERPUNCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunctio*, Fr. *interpunctio*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.
INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,
Thousand worse passions than posses'd
The interregnum of my breast:
Bless me from such an anarchy!
He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this interregnum or suspension of title.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any interregnum or suspension of title.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interrogo*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.
By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
His proof will easily be retorted by *interrogating*. Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God.

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogatio*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Latin.] A question put; an enquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?
This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.

TO INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.
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INTERROGATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogativus*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Latin.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility, though with much more business than those under-fellows had shewed, began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him.

Nor time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*.

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can talk the free breath of a sacred king.

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*.

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

TO INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompe*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.] To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly *interrupted*, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk.

3. To divide; to separate.

See thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold.

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened.

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruptio*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.] 1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea.

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France.

INT

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.

INTERSCAPULAR. *adj.* [*inter and scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

TO INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter and scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

TO INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter and scribo*, Latin.] To write between.

INTERSECTANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Latin.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth.

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, it will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference.

TO INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*.

INTERSECTION. *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersect*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones.

TO INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Latin.] To put in between other things.

If I may *intersect* a short philosophical speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs.

INTERSECTION. *n. f.* [from *intersect*.] An intersection, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *intersections* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity.

TO INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear.

It is the editor's interest to infer what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author.

INTERSPERSION. *n. f.* [from *intersperse*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersions* of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode.

INTERSTELLAR. *adj.* [*inter and stellar*, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star.

INTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Latin. *interstice*, Latin.] 1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch in breadth.

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another.

INTERSTITIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent.

INTERTEXTURE. *n. f.* [*intertextus*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

TO INTERTWINE. *v. a.* [*inter and twine*, or *twiss*.] To unite by twisting one in another.

Under some concurrence of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwine'd* might shield
From dews and damps of night his thicket'd head.

INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervallum*, Latin.] 1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punic war, was a very busy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being so short.

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion.

TO INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Latin. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our talk we chafe, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles.

15. The danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours.

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *interview* of grandes, both vehement on the parts which they swayed.

INTERVENIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Latin. *interveniens*, French.] Intervening; interposed; passing between.

There be *interveniens* in the life of eight, in tones, two bemols or half notes.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *interveniens*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant.

INTERVENTION. *n. f.* [*interventio*, Fr. *interventio*, Latin.] 1. Agency between persons.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed.

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear.

TO INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Latin.] To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Epernius for the books five hundred pounds.

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt.

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt England and France might, through their amity, breed him some prejudice.

Such happy *interviews*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam.

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvos*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Remembers nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular, they seem.

TO INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interwoven*. [*inter and weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert night
Of trees thick *interwoven*.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With haunting honeyfuckle.

Can say here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,

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INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.] 1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punic war, was a very busy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being so short.

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion.

TO INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Latin. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our talk we chafe, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles.

15. The danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours.

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *interview* of grandes, both vehement on the parts which they swayed.

INTERVENIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Latin. *interveniens*, French.] Intervening; interposed; passing between.

There be *interveniens* in the life of eight, in tones, two bemols or half notes.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *interveniens*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant.

INTERVENTION. *n. f.* [*interventio*, Fr. *interventio*, Latin.] 1. Agency between persons.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed.

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear.

TO INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Latin.] To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Epernius for the books five hundred pounds.

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt.

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt England and France might, through their amity, breed him some prejudice.

Such happy *interviews*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam.

TO INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvos*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Remembers nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular, they seem.

TO INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interwoven*. [*inter and weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

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So *interview'd*, so like, so much the same:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name.

The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interview* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays.

He so *interviews* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing falacy upon us.

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interviewed* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them.

It is a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which lie so mixt and *interviewed* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness.

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interviewed* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself.

I do not altogether disapprove the *interviewing* texts of scripture through the style of your sermon.

TO INTERWISH. *v. a.* [*inter and wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interview*,
All ill fall on that man.

INTESTABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively.

INTESTATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeders of *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When forfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death.

INTESTINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder.

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.] 1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestinal* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us.

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage.

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madnels.

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels.

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakespeare*: perhaps for mortal and *intestine* should be read mortal *intestine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end.

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest fears.

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Latin. *intestine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without

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To INTHRONÉ. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.
 One, chief, in gracious dignity *intron'd*,
 Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 395.
 INTIMACY. *n. f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity.
 It is in our power to confine our friendships, and intimacies to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons*.
 INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]
 1. Inmost; inward; intestine.
 They knew not
 That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
 From intimate impulse, and therefore urged on
 The marriage. *Milton's Agonist*, l. 221.
 Fear being to intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
 2. Near; not kept at distance.
 Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admission. *South's Sermons*.
 3. Familiar; closely acquainted.
 United by this sympathetic bond,
 You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Rowcommon*.
 INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.
 The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue*.
 To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
 Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle*.
 The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke*.
 'Tis the divinity that flirts within us;
 'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
 And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato*.
 INTIMATELY. *adv.* [*from intimate*.]
 1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.
 The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbutnot*.
 2. Nearly; inseparably.
 Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N. 219.
 3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
 INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. *from intimate*.] Hint; oblique or indirect declaration or direction.
 Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South's Sermons*.
 Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward*.
 Besides the more solid parts of learnings, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals. *Addison*.
 INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mafs; not being external, or on the surface; internal.
 As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intime application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies*.
 To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.
 Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
 Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene*.
 INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.
 The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth to properly unto the same intire societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*.
 INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [*from intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.
 So shall all times find me the same;
 You thus intireness better may fulfil,
 Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne*.
 INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]
 1. Noting entrance with regard to place.
 If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the fire it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature.
 To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a

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living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul. *Locke*.
 Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 Acid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.
 To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope*.
 3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.
 They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon*.
 Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle*.
 A man must sin himself into a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*.
 Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
 When the mad people rise against the state,
 To look them into duty; and command
 An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Tefus*.
 It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson*.
 He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge*.
 In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy*.
 It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mass. *Woodward*.
 Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermon*.
 It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermon*.
 A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. *Bentley*.
 INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]
 1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.
 If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. *Taylor*.
 His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
 Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
 Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly ways,
 So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden*.
 Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady.
 From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
 Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broom*.
 2. Bad beyond sufferance.
 INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.
 INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.
 INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.
 Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. *Arbutnot*.
 To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.
 What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd. *Hooker*, l. i.
 Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
 That darkness does the face of earth intomb. *Shakespeare*.
 Mighty hero's more majestic shades,
 And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dryden*.
 To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intone*, Lat.] To thunder.
 INTONATION. *n. f.* [*intonation*, Fr. *from intonate*.] The act of thundering.
 To INTOPE. *v. n.* [*from intone*, or rather from *tone*; *intone*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.
 So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to a storm.
 Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad*, l. ii.
 To INTOXT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist; to wrench; to wring.
 The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intorted and wound up together. *Arbutnot*.
 With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold;
 Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope*.
 To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk.
 The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicates; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon*.
 As with new wine intoxicated both,
 They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
 Divinity within them breeding wings,
 Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
 My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
 That strong Circean liquor cease to infuse,
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham*.
 What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots? *Decoy of Piety*.
 Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
 Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot*.
 INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [*from intoxicare*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.
 That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon*.
 Whence can this proceed, but from that besetting intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. *South*.
 INTRACTABLE. *n. f.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, Fr.]
 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.
 To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers*.
 2. Unmanageable; furious.
 By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* p. iii.
 INTRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intractable*.] Obstinance; perverseness.
 INTRACTABLY. *adv.* [*from intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
 INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquility*.] Unquietness; want of rest.
 Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that in tranquility which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple*.
 INTRANSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.]
 [In grammar.] A verb intransitive is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *cursu*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
 INTRANSUTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.
 Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be intransutable, and therefore call it liquor eternus. *Ray on the Creation*.
 To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.
 There is a history in all mens lives,
 Figuring the nature of the times decess'd;
 The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things
 As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
 And weak beginnings he intresured. *Shakespeare Henry IV*.
 To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]
 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.
 Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles*.
 That crawling insect, who from mud began,
 Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
 Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
 Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng*.
 We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke*.
 2. To break with hollows.
 His face
 Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care
 Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.
 3. To fortify with a trench; as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.
 INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the face left by any body which had passed through it. *Hammer*. I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived intrenchant, from *in* privative, and *trancher*, to cut; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

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As easy may't thou the intrenchant air
 With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare*.
 INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.
 INTREPID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Argyle*.
 Calm and intrepid in the very throat
 Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson*.
 INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.
 I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels*.
 INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.
 He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope*.
 INTRICACY. *n. f.* [*from intricare*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.
 The part of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey* is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison*.
 INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.
 Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker*.
 His file in writing was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison*.
 To INTRICATE. [*from the adjective*.] To perplex; to darken.
 Not proper, nor in use.
 Alterations of surnames have so intricately, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden*.
 INTRICATELY. *adv.* [*from intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.
 That variety of factions, into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift*.
 INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [*from intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.
 He found such intricateness, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney*.
 INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]
 1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.
 These are the grand intrigues of man,
 These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman*.
 A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. *Addison's Gurrat*.
 The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. *Swift*.
 Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
 And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel*.
 2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.
 Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind*.
 3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.
 As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope*.
 To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.
 INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer*, Fr. *from intrigue*.] One who buies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.
 I desire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison*.
 INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [*from intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.
 INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsecus*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinsic*, contrarily to etymology.]
 1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.
 These measure the laws of God not by the intrinsic good-ness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson*.
 The near and intrinsic, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.
 2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.
 He falls into intrinsic society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court.
 Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinsic with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Watson*.
 INTRINSECALLY.

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INTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecus*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsically* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*. *Wotton.*
If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*INTRINSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsecus goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsecus*; this, his current value. *Grew.*His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more shall its *intrinsecus* worth proclaim. *Prior.*Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecus* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*INTRINSECATE. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecus*.] Perplexed; entangled.Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain
Too *intrinsecate* to unloose. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*Of life at once unloose. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*TO INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduce*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Brownie.*

3. To produce; to give occasion.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introducere*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introductione*, Fr. *introductione*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introductione*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introductione*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introitus*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shows to be absurd. *Peacock on Drawing.*All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

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2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To tend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.Glas in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton's Opt.*TO INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspectus*.] A view of the inside.The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*INTROVNIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*TO INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakspeare.*The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship *intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus lateTo greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe's Fa. Sherr.*Some thoughts rise and *intrude* upon us, while we thus them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18.*TO INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.Not to *intrude* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bulk hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.And the hounds
Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,
Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus.*Go, base *intruder*! over-weening slave!
Below thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakspeare.*They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison's Freeholder.*INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusio*, French; *intrusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fall upon very many excellent strains, which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakspeare.*Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*I may clofe, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*intrust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value.

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His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Invtruff thy fortune to those, who draw the sword.Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care? *Addison.*He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*INTRUSTION. *n. f.* [*intrustus*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had surely passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intrustion* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intrustion* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intrustion*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is inferrible. *Glanville's Scen.*Discursive was then almost as quick as *intrustion*. *South.*He their single virtues did survey,
By *intrustion* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*Those lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstract notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one and the same person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives

Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivem*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his. *Hook.*God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*INTUMESCENCE. *n. f.* [*intumescere*, French; *intumescere*, Lat.]INTUMESCENCY. *n. f.* Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.According to the temper of the terebrant parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescences*. *Brown.*This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake. *Woodward's Nat. History.*INTURGESCENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *turgescere*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescences* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*INTUSE. *n. f.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.TO INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To compass by circling round it.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Hab. iii. 16.*Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*With dang'rous expedition they *invade*Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Zen.*

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Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdr. xv. 16.*Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious form
Invades us to the skin; 'tis to thee:But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*INVADER. *n. f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham's Sophy.*The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Diast.*INVALID. *adj.* [*invalidus*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alleged. *Boyle.*Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falshood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*INVALID. *n. f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.What beggar in the *invalids*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *validity*; *invaliditas*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariabilis*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*INVARIABleness. *n. f.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.INVARIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*INVASION. *n. f.* [*invasio*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sa. xxx.*

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Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *Souls's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Aufonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. Hen.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease.
What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions; not defensive.
I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am call'd back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gaping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot.*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *invectio*, Fr. *invective*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.
Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So despoil'd thieves, all hopeles of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Cast off the respect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hotted, he fell to bitter *invectives* against the French king. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.
Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.
Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life; swearing that we
Are meer usurpers, tyrants. *Shakep. H. VI.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [from *inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.
I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbutnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.
One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [from *inveigare*, Ital. *inveigare*, Fr. *inveigler*, or *enaveigler*, French, *Shinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.
Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker fight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fa. Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him.
Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unwitting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spektor.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.
Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandy.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [from *inventor*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]
1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.
The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

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not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spektor.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Fa. Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of mischief. *Anna vi. 5.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their beads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Roy.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes.
But when long time the wretches thoughts refrain,
When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbutnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.
I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Sufon. xliii.*

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.
I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her lothsome cave. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Hercules's meeting with pleasure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawning of philosophy. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with.
Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus's merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spektor.*

INVENTER. *n. f.* [from *inventor*, French.]
1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.
As a translator, he was just; as an *inventor*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.
INVENTION. *n. f.* [from *inventio*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]
1. Fiction.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*! *Shakep. H. V. Prol.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more. *Recomm.*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.
Nature hath provided several glandules to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Roy on the Creation.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.
Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

4. Forgery.
We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

If thou can't accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

5. The thing invented.
The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

T' *invent* all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' *inventor* mis'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *inventif*, Fr. from *invent*.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.
Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Albam's Schoolmaster.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

INVENTOR. *n. f.* [from *inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of something new.
We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Th' *inventor* all admir'd, and each how he
To be the *inventor* mis'd.
Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.
In this upshot, purposes mischief. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Fall'n on th' *inventor*'s head.
INVENTORIAL. *adv.* [from *inventor*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.
To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [from *inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.
I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate. *Shakep. H. VIII.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakep. H. VIII.*

Who'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Crew's Musaeum.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spectator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and estate. *Spectator.*

TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* [from *inventor*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.
I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd to my will. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [from *inventrix*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.
The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVERSE. *adj.* [from *inversus*, Fr. *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.
Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter; and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVERSION. *n. f.* [from *inversio*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]
1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.
If he speaks truth, it is upon design, and a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first sign'd it, and then it was pass'd amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.
TO INVERT. *v. a.* [from *inverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.
With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn? *Waller.*

So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.
Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzele. Instead of this *invert* or *invert* is now commonly used.

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Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.
Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Denham's Physico-Theology.*

TO INVERT. *v. a.* [from *inverto*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]
1. To dress; to clothe; to array. When it has two accusatives it has in or with before the thing.
Their gesture sad,
Invert in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakep. Henry V.*

Thou with a mantle didst *invert*
The rising world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invert them with thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.
When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invert* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with publick authority. *Atterb.*

3. To adorn; to grace.
Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all defenders. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The cask'd heaps of strong-achieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invest him coming. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

4. To confer; to give.
If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *invests* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.
INVESTIENT. *adj.* [from *investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.
The shells served as plains or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigare*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.
Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [from *investigo*, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.
Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [from *investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.
Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought
Investigation calm, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.
Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories: I mean no more translations, but something domestick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.
He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.
INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [from *investire*, Latin.] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit.
Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew. *Shakep. Ham. You,*

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Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *Souls's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Aufonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. Hen.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical disease.
What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbutnot.*

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions; not defensive.
I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am call'd back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gaping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbutnot.*

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *invectio*, Fr. *invective*, low Lat.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.
Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

So despoil'd thieves, all hopeles of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakep. H. VI.*

Cast off the respect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hotted, he fell to bitter *invectives* against the French king. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.
Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.
Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life; swearing that we
Are meer usurpers, tyrants. *Shakep. H. VI.*

TO INVEIGH. *v. a.* [from *inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.
I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbutnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.
One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in a course of seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [from *inveigare*, Ital. *inveigare*, Fr. *inveigler*, or *enaveigler*, French, *Shinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.
Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker fight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might. *Fa. Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him.
Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unwitting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spektor.*

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.
Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandy.*

TO INVENT. *v. a.* [from *inventor*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]
1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.
The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may

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You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you to ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shak. H. IV.*
INVE/TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*
2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
INVE/TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Old; long established.
The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did not who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*
It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exacerate it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Obtinate by long continuance.
It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a curbed effect. *South's Sermons.*
He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*
In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*
TO INVE/TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] *To* harden or make obstinate by long continuance.
The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*
Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INVE/TERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*
INVE/TERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant.
I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.
Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*
Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*
INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from invidious*.]
1. Malignantly; enviously.
The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
TO INVI/GORATE. *v. a.* [*in and vigour*.] *To* endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.
The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the finifer side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*
I have lived in a reign when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper course, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*
No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightness and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*
Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by a principle of universal charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all teeming womb,
Invigorating tender feeds. *Phillips.*
INVIGORATION. *n. f.* [*from invigorate*.]
1. The act of invigorating.

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2. The state of being invigorated.
I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercise, in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Narr.*
INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.]
Invulnerable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.
I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shakespeare.*
Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Kueller's History of the Turks.*
The spirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*
That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*
If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from invincible*.] Unconquerableness; invulnerableness.
INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [*from invincible*.] Invulnerably; unconquerably.
Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*
Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Dec. of Pity.*
INVIO/LABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.
Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade the *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fencings overlap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*
Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken.
The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*
See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable*. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. Insuperable of hurt or wound.
Th' *inviolable* fountains
In cubick phalanx firm advance d'intire. *Milton.*
INVIO/LABLY. *adv.* [*from inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure.
The true profession of Christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Meet acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*
INVIO/LATE. *adj.* [*inviolatus*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon's H. VII.*
But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*
If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*
My love your claim *inviolate* secures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aureng.*
In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryden.*
INVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.
If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too. *Hudibras.*
INVI/SIBLE. *n. f.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisible*, Latin.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.
They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substantiating their finalness for the reason of their *invisibility*. *Ray.*
INVI/SIBLY. *adv.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisible*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.
He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*
The threaten'd falls,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
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'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught, *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
Civility not seen from others.
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen, *Milton.*
In these thy lowest works.
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*
It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*
INVI/SIBLY. *adv.* [*from invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.
Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*
TO INVI/SCATE. *v. a.* [*in and viscus*, Latin.] *To* lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.
The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*
INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitation*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.
That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*
INVITATORY. *adj.* [*from invite*, Latin.] Using invitation; containing invitation.
TO INVITE. *v. a.* [*invite*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]
1. To bid; to add to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclus. i. 39.*
He comes *invited* by a younger son.
When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to persuade.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*
Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hath here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden, Virgil.*
TO INVITE. *v. n.* [*invite*, Latin.] *To* ask or call to any thing pleasing.
All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*
INVITE/RY. *n. f.* [*from invite*.] He who invites.
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviter's* and encourages most fancied. *King Charles.*
Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*
Wines and cates the table grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope's Odyssey.*
INVITINGLY. *adv.* [*from inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.
If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*
TO INUM/BRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] *To* shade; to cover with shades. *Diſt.*
INU/NSION. *n. f.* [*inungo*, *inungis*, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing.
The wife Author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inundation* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*
INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says Cowley, implies less than deluge.
Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow so much way;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall leave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.
The hero next assail'd proud Doway's head,
And spite of confluent *inundations* spread
With unexampled valour did succeed. *Blackmore.*

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No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*
2. A confluence of any kind.
Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*
TO INVO/CAE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] *To* invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invoke* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the druff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invoked* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonistes.*
INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.
My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakespeare.*
The proposition of Gratus is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase.*
I will strain myself to breath out this one *invocation*. *Howell.*
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*
INVO/ICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyer*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
TO INVO/KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoker*, French.] *To* call upon; to implore; to pray to.
The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton's P. Lost.*
The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*
TO INVOL/VE. *v. a.* [*involveo*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.
Leave a finger bottom all *involved*
With flesh and smoke. *Milton.*
No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*
In a cloud *involved*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*
3. To entwine; to join.
He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*
Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*
One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*
5. To intangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*
As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle mens reason. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some *involved* their snaky folds. *Milton.*
Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*
INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [*from involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.
INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [*in and voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]
1. Not having the power of choice.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*
12 R
Bu:

I N W

But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear. *Pope.*
INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [involutio, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication.
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions. *Glenville's Seepf. c. 23.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and ure.]
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiced, now *to*.
Because they insist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little *involve* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker, b. v.*
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith* *involved*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*
That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can itself *involve*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*
The forward hand, *involved* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*
Then cruel, by their sports to blood *involved*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts exposed. *Milton.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and urn.] To intomb; to bury.
The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *involved*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *involved*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*
INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [involutio, Lat.] The act of burning.
INVOLUTE. *adj.* [involute, Fr. inutilis, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *involute* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 839.*
INVOLUTY. *n. f.* [involuto, Fr. inutilitas, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.
INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [invulnerable, Fr. invulnerabilis, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.
Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [in and wall.] To inclose with a wall.
Three such towns in those places with the garriſons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *involve* themselves strongly. *Spenser on Ireland.*
INWARD. *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]
INWARDS. *adv.*
1. Towards the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*
Celestial light shines *inward*. *Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.
He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.
Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*
INWARD. *adj.*
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*
He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despoil. *Pa. 29.*
To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible.
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.
With outward smiles their flattery I receive'd;
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domestic.
All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job xix. 19.*
4. Seated in the mind.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakespeare.*
INWARD. *n. f.*
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.
Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*
They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer's Hist.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.
Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a fly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*
INWARDLY. *adv.* [from inward.]
1. In the heart; privately.
That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker, b. v.*
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord; *Shakespeare.*
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
2. In the parts within; internally.
Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakespeare.*
Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbutnot on Cui.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.
INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from inward.] Intimacy; familiarity.
You know, my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*
TO INWEAVE. *preter. inwove or inwaved, part. pass. inwoven or inwoven.* [in and weave.]
1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture.
A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*
Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwoven* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*
And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To intwine; to complicate.
The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
TO INWOOD. *v. a.* [in and wood.] To hide in woods.
He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
TO INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and wrap.]
1. To cover by involution; to involve.
And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smog. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-flime from our hearts thoughts see. *Dante.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.
The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously.
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.
This pearl she gave me I do feel't and see't;
And though 'tis wonder that *inwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*
INWROUGHT. *adj.* [in and wrought.] Adorned with work.
Camus,

I N W

J O C

Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that fanguine flower incrib'd with woe. *Milton.*
TO INWREATH. *v. a.* [in and wreath.] To surround as with a wreath.
Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*
Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*
JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]
1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.
He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over. *Arbutnot.*
No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a job. *Pope.*
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a job, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*
2. A sudden flash with a sharp instrument.
TO JOB. *v. a.*
1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.
As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there sat *jobbing* of the fore. *L'Estrange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument.
Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their beak. *Tusser.*
The work would, where a final irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*
TO JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.
The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
JOB'S TEARS. *n. f.* An herb.
JOBBER. *n. f.* [from job.]
1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.
So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. One who does chancework.
JOBBERN'G. *n. f.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *mel*, *pnol*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.
And like the world, men's *jobbern'g*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from *jack*, the diminutive of *john*, comes *jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jackey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.
1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.
These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jackies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*
2. A man that deals in horses.
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
TO JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To juggle by riding against one.
2. To cheat; to trick.
JOCOSE. *adj.* [jocosus, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.
If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*
JOCOSELY. *adv.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.
Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*
JOCOSINESS. *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Waggery; merriment.
JOCOSITY. *n. f.* [from *jocose*.] Waggery; merriment.
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
JOCULAR. *adj.* [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; *jocote*; waggish; not serious.
These *jocular* flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Government of the Tongue, f. 5.*
The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*
JOCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest.
The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
JOCUND. *adj.* [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakespeare.*
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakespeare.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*
Alexis shun'd his fellow swains
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains, *Prior.*

J O I

JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.
He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South's Sermons.*
TO JOG. *v. a.* [jochen, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.
Now leaps he upright, *jog* me and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Dante.*
This said, he *jog'd* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras, p. i.*
I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miscel.*
Sudden I *jog'd* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TO JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.
The door is open, Sir, there lies good way.
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakespeare.*
Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the file-a,
A merry heart goes all the day, *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Your sad tires in a mile-a.
Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*
Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murr'ring plays, which they miscal reviving. *Dryden.*
JOE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.
As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*
Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*
A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*.
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.
How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glenville's Seepf.*
JOGGER. *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.
They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*
TO JOGGLE. *v. n.* To shake.
In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*
JOHNAPPLE. *n. f.*
A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Hist.*
TO JOIN. *v. a.* [joindre, French.]
1. To add one to another in continuity.
Wo unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa. lviii.*
Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek. xxxvii. 17.*
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh. iv. 6.*
2. To couple; to combine.
In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage.
One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.
When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 2.*
They should with resolute minds set down themselves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
5. To associate.
Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Ast. vii. 29.*
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isa. xiv. 20.*
6. To unite in one act.
Our best notes are treason to his fame;
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *joins*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.
Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *1 Cor. i. 10.*
8. To act in concert with.
Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*

JOI

To JOIN. *v. n.*

- To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.
Julius's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts xviii. 7.*
- To close; to clasp.
Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakespeare.*
- To unite with in marriage, or any other league.
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Exra ix. 14.*
- To become confederate.
When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exod. i. 10.*
Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Mac. x. 4.*

Ev'n you yourself
Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*
Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JOINDER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining.
His name a great example stands, to show
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakespeare.*

JOINER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*
It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

JOINERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]
Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by straight lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Droopies and asthma, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*
I continued well, till I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.
The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they lifted; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-fighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In *joinery*; *joint*, Fr.]
Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*; that is, two pieces of wood are shod, that is, plained. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commixture in a plant.
One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.
In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of *JOINT*. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.
Jacob's thigh was out of *joint*. *Gen. xxxiii. 25.*
My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of *joint*. *Herbert.*

7. Out of *JOINT*. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.
The time is out of *joint*, oh cursed spirit!
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*
1. Shared among many.
Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*
Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheirresses* or *coheirresses*.
The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*
Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in concert.
On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*
And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *joint*. *Hudibras.*

4. To *JOINT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by *joint* with him. *Collier on Pride.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin *joints*, father. *Dryden.*

5. To form many parts into one.
Against the feed he threw
His forceful spear, which hilling as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

6. To form in articulations.
The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

7. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.
He *joins* the neck; and with a stroke to strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JOL

JOINTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commixtures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*
The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly flat: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly flat, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

JOINTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]
1. Together; not separately.
I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker, b. iii.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.
The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*

JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,
Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

JOINTSTOCK. *n. f.* [*joint and stock*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another. He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the leg of the leg. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rule trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *Soult's Sermons.*
He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbutnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
The *jointure* that your king must make,
With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shakespeare.*

The old counts of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*
What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

JOINT. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.
Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joints*, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there food fasten'd to a *joint*. *Swift.*

JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious.
Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*! *Pope.*
Inexorable death shall level all.
Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms and publick persecutions? *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jacor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.
Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JOKE. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.
Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *De Witt.*

JOLE. *n. f.* [*gucule*, French; *crol*, Saxon.]
1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.
Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shakespeare.*
And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hudibras.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*
Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*

2. The head of a fish.
A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*
Red-peckled trout, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The *jointed* lobster, and uncally foale. *Gay's Trivia.*

To JOLLE. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any things; to clash with violence.

How'd ever

JOR

How'd ever their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together like any deer i' th' herd. *Shakespeare.*

The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, till they saw them *joll* to pieces and devour'd for want of a buckler. *L'Estr.*
JO'LLY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress, *jolly* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryden's Pers.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.
Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*. *Pa. Queen.*

JO'LLINESS. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]
1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.
He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.
With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spenser.*
There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Thebes, all in *jollity*. *Shakespeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *Soult's Sermons.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden's Rn.*
My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

JOLLY. *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.
Our lusty English. *Shakespeare, King John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*;
Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*
Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden's Juven.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*
A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.
He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.
In such a contrivance every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waste you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift to Gay.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.
JO'LT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.
The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JO'LTHEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.
Pie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can't not read. *Shakespeare.*
Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew.*

JO'NGU'LE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil.
The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [*gon, stercur*, and *ben, receptaculum*.] A pot.
They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shak.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JO'SEPH'S Flowers. *n. f.* A plant.

JOU

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To juggle; to rustle against.

JO'. *n. f.* [*iura*.] A point; a title; the least quantity of signable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*. *Pa. Queen.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopat.*
Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakespeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

I argue not
Against heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*
A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JO'VIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]
1. Under the influence of Jupiter.
The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.
My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests. *Shakespeare, Macb.*
Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*
Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.
JO'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'VIALANCE. *n. f.* [*joventance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity.
Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some *joventance*;
Thy muse too long slumbereth in forrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.
Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the West,
And his faint reeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Pa. Queen.*

Ere twice the sun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*
So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so citizen a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick; so, please you, leave me:
Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. f.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.]
1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.
Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*
Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Any paper published daily.
JO'URNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *n. f.* [*journee*, French.]
1. The travel of a day.
When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea.
So are the horses of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The smooth hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Passage from place to place.
Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Light

JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen.
To *JOURNIEY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journieying* to salute the emperor.
We are *journieying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,
I will give it you.
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the
journieying of the camps.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love defend, and *journiey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.
I have *journied* this morning, and it is now the heat of the
day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my
ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journiey*.
Having heated his body by *journieying*, he took cold upon
the ground.
JOURNIEYMAN. *n. f.* [*journie*, a day's work, *Fr.* and *man*.] A
hired workman.

They were called *journieymen* that wrought with others by
the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like-
wise that convenient to work in their occupation with another
by the year.

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought
some of nature's *journieymen* had made men, and not made them
well.

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journiey-
men* under me to furnish the rest of the nation.
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn
journieymen to old Lewis Baboon.

JOURNIEYWORK. *n. f.* [*journie*, French, and *work*.] Work
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the guerdon of his rage!

See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the best work *journieywork*.
Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journieywork* for thee?

And set thee a talk with subordination,
To stitch up sale and sequestration.
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journieywork* to her
neighbours.

JOUST. *n. f.* [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.
It is now written less properly *joust*.
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joust* and tournament.

To *JOUST*. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt.
All who fence
Jousted in Aspromont or Montalban.

JO'WLER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *beowler*, as making a
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.
See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still

Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *jowler*.]
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call
jowters.

JOY. *n. f.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]
1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exul-
tation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the
present, or assured approaching possession of a good.
There appears much *joy* in him; even to much, that *joy*
could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bit-
terness.

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation.
The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanish-
ing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and
plays upon the surface of the soul.

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.
The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, to hymen, rung around.

3. Happiness; felicity.
My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish.
Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.

JOY

Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest.

The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all with'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ.

4. A term of fondness.
Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you?

To *JOY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to
exult.
Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,
And mark in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy.

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become.
He will *joy* over thee with fing'ring.
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my sal-
vation.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of Titus, because
his spirit was refreshed by you.
They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.
No man imparteth his *joys* to his friends, but he *joyneth* the
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the
less.

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve.
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's flav'ry they are free.

To *JOY*. *v. a.*
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
Like us they love or hate; like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister.
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main.

3. [*Jour de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.
Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.

Th' utter *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown.
JOYANCE. *n. f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity.
Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity.

There him rests in riotous suffiance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*.
JOYFUL. *adj.* [*joyful*, French.] Full of joy; glad; exulting.
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and
glad of heart.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God.
Sometimes it has *joy* before the cause of *joy*.
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.

JOYFULLY. *adj.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.
If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by.

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of
fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting
blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he
has long impatiently expected it.

JOYFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.
Thou servest not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things.

JOYLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.
A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*.

IRE

With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat;
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow.

2. It has sometimes *joy* before the object.
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:
Forlakes his food, and pining for the lass,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass.

3. *Joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad.
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd.

Casual fruition.
The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so
invade their inclosures, as to take heaven by violence, it
surely would be a very *joyless* possession.

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.
JOYOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.] Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem.
JOYOUS the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it.

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.
Fast by her flow'ry bank the fons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.

2. Giving *joy*.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.

3. It has *joy* sometimes before the cause of *joy*.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should gudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.

IPACUACUA. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]
Ipacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,
dense, and firm. One fort is of a dusky greyish colour on the
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought
from Peru: the other fort is a smaller root, resembling the
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on
the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils.
The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly.

Ipacuanha was in the middle of the last century first brought
into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysente-
ries, a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in two large doses.

IRASCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.]
Partaking of the nature of anger.
The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and
the conspicuous distractions the crisis of the liver.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued
by a vegetable diet.
We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-
culties.

IRE. *n. f.* [*ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.
She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*.
If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son.
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe.

Me! me! only just object of his *ire*.
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
'Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire.

IRIS. *adj.* [*ire* and *ful*.] Angry; raging; furious.
The *irish* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd.
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *irish* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford.

There learn'd this maid of arms the *irish* guise.
In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,
And madly laughing in his *irish* mood.

IRISFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With *ire*; in an angry manner.

IRO

IRIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. The rainbow.
Beside the solar *iris*, which God shew'd unto Noah, there
is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon.

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.
When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2.

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.
Iris all hues, roses and jessamine.

To *IRK*. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only
imperfectionally; it *irks* me; *mihi pona est*, it gives me pain; or,
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,
tadet, it irketh.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd.
IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold.
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, 'till his great chief return.

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd.
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially
when they turn chiefly upon words.

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that
illustrious body.

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.
IRKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearis-
omeness.

IRON. *n. f.* [*haiern*, Welsh; *jern*, *jern*, Saxon; *arn*, Erse.]
1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most,
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dear-
est. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper: when
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capable
of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolic salt, a
vitriifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spe-
cific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.

Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places but
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of
the other metals.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die,
he is a murderer.

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several
thin plates, placed parallel to each other.
There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts
of the forest of Dean.

Iron stone lies in strata.
I treated of making iron work, and steel work in general.

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box
iron, or smoothing iron.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries.

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*.
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with
fish-spears?

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around?

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.
The iron entered into his soul.

IRR

IRON. *adj.*
1. Made of iron.
In iron walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shakefp. H. VI.*
Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not
polite, but as if powdered with iron dust. *Woodward.*
Poll-cats and weasels do a great deal of injury to warrens:
the way of taking them is in hutches, and iron traps. *Mortim.*
2. Resembling iron in colour.
A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour, but in some
parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. *Woodes.*
3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron
age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may
be found more or less in all the following examples.
Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind,
Assist the throne of th' iron scepter'd king. *Crashaw.*
O sad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the foul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*
In all my iron years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*
Jove crush the nations with an iron rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. Indissoluble; unbroken.
Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his furest by irriguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*
5. Hard; impenetrable.
I will converse with iron witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shakefp. R. III.*
TO IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.
IRONICAL. *adj.* [from *ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing
and meaning another; speaking by contraries.
In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or
expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*
I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall
expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*
IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.
Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the
wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself
ironically, saying, there could be nothing in him to verify the
oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and
others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*
The dean, *ironically* grave, *Swift.*
Still shunn'd the fool, and last'd the knave.
IRONMONGER. *n. s.* [from *iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.
IRONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so pon-
derous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Rob. Cray.*
IRONWORT. *n. s.* [from *iron* and *wort*.] It is a plant with a labiate
flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip or beard is
divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal,
attended, as it were, by four embryos; which afterward turn
to so many oblong seeds, shut up in an hulk, which before was
the flower-cup: to these marks must be added, the flowers
growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut
like a crest, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Mill.*
IRONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.
The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but
imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more
solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitri-
olick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put
into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles car-
ried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*
IRONY. *n. s.* [from *ironie*, Fr. *ironia*.] A mode of speech in
which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Balafrate*
was a holy man.
So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not
deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*
IRRADIANCE. *n. s.* [from *irradiance*, French; *irradiatio*, Latin.]
IRRADIANCE. *n. s.* [from *irradiance*, French; *irradiatio*, Latin.]
1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.
The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiance*
and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in
this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Beams of light emitted.
Love not the heavenly spirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch? *Milt. Par. Leg.*
TO IRRADIATE. *v. a.* [from *irradiatio*, Latin.]
1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.
When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not
hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary
diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no

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difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where
mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one
as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him
upon whom it descends. *South.*
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.
Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mist from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
3. To animate by heat or light.
Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and
put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*
4. To decorate with shining ornaments.
No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*
IRRADIATION. *n. s.* [from *irradiatio*, Fr. from *irradiare*.]
1. The act of emitting beams of light.
If light were a body it should drive away the air, which is
likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole
sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is
found. *Digby on Bodies.*
The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or
answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a trans-
mission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from
every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Illumination; intellectual light.
The means of derivation and immediate union of these in-
telligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine
and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
IRRATIONAL. *adj.* [from *irrationalis*, Latin.]
1. Void of reason; void of understanding; without the dis-
cursive faculty.
Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He hath eat'n, and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns;
Irrational till then. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
2. Absurd; contrary to reason.
Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours
oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain,
no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an appli-
cation. *Harvey on Conjunction.*
I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as
that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*
IRRATIONALITY. *n. s.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.
IRRATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason;
absurdly.
IRRECLAIMABLE. *adj.* [in and *reclaimable*.] Not to be re-
claimed; not to be changed to the better.
As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must
expect their calamities will continue. *Addison's Spectator.*
IRRECONCILABLE. *adj.* [from *irreconcilable*, Fr. in and *reconcilable*.]
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased.
Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*
A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but
when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity,
it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*
There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another,
that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*
2. Not to be made consistent. It has with or to.
As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the
best construction upon the words and actions of her neigh-
bours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of
honesty and decency. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irrecon-
cilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing further
in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*
This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irrecon-
cilable* with the atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*
All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unac-
countable, and *irreconcilable* to any system of science. *Bentley.*
IRRECONCILABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossi-
bility to be reconciled.
IRRECONCILABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner
not admitting reconciliation.
IRRECONCILED. *adj.* [in and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.
A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakefp. H. V.*
IRRECOVERABLE. *adj.* [in and *recoverable*.]
1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.
Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just
fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be remedied.
The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal
value.
It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul,
and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest
seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
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IRRECOVERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond reco-
very; past repair.
O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last
breach with the bankers. *Temple.*
IRREDUCIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be brought or
reduced.
These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to
be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*
IRREFRAGABILITY. *n. s.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of
argument not to be refuted.
IRREFRAGABLE. *adj.* [from *irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irre-
fragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental
opposition.
Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must
be: they who refuted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*
The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged
as an *irrefragable* reason for working by flow degrees. *Swift.*
IRREFRAGABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.] With force above
confutation.
That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's
reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition,
as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*
IRREFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be over-
thrown by argument.
IRREGULAR. *adj.* [from *irregularis*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.
The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
How'er *irregular* his fire.
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.
This motion seems excentric and *irregular*, yet not well
to be resisted or quieted. *King Charles.*
Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*
The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and
sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for
virtuous.
IRREGULARITY. *n. s.* [from *irregularitas*, Fr. from *irregular*.]
1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order.
This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might
afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*
As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with
so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety
of hollow bottoms. *Addison on Italy.*
3. Inordinate practice.
Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while
the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is
ashamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers's Sermons.*
IRREGULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without observation
of rule or method.
Phaeton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden jun.*
Your's is a foul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*
It may give some light to those whose concern for their lit-
tle ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own
reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely
upon old custom. *Locke.*
TO IRREGULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To
make irregular; to disorder.
Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds,
shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
IRRELATIVE. *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no re-
ference to any thing; single; unconnected.
Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came
out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* femininities.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
IRRELIGION. *n. s.* [from *irreligio*, Fr. in and *religio*.] Contempt
of religion; impiety.
The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already
consecrated. *Dryden.*
We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*,
not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*
IRRELIGIOUS. *adj.* [from *irreligiōsus*, Fr. in and *religiōsus*.]
1. Contemning religion; impious.
The illue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakefp. Tit. Andron.*
Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint,
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious
and *irreligious*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Contrary to religion.
Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in
any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let

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pals as needfuls to be consulted with, we judge it profane, im-
pious, and *irreligious* to think. *H. cher.*
Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swear-
ing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*
IRRELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligiōsus*.] With impiety;
with irreligion.
IRREMEABLE. *adj.* [from *irremediabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no re-
turn.
The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pals'd on, and took th' *irremediable* way. *Dryden.*
IRREMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *irremediabilis*, Fr. in and *remediabilis*.]
Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.
They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable*
error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast
upon them. *Hooker.*
A steady hand, in governing of military affairs, is more
requisite than in times of peace, because an error committed
in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*
Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal
and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a
friend. *Locke.*
IRREMEDIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediabilis*.] Without cure.
It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may
perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but
gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
IRREMISSE. *adj.* [in and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissibile*, French.]
Not to be pardoned.
IRREMISSENESS. *n. s.* [from *irremissibile*.] The quality of
being not to be pardoned.
Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibility* of the
sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
IRREMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *remove*.] Not to be moved;
not to be changed.
He's *irremovable*, *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
Resolv'd for flight.
IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [in and *renown*.] Void of honour.
For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame. *Fairy Queen.*
IRREPARABLE. *adj.* [from *irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not
to be recovered; not to be repaired.
Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her
cure. *Shakefp. Tempest.*
Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton.*
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are
prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addis.*
The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and
innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the
only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*
IRREPARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery;
without amends.
Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*
The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby the would
be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Dec. of Piety.*
IRREPLEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed.
A law term.
IRREPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *irreprehensibilis*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*,
Latin.] Exempt from blame.
IRREPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.] Without blame.
IRREPRESENTABLE. *adj.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured
by any representation.
God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images
of God. *Stillfleet.*
IRREPROACHABLE. *adj.* [in and *reproachable*.] Free from
blame; free from reproach.
He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irre-
proachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*
Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as
irreproachable a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*
IRREPROACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without
blame; without reproach.
IRREPROVABLE. *adj.* [in and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed;
irreproachable.
IRRESISTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *irresistibile*.] Power or force
above opposition.
The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, in working whatfo-
ever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be
affixt to gratitude. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [from *irresistibilis*, Fr. in and *resistibilis*.] Supe-
rior to opposition.
Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, inducd
with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger
excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason. *Hook.*
In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton.*
Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just
Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*
There can be no difference in the subjects, where the appli-
cation is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*
Won by the charm
Of goodness *irresistible*, the blith'd content. *Thomson.*
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IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.
 God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.
 Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers*.
IRRESISTLESS, *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.
 Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
 Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,
 They can to gazing multitudes give law,
 Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.
IRRESOLUBLE, *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.
 In factious sal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUBENESS, *n.f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.
 Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLVEDLY, *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.
 Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolutely* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUTE, *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.
 Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
 His father, by as much as a performance
 Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare*. Henry VIII.
 Him, after long debate, *irresolute*
 Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
 Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
 To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
 To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.
 So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
 Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she should rely,
 At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.
IRRESOLUTELY, *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLUTION, *n.f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.
 It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.
IRRESPECTIVE, *adj.* [in and *respectiva*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.
 Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
 According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRRESPECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.
 He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRRETREIVABLE, *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irrepairable.
IRRETREIVABLY, *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.
 It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.
IRREVERENCE, *n.f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]
 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.
 Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety*.
 They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.
 2. State of being disregarded.
 The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.
IRREVERENT, *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.
 As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

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it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Holzer*.
 Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh*.
 Witness the *irreverent* son
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
 Servant of servants, on his vitious race. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray*.
 If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden*.
IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.
 'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.
IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.* [in and *reversis*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.
 The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.
 The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of folioidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRREVOCABLE, *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.
 Give thy hand to Warwick,
 And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
 That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.
 Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
 Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare*. As you like it.
 That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.
 The second, both for piety renown'd,
 And pious deeds, a promise shall receive
 Irrevocable, that his regal throne
 For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 By her *irrevocable* fate,
 War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.
 The other victor flame a moment stood,
 Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
 For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
 Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.
 Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
 And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.
IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.
 If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle*.
TO IRRIGATE, *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.
 The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation*.
 A bulky charger near their lips,
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,
 Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
 Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.
IRRIGATION, *n.f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.
 Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon*.
IRRIGUOUS, *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]
 1. Watery; watered.
 The flow'ry lap
 Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton*.
 2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguous* *sepor*.
 Rash Elpenor
 Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
 T' exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
 Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips*.
IRRISION, *n.f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrisio*, French.] The act of laughing at another.
 This person, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrisio*, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History*.
TO IRRITATE, *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French].
 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.
 The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indiscretion, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choleric disposition. *Clarendon*.
 2. To

ISI

To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.
 Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritate* them. *Bacon*.
 3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.
 Air, if very cold, *irritate* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.
 When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Rous'd
 By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
 Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
 They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.
IRRITATION, *n.f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritare*.]
 1. Provocation; exasperation.
 2. Stimulation; vellication.
 Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot*.
IRRUPTION, *n.f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruption*, Latin].
 1. The act of anything forcing an entrance.
 I refrain, too suddenly,
 To utter what will come at last too soon;
 Left evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
 Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.
 There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet*.
 A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholic blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey*.
 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
 Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.
 Is. [yr, Saxon. See To BE.]
 1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
 He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Isa. viii. 47*.
 Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Isa. x. 5*.
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes to my single state of man, that function
 Is smother'd in fume, and nothing is. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 2. It is sometimes expressed by 's'.
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.
ISABELLA, *Colour*, *n.f.* A kind of colour. *Ainsw.*
ISCHIADICK, *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*, and *ischia*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris*.
ISCHURRY, *n.f.* [*ischuria*, *ischia* and *ischia*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.
ISCHURITICK, *n.f.* [*ischuritic*, Fr. from *ischuria*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
ISH, [yr, Saxon.]
 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.
 2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Suedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *foolishly*; *man*, *mannish*; *regue*, *reguish*.
ISICLE, *n.f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; yr, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
 Do you know this lady?
 —The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
 That's cuddled by the frost from purest snow
 Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.
 The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
 Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden*.
ISINGLASS, *n.f.* [from *ice*, or *is*, and *glass*; that is, matter congealed into glass; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]
Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Borithenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 The cure of putrefaction requires an incassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floer*.
 Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

ISS

ISINGLASS, *Stone*, *n.f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Mulcovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
ISLAND, *n.f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *eland*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water. He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 Within a long recess there lies a bay,
 An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
 And forms a port. *Dryden*.
 Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,
 Some happier *island* in the wat'ry waste.
Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson*.
ISLANDER, *n.f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *iland*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
 We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd*.
 Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
 By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare*. Othello.
 There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison's Freeholder*.
 A race of rugged mariners are these,
 Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
 The native *islanders* alone their care,
 And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.
ISLE, *n.f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]
 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.
 Is it not an easy matter
 To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
 For the intalment of this noble duke
 In the feat royal of this famous *isle*? *Shakespeare*. R. III.
 The dreadful fight
 Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
 Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
 And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller*.
 2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *alier*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.
 O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
 Long founding *isles* and intermingled graves,
 Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.
ISOPERIMETRICAL, *n.f.* [*isoperi*, *metri*, and *isoperi*, Fr.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.
ISOSELES, *n.f.* [*isosele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.
ISSUE, *n.f.* [*issue*, French].
 1. The act of passing out.
 2. Exit; egress; or passage out.
 Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20*.
 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *issues* of life. *Prov. iv. 23*.
 Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies*.
 We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.
 3. Event; consequence.
 Spirits are not finely touch'd,
 But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare*. Measure for Measure.
 If I were ever fearful
 To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
 Whereof the execution did cry out
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
 Which oft infects the wisest.
 But let the *issue* correspondent prove
 To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax*.
 If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South's Sermons*.
 The wisest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South's Sermons*.
 Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bent*.
 4. Termination;

ISS

4. Termination; conclusion.
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*
What issue of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest!
Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty.
5. Sequel deduced from premises.
I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.
This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wise man.*
7. Evacuation.
A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *Mat. ix. 20.*
8. Progeny; offspring.
O nation miserable!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Since that the truest issue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd.
Nor where Abassin kings their issue guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True paradise, under the Ethiopian line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male issue to succeed. *Dryden's En.*
The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confit with this hypothesis. *Locke.*
9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either general or special: general issue seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special issue then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and to grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Covel.*
To ISSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issue*, Fr. *issue*, Italian.]
1. To come out; to pass out of any place.
Waters issued out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek. xlvii. 1.*
From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Waters issued from a cave. *Milton.*
Ere Pallas issued from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right. *Pope.*
2. To make an eruption.
Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should issue out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*
See that none hence issue forth a spy.
Haste, arm your Ardeans, issue to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.
At length there issued, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight issue through the fides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And turl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To proceed as an offspring.
Of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings xx. 18.*
4. To be produced by any fund.
These altars issued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. To run out in lines.
It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then issuing into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To ISSUE. *v. a.*
1. To send out; to send forth.
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to issue the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.
If the council issued out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, issuing out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

IT

- In vain the master issues out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*
They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall issue forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying issueless. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
I have done sin;
For which the heav'n's, taking angry note,
Have left me issueless. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
ISTHMUS. *n. s.* [from *isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.
There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is impregnablely fortified. *Sandy's Travels.*
The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can't it wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some built in cutting the isthmus, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*
Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the isthmus, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Cruick.*
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*
IT. *pronoun.* [It, Saxon.]
1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.
Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*
Will our great anger learn to stoop to low?
I know it cannot. *Cowley.*
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley.*
His son, it may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*
The time will come, it will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*
How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden.*
A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions!
The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder.*
If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.
How is it with our general?
—Even so
As with a man by his own alms impos'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.
It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
4. It is sometimes expressed by 't'.
He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*
The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*
5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*
The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*
I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*
A mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator.*
Whether the charmer sinner it, or faint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*
6. Sometimes used familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.
Let us assist him,
Who's care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a perlick's kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ITE

- Do, child, go to it grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. *Shakespeare's King John.*
7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ilya* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.
Who was't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*
ITCH. *n. s.* *itcha*, Saxon.]
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.
Lust and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrow of our ouths,
That gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shak. Timon.*
The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch,
whereof thou can't not be healed. *Deutr. xxviii. 27.*
As if divinity had catch'd
The itch, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.
3. A constant teasing desire.
A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*
He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*
From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*
At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope.*
To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.
A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wise man's Surgery.*
My right eye itches; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.
Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare.*
Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*
The itching ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank.
All such have still an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.
ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.
ITEM. *n. s.*
1. A new article.
I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by item. *Shakespeare.*
If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*
2. A hint; an innuendo.
To ITERATE. *v. a.* [from *itero*, Latin.]
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.
We covet to make the palms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we iterate the palms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hook.*
If the one may monthly, the other may daily be iterated. *Hooker.*
In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*
The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to iterate his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in con-

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- currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterateth it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To do over again.
Ashes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by iterated decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to iterate
Her former trespasses fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*
ITERANT. *adj.* [from *iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.
Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an iterant echo. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
ITERATION. *n. s.* [from *iteratio*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.
Truth tir'd with iteration
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*
My husband!
—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
—My husband!
—What needs this iteration, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Iterations are commonly lost of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*
In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent iteration and repetition. *Hammond.*
ITINERANT. *adj.* [from *itinerans*, French.] Wandering; not settled.
It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of itinerant tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*
ITINERARY. *n. s.* [from *itinerarius*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.
The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most itineraries, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*
ITINERARY. *adj.* [from *itinerarius*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.
He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an itinerary circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
ITSELF. *pronoun.* [it and self.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.
Who then shall blame
His peevish senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Borrowing of foreigners, in itself, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*
JUBILANT. *adj.* [from *jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.
The planets lift'ning flood,
While the bright pomp ascended jubilant. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
JUBILATION. *n. s.* [from *jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.
JUBILEE. *n. s.* [from *jubilum*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubi*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.
Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With jubilee, and loud hosanna's fill'd
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reason. *South.*
The town was all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden.*
JUCUNDITY. *n. s.* [from *jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.
The new or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*
JUDAS Tree. *n. s.* [from *filiquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina; afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [from *judaizer*, Fr. *judaizer*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.
Paul judaiz'd with Jews, was all to all.
JUDGE. *n. s.* [from *juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.] *Sandys.*
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.
Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*
A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Pf. lxxviii. 5.*
Thou art judge
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign judge of his own art. *Dryden.*
2. One

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2. One who presides in a court of judicature.
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the judges. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
How darest thou pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try.
A perfect judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ.
To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me.
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron. xix. 6.*
2. To form or give an opinion.
Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wife, if I can judge aright.
Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man.
Authors to themselves. *Milton.*
Both what they judge and what they chuse.
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely. *Locke.*
3. To discern; to distinguish.
How doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud?
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered?
How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judging. *Addison.*
To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.
Chaos shall judge the strife.
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.
We shall judge among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies.
Judge not, that ye be not judged.
Let no man judge you in meat or drink.
JUDGE. *n. f.* [*from judge*, Latin.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges.
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*
JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*from judgement*, French.]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.
O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For judgment only doth belong to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.
They gave judgment upon him. *2 Kings xxv. 6.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in judgment on my soul,
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding.
We shall make a certain judgment what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition.
Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

JUD

6. Opinion; notion.
I see mens judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With agony. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment against him. *Acts xxv. 15.*
On Adam last this judgment he pronounc'd. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom. v. 16.*
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be to many articles of accusation. *Tilston.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.
This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice.
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. *Acts xviii. 12.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
In judgments between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot. and Pope's Art. Scrib.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.
If ye hearken to these judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*
12. The last doom.
The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.
Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Arbutnot.*
JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judicio*, Latin.] Power of distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour.
If he should bargain for a place of judicature, let him be rejected with shame.
In judicatories to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *Saunders's Sermons.*
JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of public justice.
What government can be without judicial proceedings?
And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.
The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness. *Saunders.*
JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from judicial*, Latin.] In the forms of legal justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. *Grew's Cosmog.*
JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments, to be made out.
JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows
The fits of th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Love hath his feat
In reason, and is judicious.
To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious.
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*
JUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from judicious*, Latin.] Skillfully; wisely; with just determination.
So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus

JUK

- Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*
JUG. *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hoftefs of the house,
Because the bought stone jug and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brim. *Swift's Miscel.*
To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouger* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.]
1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture.
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Is't possible the spells of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to flay for friends contents;
Nor juggl'd about settlements. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JUGGLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*
JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from juggle*.]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Aristeus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cæsius, and a notable juggler.
Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
The juggler which another's sight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 18.*
What magic makes our money rise,
When dropt into the northern main;
Or do these jugglers cheat us? *Swift's Miscel.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you juggler, oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakespeare.*
I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or justice of peace. *Donne.*
JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [*from juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid. *Watts's Legick, p. i.*
Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*
An animal whose juices are unbound can never be nourish'd; unbound juices can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
JUICELESS. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.
Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth
Crackle with juiceless boughs. *Philips.*
JUICINESS. *n. f.* [*from juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
JUICY. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Moist; full of juice.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy substance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Each plant and juicyest gourd will pluck.
The milk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring. *Philips.*
To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]
1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds;

JUM

2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went juking and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*
JUB. *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Mill.*
JULAP. *n. f.* [*A word of Arabick original; julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
Behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by julaps and emulsions. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JULUS. *n. f.*
1. July flower. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.
2. Julius, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*
JULY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juliet*, Fr.] The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January.
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peasbarn.*
JUMART. *n. f.* [*French*.]
Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*
To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [*in Chaucer, jembre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.
Persons and humours may be jumbled and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*
A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually ordered for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a jumbled race. *Pope's Dunciad.*
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*
To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.
They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*
JUMBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.
Had the world been coagulated from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*
What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*
JUMENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.
Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding.
Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd jump the life to come. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The herd come jumping by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*
So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese jump down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To

2. To leap suddenly.
One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympic games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N^o. 626.
3. To jolt.
The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*
4. To agree; to tally; to join.
Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*
In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakefppeare.*
But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the bar'rous nations. *Shakefppeare.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*
Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras*, p. i.
This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimble of the two. *More.*
Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*
- JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.
Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*
But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polish wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakefppeare's Hamlet.*
Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakefppeare's Othello.*
- JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.
The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance.
Do not exceed
The precept of this crowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
3. [Jape, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies.
The weeping caskock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleaveland.*
- JUNCATE. *n. f.* [juncade, French; juncata, Italian.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
2. Any delicacy.
A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser, Sonnet 77.*
With stories told of many a cat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.
- JUNCOSUS. *adj.* [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
- JUNCTION. *n. f.* [junction, French.] Union; coalition.
Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*
- JUNCTURE. *n. f.* [junctura, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together.
Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diffillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation.
She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*
All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*
3. Union; amity.
Nor are the sobriest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.
By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*
When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 16.
- JUNE. *n. f.* [Jun, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.
June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peasam.*
- JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.
The fools my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*
According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler*, N^o. 100.
- JUNIPER. *n. f.* [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the first is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each. *Miller.*
Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of these juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*
A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wijem.*
- JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China.
America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abound-ed then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
2. Pieces of old cable.
- JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]
1. A sweetmeat.
You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakefp.*
2. A stolen entertainment.
To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.
Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*
2. To feast.
Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South's Sermon.*
The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*
- JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.
Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learnings, and grace from morality. *South.*
From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- IVORY. *n. f.* [ivoire, French; ebur, Lat.]
Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the denser extus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to have a great number of glands in it. The finest *ivory* is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coast. The preparations of *ivory* have the same restorative virtues with those of the hartshorn. *Hill.*
There is more difference between this flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peasam.*
From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*
Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *iv'ry* pass deluding lies. *Dryden's En. Jutros.*

JUR

- JUPPON. *n. f.* [juppen, French.] A short close coat.
Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppen*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*
- JURAT. *n. f.* [juratus, Lat. jura juré, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.
- JURATORY. *adj.* [juratoire, Fr. jurs, Lat.] Giving an oath.
A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory*. *Ayliffe's Paverger.*
- JURIDICAL. *adj.* [juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.]
1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice.
According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*
- JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.
- JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [juris consultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.
There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britanick fleet. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [jurisdictio, Lat. juridiction, Fr.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power.
Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker*, b. v.
Without the king's assent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakefppeare.*
All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*
This place exempt
From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*
As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*
This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*
2. District to which any authority extends.
- JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [jurisprudencia, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.]
The science of law.
JURIST. *n. f.* [juriste, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.
This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bac.*
- JUROR. *n. f.* [jura, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.
Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
I sing no harm, good foeth! to any knight,
Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*
About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*
- JURY. *n. f.* [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]
Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by *jury*, that is, where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *villa vera*, or dis-

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- allow by writing *ignovamus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the case of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*
- The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakefp. Meas. or Measure.*
How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakefp. H. IV.*
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*
- JURYMAN. *n. f.* [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a *jury*.
The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*
No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole *jury*. *Swift's Miscel.*
- JURYMAY. *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast left in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the millen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*
- JUST. *adj.* [juste, Fr. justus, Latin.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unfalsely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*
2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.
Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephaph. *Lev. xix.*
Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate.
Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, his satyr pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden's Juv.*
- These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*
Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*
Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Of taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*
Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watt's Logick.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.
Noah was a *just* man, and perfect. *Gen. vi. 9.*
How should man be *just* with God? *Job ix. 2.*
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat. xiv. 14.*
5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded.
Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*
Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed.
He received a *just* recompence of reward, *Heb. ii. 2.*
Whose damnation is *just*. *Rem. iii. 8.*
As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*
7. Complete without superfluity or defect.
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
8. Regular; orderly.
When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

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9. Exactly proportioned.
The prince is here at hand: please your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance between our armies? *Shak.*
10. Full; of full dimensions.
His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so
that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.
Knolles's History of the Turks.
There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would
take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.
Dutchess of Newcastle.
11. Exact in retribution.
See nations slowly wife, and meanly *just*,
To bury'd merit raise the tardy bulk.
Vanity of Human Wishes.
Just. adv.
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the
beast. *Sidney.*
They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the
same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are
not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good
or better may be established. *Hoker.*
There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*
A few seem to understand him right; *just* as when our Sa-
viour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of
the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.
Bentley's Sermons.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
2. Merely; barely.
It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value them-
selves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*
The nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly.
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Demo-
critus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with
the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*
Just. n. f. [juste, French.] Mock encounter on horseback;
tilt; tournament.
None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more
noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*
What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?
Shakespeare's Richard II.
Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*
To Just. v. n. [juster, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to juggle.
JUSTICE. n. f. [justice, French; justitia, Latin.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.
O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam. xv. 4.*
The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind
to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man
his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it
must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Loc.*
2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.
This shews you are above
Yon *justices*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut. xxxiii. 21.*
Left *justice* overtake us. *Is. lix. 9.*
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; ex-
amples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures
fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
3. Right; assertion of right.
Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
4. [Justiciarius, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by
way of judgment.
And thou, Eldras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may
judge in all Syria. *Ezdr. viii. 23.*
5. *JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [justiciarius de Banco Regis.]*
Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore
he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Anglie*. His office es-
pecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is,
such as concern offences committed against the crown, dig-
nity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems,
and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his
assistants hearth all personal actions, and real also, if they

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- be incident to any personal action depending before
them.
Give that whistler his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice's* warrant. *Prior.*
6. *JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [justiciarius Communium Pla-
citorum.]* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally
did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is,
all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as
real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,
which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Covel.*
7. *JUSTICE of the Forest. [justiciarius Forestie.]* Is a lord by
his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences
within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert:
of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over
all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all be-
yond. *Covel.*
8. *JUSTICES of Assise. [justicarii ad capiendas Assisas.]* Are
such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this
or that country to take assises; the ground of which polity
was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass al-
ways by jury, so many men might not, without great hin-
derance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for
this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and
sent down to them. *Covel.*
9. *JUSTICES in Eyre. [justicarii itinerantes.]* Are fo termed
of the French *ere, iter*. The use of these, in ancient time,
was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear
such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown,
and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the
ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the
king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country
court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Termi-
ner, because they were sent upon some one or few especial
causes, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were
sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with
more indefinite and general commission. *Covel.*
10. *JUSTICES of Gaol Delivery. [justicarii ad Gaolas deliveran-
das.]* Are such as are sent with commission to hear and deter-
mine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast
into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to
mainprise those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These
by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon
several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were like-
wise authorized to this. *Covel.*
11. *JUSTICES of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices
of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the
common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justicarii*
venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas; and upon this clause
of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as
justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they
have to deal in. *Covel.*
12. *JUSTICES of Peace. [justicarii ad Pacem.]* Are they
that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to
attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom
some, upon especial respects, are made of the quorum, be-
cause some business of importance may not be dealt in with-
out the presence of them, or one of them. *Covel.*
The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men
before them, about matters they were not able to answer.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were
conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that fe-
veral acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Denne.*
To JUSTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to
any. A word not in use.
As for the title of proseripcion, wherein the emperor hath
been judge and party, and hath *justified* himself, God forbid
but that it should endure an appeal to a war.
Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for in-
tending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king deli-
vered him to the French king, to be *justified* by him at his
pleasure. *Hayward.*
JUSTICEMENT. n. f. [from justice.] Procedure in courts.
JUSTICER. n. f. [from To justice.] Administrator of justice.
An old word.
He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in
the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to
have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*
JUSTICESHIP. n. f. [from justice.] Rank or office of *justi-
ce*.
JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from justice.] Proper to be examined in
courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE.

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- JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from justify.]* Defensible by law or
reason; conformable to justice.
Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable*
resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which
bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
JUSTIFIABLENESS. n. f. [from justifiable.] Rectitude; possi-
bility of being fairly defended.
Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before
God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*
JUSTIFIABLY. adv. [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be
supported by right.
A man may more *justifiably* throw crofs and pile for his opi-
nions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*
*JUSTIFICATION. n. f. [justification, French; justificatio, low
Latin.]*
1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution
from guilt.
I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as
an essay of my virtue. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute
obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*
2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.
In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*
'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this
latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the con-
summation of faith by charity and good works, that God ac-
cepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare apness of
faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a
rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*
JUSTIFICATION. n. f. [from justify.] One who supports, de-
fends, vindicates, or justifies.
JUSTIFIER. n. f. [from justify.] One who justifies; one who
defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.
That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which be-
leaveth in Jesus. *Ro. iii. 26.*
TO JUSTIFY. v. a. [justifier, French; justifico, low Latin.]
1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.
The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify*, whom law condemns. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans
and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Mat. xi.*
How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be
clean that is born of a woman? *Job xxv. 4.*
There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and
there is a wife man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Ecclesi. x. 25.*
You're neither *justifying*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.
When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkind-
ness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like
a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel
fallhood. *Sidney.*
What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
My unwilling flight the gods enforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*
Yet still thy foals shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*
Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure
we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted suc-
cession. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To free from past sin by pardon.
By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from
which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts xiii.*
TO JUSTLE. v. n. [from just, juster, French.] To encoun-
ter; to clash; to rush against each other.
While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one
against another in the broad ways. *Nab. ii. 4.*
Argo pass'd
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*
Late the clouds
justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the flant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*
Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Murmuring noises rise in every street;
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

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- When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air, *Dryden.*
My sword thy way to victory had shown.
Was there not one who had fet bars and doors to it, and
said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall
thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such
vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodw.*
I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*
TO JUSTLE. v. a. [from justle.] To push; to drive; to force by rushing
against it.
Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive
the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly
men. *King Charles.*
Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intru-
sions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The furly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*
It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and
abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession
of all libraries. *Holder.*
Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.
Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of
unhappiness in its absence, is *justled* out, to make way for the
removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*
We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a
great while. *Addison's Guardian.*
JUSTLY. adv. [from just.]
1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.
Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed:
where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*
With ignominy scour'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*
The goddess, fludious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel, *Prior.*
In acting *justly*, and in writing well.
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands instruct the lute to found,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*
JUSTNESS. n. f. [from just.]
1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied
to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the
justice of a cause, as well as of a judge.
It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose
success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the
cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*
We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakespeare.*
2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.
I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with
all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very ex-
cellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with parti-
cular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his produc-
tions. *Addison's Guardian.*
*TO JUST. v. n. [This word is supposed to be corrupted from jut,
perhaps from shoot.]* To push or shoot into prominences; to
come out beyond the main bulk.
Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shaksp. R. III.*
All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate,
especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*
The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *juted* to the sea. *Dryden.*
A port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*
It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be
independent of it. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO JUTTY. v. a. [from jut.] To shoot out beyond.
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brafs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp. H. V.*
JUVENILE. adj. [juvencilis, Latin.] Young; youthful.
Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then
its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength
of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it
waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*
JUVENILITY. n. f. [from juvenile.] Youthfulness.
The restoration of grey hairs to *juvencility*, and renewing
the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.
Customary strains and abstracted *juvencilities* have made it
difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.
Glauv. Sculp. Preface.
JUXTAPOSITION.

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JUXTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a meer juxtaposition. *Glauco. Scip.*

IVY. *n. f.* [1313, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow

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in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love.

Raleigh.

The clasping ivy where to climb.

Milt. Parad. Lost.

JY MOLD. *adj.* [See GIMAL.]

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the jymold bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Shakespeare's Henry V.



K.

K E C

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*; but is not much in use, except after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, stick, pluck, check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *doche, cheke, triche*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *cloke, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shock, beck*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knise, knee, knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accursed in the *calendar*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

KA'LI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* is sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erie, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, crooked from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian, hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim-kam*.

The blood he hath lost, he dropt it for his country:

And what is left, to lose it by his country,

Were to us all that do't and suffer it,

A brand to th' end o' th' world.

—This is clean *kam*.

—Merely awry.

Shakespeare.

TO KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See CAW.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noise and air, leave them as hungry as before.

Locke.

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,

With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.

Dryden.

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,

And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.

Sidney.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

TO KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keek* at them at the first. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 68.

The faction, is it not notorious?

Keck at the memory of glorious.

Swift's Miscel.

TO KE'CKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope.

Ainsworth.

KE'CKSV. *n. f.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner*.] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,

Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakespeare. Henry V.

KE'CKV. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires.

Grew.

K.

K E E

TO KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kagbe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the fore-sail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawler that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*.

Harris.

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See KEDGE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,

Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Past.*

KE'DLACK. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock.

Tusser.

KEEL. *n. f.* [*cœle*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,

And steer'd the sacred vessel.

Dryden.

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her;

her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. i.

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel

The waves impetuous entering at your *keel*.

Swift.

KEELS, the same with *kayles*, which see.

TO KEEL. *v. a.* [*cœlan*, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakespeare*, probably signifies to *cool*, though *Hamer* explains it otherwise.

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship.

Hamer.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

Shakespeare.

KE'ELFAT. *n. f.* [*cœlan*, Saxon, to *cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

TO KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cane, Saxon; *kubn*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,

Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakespeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,

Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms.

Dryden.

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,

The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek

Some better shroud.

Milton's Par. Lost. b. x.

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*.

Ellis.

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,

So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.

Shakespeare.

Keen dispatch of real hunger.

Milton.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat.

L'Estrange.

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game.

Tatler. N^o. 62.

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have to *keen* an appetite for wealth.

Swift's Miscel.

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4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.
Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my keen curses. *Shakefp. King John.*
I have known some of these absent officers as keen against
Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*
To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An un-
authorised word.
Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*
KEENLY. *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly;
bitterly.
KEENNESS. *n. f.* [from *keen*.]
1. Sharpness; edge.
No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*.
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. Rigor of weather; piercing cold.
3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.
That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, till
the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnished
them with informations, which might be written to the
king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*
The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it;
and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness*
to the invective. *South's Sermons.*
4. Eagerness; vehemence.
To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]
1. To retain; not to lose.
I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of others.
Sidney, b. ii.
We have examples in the primitive church of such as by
fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented,
and kept till the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*
Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Cor. xv. 2.*
This charge I keep till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*
You have lost a child; but you have kept one child, and
are likely to do so long. *Temple's Miscel.*
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what we are
considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should
not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*
2. To have in custody.
The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was al-
ways kept in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*
She kept the fatal key. *Milton.*
3. To preserve; not to let go.
These men of war that could keep rank, came with a per-
fect heart to Hebron. *Chron. xii. 38.*
The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for
thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod. xxxiv. 7.*
I spared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the cluster,
and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdr. ix. 21.*
4. To preserve in a state of security.
We passed by where the duke keeps his galleys. *Addison.*
5. To protect; to guard.
Behold I am with thee to keep thee. *Gen. xxviii.*
6. To guard from flight.
Paul dwelt with a foldier that kept him. *Acts xxviii. 16.*
7. To detain.
But what's the cause that keeps you here with me?
—That I may know what keeps me here with you. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another.
A man delivers money or stuff to keep. *Exod. xxii. 7.*
Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*
9. To reserve; to conceal.
Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their
wares but by a dark light; and seem always to keep back
somewhat. *Bacon's Essays, No. 27.*
10. To tend.
God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. *Gen. ii. 15.*
While in her girlish age she kept sleep on the moor, it
chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carew.*
Count it thine
To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*
11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.
To know the true state, I will keep this order. *Bacon.*
Take this at least, this last advice my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on;
The couriers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their halts. *Addison's Ovid.*
12. To regard; to attend.
While the stars and course of heav'n I keep,
My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*
If that idea be steadily kept to, the distinction will easily
be conceived. *Locke.*
13. To not suffer to fail.
My mercy will I keep for him for ever. *Psal. lxxxix.*
Shall truth fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
14. To hold in any state.
Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure,

KEE

- are the only true restraints; these alone ought to hold the
reins, and keep the child in order. *Locke on Education.*
Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this fa-
culty of the mind, which keep them in ignorance. *Locke.*
Happy souls! who keep such a sacred dominion over their
inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never
rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the rea-
soning mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.
Plexirtus, said he, this wickedness is found by thee; no
good deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee.
Sidney, b. ii.
It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much
malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he
might timely have kept under; or perhaps nourish it with
coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*
What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shakespeare.*
Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And kept the dogs off: night and day applying sovereign
force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste.
Chapman's Iliad.
The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that
their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity
and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
And those that cannot live from him alunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to keep him under. *Milton.*
If any ask me what would satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as keeps out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*
Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession
of our minds, and will not be kept out. *Locke.*
Prohibited commodities should be kept out, and useless
ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*
An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is look-
ed upon as a proper person to keep off impertinence and soli-
citation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator.*
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather. *Prior.*
We have it in our power to keep in our breaths, and to
suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*
16. To continue any state or action.
The house of Ahaziah had no power to keep still the king-
dom. *2 Chron. xxii. 9.*
Men gave ear, waited, and kept silence at my counsel.
Job xxix. 21.
Auria made no stay, but still kept on his course, and with
a fair gale came directly towards Carone. *Knolles.*
It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to
keep way with the gallees. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
The moon that distance keeps till night. *Milton.*
An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be kept to an
uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville's Sup.*
He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my person; as in comfort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*
He, being come to the estate, keeps on a very busy fami-
ly; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodi-
ties of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*
Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to keep their distance. *Swift.*
17. To observe in any state.
My son, keep the flower of thine age sound. *Ecclesi. xxvi.*
18. To practise; to use habitually.
I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. *Pope.*
19. To copy carefully.
Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures kept, and step by step pursu'd. *Dryden.*
20. To observe any time.
This shall be for a memorial; and you shall keep it
a feast to the Lord. *Exod. xii. 14.*
That day was not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*
21. To observe; not to violate.
It cannot be,
The king should keep his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakespeare.*
Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow scholars; and to keep those statutes
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakespeare.*
Lord God, there is none like thee: who keepst covenant
and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings viii. 23.*
Lord God of Israel, keep with thy servant that thou pro-
misedst him. *1 Kings viii. 25.*
Obey and keep his great command.
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*
My debtors do not keep their days,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden's Juv.*
My

KEE

- My wishes are, *Dryden.*
That Ptolemy may keep his royal word.
22. To maintain; to support with necessities of life.
Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. *Milt.*
23. To have in the house.
Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor
shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
24. Not to intermit.
Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make
thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in
the city. *Ecclesi. xli. 11.*
Not keeping strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*
25. To maintain; to hold.
They were honourably brought to London, where every
one of them kept house by himself. *Hayward.*
Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did resort, *Dryden.*
Where Menelaus kept his royal court.
26. To remain in; not to leave a place.
I pry thee, tell me, doth he keep his bed. *Shakespeare.*
27. Not to reveal; not to betray.
A fool cannot keep counsel. *Ecclesi. viii. 17.*
Great are thy virtues, though kept from man. *Milton.*
If he were wife, he would keep all this to himself. *Tillot.*
28. To refrain; to withhold.
If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heav'n for ever keep it from my head. *Shakespeare.*
Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume keep from the
knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*
If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would
be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to keep them
from being religious. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault
they should be kept from, which they may not be convinced
of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*
If a child be constantly kept from drinking cold liquor whilst
he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*
By this they may keep them from little faults. *Locke.*
29. To debar from any place.
Ill fenc'd for heav'n to keep out such a foe. *Milton.*
30. To keep back. To reserve; to withhold.
Whatever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will
keep nothing back from you. *Jer. xlii. 4.*
31. To keep back. To withhold; to refrain.
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psal. xix.*
32. To keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany.
Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that kept me company. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her com-
pany?
What place? what time?
What mean'st thou, bride! this company to keep?
To sit up, till thou fain wouldst sleep? *Dan.*
Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden.*
33. To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse.
A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty,
but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a
young woman keeping company with men, without the permis-
sion of father or mother. *Brome's Notes on the Ode.*
34. To keep in. To conceal; not to tell.
I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you
will not extort from me what I am willing to keep in. *Shak.*
Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*
35. To keep in. To restrain; to curb.
If thy daughter be shameless, keep her in straightly, lest
she abuse herself through over-much liberty. *Ecclesi. xxvii. 13.*
It will teach them to keep in, and so master their inclina-
tions. *Locke on Education.*
36. To keep off. To bear to distance; not to admit.
37. To keep off. To hinder.
A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opi-
nion of his invincible obscurity, has kept off some from seek-
ing in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*
38. To keep up. To maintain without abatement.
Land kept up its price, and fold for more years purchase
than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*
This restraint of their tongues will keep up in them the re-
spect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*
Albano keeps up its credit still for wine. *Addison.*
This dangerous dissension among us we keep up and cherish
with much pains. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 34.*
The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight

KEE

- and fineness, and keep it up to the standard. *Arbutnot.*
39. To KEEP up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.
You have enough to keep you alive, and to keep up and
improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor's holy living.*
In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to con-
tinue it. *Locke.*
Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates
they are born to, are of no use but to keep up their families,
and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity.
Addison's Spect. No. 123.
During his studies and travels he kept up a punctual corre-
spondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*
40. To KEEP under. To oppress; to subdue.
O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify
and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that
neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are
kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor,
while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,
fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker, b. v.*
Truth may be smothered a long time, and kept under by
violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillington.*
To live like those that have their hope in another life, im-
plies, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let them
loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Aiturbury's Sermons.*
To KEEP, *v. n.*
1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.
With all our force we kept aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope's Ody.*
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and game-
sters company. *Locke on Education.*
2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.
She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should
make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours.
Oh weary reckoning! *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Thou shalt keep fast by my young men, until they have
ended. *Ruth ii. 21.*
The necessity of keeping well with the maritime powers,
will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*
On my better hand Afcanius hings,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creusa kept behind. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
The goddess born in secret pin'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But keeping close, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*
And while it keeps there, it keeps within our author's limita-
tion. *Locke.*
There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends
to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*
The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the
contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach are
the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*
3. To remain unhurt; to last.
Dildain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney, b. i.*
Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so that the
grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will
not keep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To dwell; to live constantly.
A breath thou art,
Servile to all the skyey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keepst,
Hourly afflict. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakespeare.*
5. To adhere strictly.
Did they keep to one constant dress they would sometimes
be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison's Spect.*
It is so whilst we keep to our rule; but when we forsake
that, we go astray. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
6. To KEEP on. To go forward.
So cheerfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor slept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. *Dryden.*
7. To KEEP up. To continue undiminished.
He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still kept up, that
he might free his country. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*
8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or du-
ration.
KEEP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Custody; guard.
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our lambskins takest keep;
And when our flocks into mischance doth fall,
Dostst save from mischief the unwary sheep. *Spenser's*
Within

KEN

- The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*
2. Guardianship; restraint.
Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need
of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*
- KE'EPER. *n. f.* [from *keep*.]
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.
The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor
hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a
keeper, not of an owner. *Sidney.*
2. One who has prisoners in custody.
The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakespeare.*
To now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.
There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*
The first fat buck of all the season's fent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*
4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.
Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. *2 King.*
KE'EPER of the great seal. [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord
by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of Eng-
land, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose
hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king,
strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal
all such instruments by law are of no force; for the king is,
in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and
therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the great seal.
This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the
like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord
chancellor of England. *Cowell.*
- KE'EPERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.
The common goal of the shire is kept at Launceston:
this *keepership* is annexed to the constabulary of the castle.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
- KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used
for a fish barrel.
- KELL. *n. f.* A fort of pottage. *Ainsl.* It is so called in Scot-
land, being a soupe made with fished greens.
- KELL. *n. f.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.
The very weight of bowels and *kells*, in fat people, is the
occasion of a rupture. *Wise's Surgery.*
- KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.
In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed
called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*
- KELSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the
keel.
We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which be-
ing fastened from the *keelson* to the beams of the second deck,
keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*
- KELTER. *n. f.* [He is not in *ketter*, that is, he is not ready;
from *killet*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]
- TO KEMB. *v. a.* [coemban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now
written, perhaps less properly, to *comb*.] To separate or dis-
entangle by a denticulated instrument.
Yet are the men more loofe than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek. *Benj. Johnson.*
- Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*
- TO KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kannan*, Dutch, to know.]
1. To see at a distance; to descry.
At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, wattle and wild. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, be-
fore us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
- If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*
We *ken* them from afar, the setting fun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*
2. To know.
'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakespeare.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rite begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in flames. *Gay's Past.*
- KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.
Lo! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
When from the mountain top Pifanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
It was a hill

KER

- Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton.*
He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryd.*
When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what
lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we
shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*
- KENNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs.
A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe
his *kenel*. *Sidney.*
From forth the *kenel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare.*
The feditious remain within their station, which, by rea-
son of the naftiness of the beastly multitude, might be more
fitly termed a *kenel* than a camp. *Hayward.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kenel* of French curs. *Shakespeare.*
3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.
4. [Kennel, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The water-
course of a street.
Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kenels* flow
to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayw.*
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged
through the *kenel* at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot.*
- TO KENNEL. *v. n.* [from *kenel*.] To lie; to dwell: used of
beasts, and of man in contempt.
Yet, when they list, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kenel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unceasing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
The dog kennel'd in a hollow tree, and the cock rooted
upon the boughs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.
- KERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*kerchief*, Chaucer; *corrore*, to cover, and
chief, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face
or hands.]
1. A head dress.
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou
hast the right arch'd bent of the brow, that becomes the
tire valiant.
—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing
else. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*
2. Any cloth used in dress.
O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck.
Hayward.
- KERCHIEFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.] Dressed; hooded.
KERCHIEFT. }
- The evening comes
Kerchief in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*
- KERF. *n. f.* [cooipan, Saxon, to cut.]
The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a
kerf. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
- KE'RMES. *n. f.*
Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and
of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a
purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct
granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is
found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was
generally understood to be a vegetable excrecence; but we
now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent,
filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red
granules. *Hill.*
- KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier; an Irish boor.
Out of the fry of these rake-hell horfeboys, growing up
in knavery and villainy, are their *kerns* supplied. *Spenser.*
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels,
But the Norwegian lord, surveying advantage,
Began a fresh assault. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*
- KERN. *n. f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by
which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.
- TO KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a
vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]
1. To harden as ripened corn.
When the price of corn falseth, men break no more
ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it
falleth out that an ill *kerned* or faved harvest soon emptieth
their old store. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.* 2. To

KEY

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.
The principal knack is in making the juice, when suffi-
ciently boiled, to *key* or granulate. *Grew.*
- KERNEL. *n. f.* [*cynnel*, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch;
cerneau, French.]
The edible substance contained in a shell.
As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakespeare.*
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the foul of this
man is his clothes. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and
the shells for cups. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erhade a plain. *Denham.*
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel*
hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and
give it his son for an apple.—And fowing the *kernels* of it in
the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting
in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata
are concentered.
A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arb.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.
TO KERNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals fown in the fields *kernel*
well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the
quality or resemblance of kernels. *Ainsworth.*
- KERNELWORT. *n. f.* An herb.
- KE'RXEY. *n. f.* [*karfey*, Dutch; *cariffie*, French.] Coarse
stuff.
Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In ruslet yeas, and honest *kerfey* noes. *Shakespeare.*
His lackey with a linnen stock on one leg, and a *kerfey*
boot-hose on the other. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves
it into cloth, and another into *kerfey* or serge. *Hale.*
Thy *kerfey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*
- KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.
Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*. *Fairfax.*
- KE'STRELL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*
In his *kestrel* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find,
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous spirit,
Gave him great aid. *Fairy Queen.*
Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*
- KERCH. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy
ship.
I wonder
That such a *kerch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays of th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
- KETTLE. *n. f.* [ceel, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in
which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is
given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and
of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are
confounded.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little scethe shone. *Dryden.*
- KE'TTLEDUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *dum*.] A drum of which
the head is spread over a body of brags.
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettedum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
- KEY. *n. f.* [coeg, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the
wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward
or backward.
If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turn-
ing the *key*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shak. King Lear.*
Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The glorious standard left to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opens the palace of eternity. *Milton.*
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own
secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man
should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South's Sermons.*
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*
I keep her in one room, I lock it;
The *keys* look here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

KIC

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a
tub. *L'Estrange.*
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly deli-
vered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory,
which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their
thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key*
of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the
fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition,
whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said
to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature,
but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined
with it. *Harris.*
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakespeare.*
But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the
flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to
go in the song? *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou by crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In fev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular
for the ease of lading and unlading ships.
A *key* of fire ran along the shore, *Dryden.*
And lighted all the river with a blaze.
- KE'YAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the
key. *Ainsworth.*
- KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door
or lock through which the *key* is put.
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the
casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*
- KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an
arch.
If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrals to the arch, let the
breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the
arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibwe*,
Welsh, *Minshew*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the
heel caused by the cold.
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare.*
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our cour-
tier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wife's Man.*
- KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with *kibes*: as *kibed* heels.
- TO KICK. *v. a.* [*kaichen*, German; *calco*, Latin.] To strike
with the foot.
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that
kicks him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*
Another, whose son had employments at court, that valued
not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*
- TO KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have com-
manded? *1 Sa. ii. 29.*
Jethurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deutr. xxxii. 15.*
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to
wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against
religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*
- KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
- KI'CKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.
- KI'CKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth,
to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton*
seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kick-
shaw*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.
Shall we need the monstres of Paris to take our hopeful
youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and fend them
over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kick-
shaw*? *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be
known.
Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of
mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaw*. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressly was lost by *kickshaw* and foup-meagre. *Fenton.*
- KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word
in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*

KIL

- He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicky-wick* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakespeare.*
- KID.** *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]
- The young of a goat.
Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fa. Queen.*
There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon
which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of
the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*
So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;
And for the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 - [From *cidulen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or
furze.
To *KID*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.
KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsl.*
To *KIDNAP*. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To
steal children; to steal human beings.
KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human
beings.
The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition
that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out,
that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*
These people lie in wait for our children, and may be con-
sidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Speetator.*
- KIDNEY.** *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]
- These are two in number, one on each side: they have the
same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers,
their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is un-
der the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the
kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the
motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent
branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the
ferosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little
tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence
it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*
A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his
melancholy and *kidneys*. *Wise man's Surgery.*
 - Race; kind: in ludicrous language.
Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that
am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution
and thaw. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that
take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*
- KIDNEYBEAN.** *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several
seeds, which are shaped almost like a kidney: it has pinnated
leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Miller.*
Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant
whole some food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- KIDNEYVETCH.** *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
- KIDNEYWORT.** *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.
Make in the *kidneykin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*
A run of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kidneykin* of wit. *Dryden.*
- To *KILL*. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *kelen*,
Dutch.]
- To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.
Dar'lt thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this
whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*
There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men,
women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*
 - To destroy animals for food.
We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deutr. xii.*
Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my
shearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*
 - To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.
The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they
were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and there-
fore they work potentially, though outwards. *Bacon.*
 - To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.
Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as
kill not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as ap-
pears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- KILLER.** *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.
What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Am-
phialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer*
of his only son! *Sidney.*
Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Saunders.*
So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,

KIN

- That a crown'd head could have no compassion find,
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*
- KILLLOW.** *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a
flame, as foot is thereby produced.]
An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless
had its name from *kollou*, by which name, in the North, the
smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*
- KILN.** *n. f.* [clyn, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for
admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in
it.
What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney.—
There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep
into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the
kiln, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*
Physicians chafe line which is newly drawn out of the
kiln, and not slack'd. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*
- To *KILNDRY.* *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a
kiln.
The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- KILT** for *kill'd*. *Spenser.*
- KILMBO.** *adj.* [*La fchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
The *kimbos* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He observed them edging towards one another to whisper;
so that John was forced to fit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep
them asunder. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- KIN.** *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]
- Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.
You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds
of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their per-
sons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*
 - Relatives; those who are of the same race.
Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*
The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
 - A relation; one related.
Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which law by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*
 - The same general class, though perhaps not the same spe-
cies; thing related.
The burst,
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that
which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is
altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin*
to that of other calcareous salts. *Boyle.*
 - A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *ma-
ninkin*, *minikin*.
KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
- Benevolent; filled with general good-will.
By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked
much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment
to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resur-
rection and ascension. *South's Sermons.*
 - Favourable; beneficent.
He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Lu. vi. 35.*
- KIND.** *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]
- Race; general class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers
to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular
language, is not always observed.
Thus far we have endeavour'd in part to open of what na-
ture and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hobbes.*
As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wings,
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*
That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kinds*,
Specific difference we find. *Hudibras, p. i.*
God and nature do not principally concern themselves in
the preservation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*
- He with his wife were only left behind
Of peris'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*
I instance some acts of virtue common to Heathens and
Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians,
after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the
Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from
moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterb.*

He,

KIN

- He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*
- Particular nature.
No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that
have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been
found, upon enquiry, to have so many. *Baker.*
 - Natural state.
He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto
those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or
compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn,
and called *decime*, or tithes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 - Nature; natural determination.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*
Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*
 - Manner; way.
Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
This will encourage industrious improvements, because
many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hun-
dred. *Bacon's Essays.*
 - Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.
Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the mat-
ter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men phi-
losophers? He answer'd, because the one knew what they
wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*
- To *KINDLE.* *v. a.*
- To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.
He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it
and baketh bread. *Jf. xlv. 15.*
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens dif-
tempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*
If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means
it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same re-
freshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were
kindled from the sun. *South's Sermons.*
 - To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat;
to fire the mind.
I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as
one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11.*
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*
- To catch fire.
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be
burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Jf. xliii. 2.*
 - [From *cennan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]
Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakespeare.*
KINDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who
inflames.
Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*
- KINDLY.** *adv.* [from *kind*.]
- Benevolently; favourably; with good will.
Sir Thaurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and
spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*
I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*
Be *kindly* affection'd one to another, with brotherly love,
in honour preferring one another.
His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Ra. xii. 10.*
Who, with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and countenance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? *Prior.*
- KINDLY.** *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]
- Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.
This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest
into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*
Thee soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.*
This word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology,
confounded it with *kind*.
3. Bland; mild; softening.
Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

KIN

- Ye heav'n's, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*
- KINDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence;
good will; favour; love.
If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue,
then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 23.*
Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for
several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*
Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*
Love and inclination can be produced only by an expe-
rience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- KINDRED.** *n. f.* [from *kin*; cynne, Saxon.]
- Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.
Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*
 - Relation; sort.
His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, and the stirrups
of no *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
 - Relatives.
I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*
- KINDRED.** *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.
From Tuscan Corium he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascend'd to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*
- KINE.** *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.
To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben. Johnson.*
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*
- KING.** *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *king*, or
cuning, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive
tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations
being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of
their valour and strength. *Versteegan*.]
- Monarch; supreme governour.
The great *king* of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakespeare.*
The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stateness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*
 - It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is.
Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great
and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*
 - A card with the picture of a king.
The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*
- KING at Arms**, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms,
that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are
three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.
- A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by Sir
William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Warton.*
- To *KING.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To supply with a king.
England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 - To make royal; to raise to royalty.
Sometimes am I a *king*;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a *king*;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- KINGAPPLE.** *n. f.* A kind of apple.
The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*
- KINGCRAFT.** *n. f.* [*king* and *craft*.] The act of governing.
A word commonly used by king *James*. *KINGCRAFT.*

KIN

- KINGCUP**. *n. f.* [*king and cup*.] A flower
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon
his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*
Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*
KINGDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a
monarch.
You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shaksp.*
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the
Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*
2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used
among naturalists.
The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined,
that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the
other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*
3. A region; a tract.
The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
KINGFISHER. *n. f.* A species of bird.
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are
great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
KINGLIKE. *adj.* [from *king*.]
KINGLY. *adj.*
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchial.
There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shaksp.*
Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were
perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and
the ephori. *Swift.*
The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical
kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished
the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to a king.
Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-cake to a common larum-bell? *Shaksp. H. IV.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
3. Noble; august.
He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his
bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly*
magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprises. *Sidney.*
I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shaksp.*
KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*
KINGSEVIL. *n. f.* [*king and evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, in
which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured
by the touch of the king.
Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take
their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica
adnata. *Wise's Surgery.*
KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.
They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of
sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or
without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his
army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when
they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same
himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and
never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of
that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*
KINGSPEAR. *n. f.* A plant.
The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the
leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the
flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stel-
lated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the
ovary puts forth six stamens, and a long tube from the centre,
which becomes a roundish fruit, carnosus, triangular, divided
into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*
KINGSTONE. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
KINGSFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin and folk*.] Relations; those who are of
the same family.
Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have
bestowed them amongst their *kingfalks*. *Spenser.*
My *kingfalk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten
me. *Job xix. 14.*
KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and man*.] A man of the same race or
family.

KIT

- The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinmen*,
and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*
Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight.
There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it
has been owned as a *kinman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought
will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
KINSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and woman*.] A female relation.
A young noble lady, near *kinwoman* to the fair Helen,
queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*
The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his
kinwoman. *De Witt's Letters.*
KIRK. *n. f.* [*cyrce*, Saxon; *kuraken*.] An old word for a
church, yet retained in Scotland.
Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*
Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*
What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other
contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the
Scots. *King Charles.*
KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*cyrzel*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured fay
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*
What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a
cap to-morrow. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy poeies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*
KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *visu*.]
1. To touch with the lips.
But who those ruddy lips can kiss,
Which blest still themselves do kiss. *Sidney.*
He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other. *Shak. R. III.*
2. To treat with fondness.
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*
3. To touch gently.
The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.
What fense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*
KISSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.
KISSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing and crust*.] Crust formed where
one loaf in the oven touches another.
These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*
KITT. *n. f.* [*kutte*, Dutch.]
1. A large bottle.
2. A small diminutive fiddle.
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's
kitt. *Grew's Musaeum.*
3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up
to town.
KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cykene*, Sax.
cuisine, French; *cucina*, Italian; *Kythen*, Erse.] The room in
a house where the provisions are cooked.
These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their
friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes
amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*
Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the
building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other ap-
pearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour
for his own use? *Hooker.*
He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his
kitchen; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*
We see no new built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*
KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen and garden*.] Garden in
which esculent plants are produced.
Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are
called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*
A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest
orangery. *Spenser.*
KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid*.] A cookmaid.
KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff*.] The fat of meat
scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *As.*

KNA

- As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*
Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*
KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen and wench*.] Scullion; maid
employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*
Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*.
KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen and work*.] Cookery; work
done in the kitchen.
KITE. *n. f.* [*cya*, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.
Ravenous crows and *kites* *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
Fly o'er our heads. *Shaksp. R. III.*
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The heron, when she soareth high, for as sometimes she is
seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying
aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*
A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from
an eagle. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper.
A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he
will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds,
he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Grov. of the Tongue.*
KITESFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KITTEN. *n. f.* [*kattien*, Dutch.] A young cat.
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not experi-
enced, nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps
and *kittens*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wise's Surgery.*
Helen was just flit into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*
To *KITTEN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.
So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kittened*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shaksp.*
The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the
cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*
TO KLUCK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]
1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a
snatch.
TO KNA. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite.
Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise
when it is broken; to as that *knab* and *knap* may be the same.
I had much rather lie *knabbing* cruets, without fear, in my
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*
An ass was withling, in a hard winter, for a little warm
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knap* upon. *L'Estr.*
KNACK. *n. f.* [*enec*, Welsh, fly knavery; *knaynge*, skill, Sax.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.
When I was young, I was wont
To load my teeth with *knacks*: I would have ranfack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'st but fish
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shaksp.*
This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
But is't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas, what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*
He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.
I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*
The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-
perate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*
There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of
handling them. *L'Estrange.*
Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes

KNA

- another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*
3. A nice trick.
For how should equal colours do the *knack*? *Pope.*
Cameleons who can paint in white and black?
To *KNACK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick
noise, as when a stick breaks.
KNA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]
1. A maker of small work.
One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A ropemaker. [*Reslio*, Latin.] *Ainsworth.*
KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retain'd in Scotland.]
A hard knot in wood.
KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.
KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece;
cnep, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling
prominence.
You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, en-
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*
TO KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break short.
He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Common Prayer.*
He will *knapp* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *Mora.*
2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like
that of breaking.
Knapp a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and
you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
TO KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.
I reduced shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them
knapp in before they knew they were out. *Wise's Surgery.*
TO KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*
KNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.
The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knap-
sacks*. *King Charles.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot
it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter
to be found: I with my *kna sack*, and you with your bottle at
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
KNA'PWEED. *n. f.* [*jacea*, Latin.]
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being
neither serrated nor indented: the florets round the border of
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in
England, and the rest are exotics. *Miller.*
KNARE. *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.
A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knarres* deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*
KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnava*, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.
For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting fight,
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praise have,
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*
He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.
Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for
their honesty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time,
passing for a name of credit. *South's Sermons.*
When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty
knaves, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*
An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it.
For 'twill return, and turn 't account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*
KNA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the
young folks lay their heads together. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-
ceal it. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Here's

KNE

Here's the folly of the ass in trusting the fox, and here's the knavery of the fox in betraying the ass. *L'Estrange.*
The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
Who with dull knavery makes so much ado;
'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like Asop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.
We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery. *Shaksp.*
KNA'VISH, adj. [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.
'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and knavish to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*
2. Waggish; mischievous.
Here she comes cursing and fad;
Cupid is a knavish lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shaksp.*
KNA'VISHLY, adv. [from *knavish*.]
1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.
To **KNEAD, v. a.** [cneadan, Saxon; kneeden, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.
Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shaksp.*
It is a lump, where all beads kneaded be;
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*
Thus kneaded up with milk the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapp'ly'd, misunderstanding,
And pride of empire, four'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*
One paste of flesh on all degrees beflow'd,
And kneaded up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*
Prometheus, in the kneading up of the heart, seasoned it with more furious particles of the lion. *Addison's Spectator.*
No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior.*
The cake she kneaded was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*
KNEADINGTROUGH, n. f. [knead and trough.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.
Frogs shall come into thy kneadingtrough. *Ex. viii. 3.*
KNEE, n. f. [cneop, Saxon; knee, Dutch.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.
Thy royal father
Was a most faint king: the queen that bore thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
I have reserved to myself seven thousand, who have not bowed the knee to Baal. *Ro. xi. 4.*
Scotch flink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the knees and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*
I beg and clasp thy knees. *Milton.*
Weary'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,
To lay down, and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*
Disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,
When for them she must bend the servile knee. *Thomson.*
2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to knee timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed; but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*
To **KNEE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.
Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and kneel the way into his mercy. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that down'ers took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To kneel his throne, and squire-like pension beg. *Shaksp.*
KNEED, adj. [from *knee*.]
1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.
2. Having joints: as *knead grafs*.
KNEEDEEP, adj. [knee and deep.]
1. Rising to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees.
The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost kneedeep, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*
KNEEHOLM, n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
KNEEPAN, n. f. [knee and pan.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side. It is lost in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

KNI

The kneapan must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*
To **KNEEL, v. n.** [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.
When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll kneel down,
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shak. King Lear.*
Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation. *Shak. King Lear.*
A certain man kneeling down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *Mat. xvii. 14.*
As soon as you are dressed, kneel and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
KNEETRIBUTE, n. f. [knee and tribute.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.
Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*
KNEEL, n. f. [cnil, Welsh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The found of a bell rung at a funeral.
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his kneel is knoll'd. *Shakspere.*
Sea nymphs hourly ring his knell:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shak. Tempest.*
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shak. H. VIII.*
All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*
At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal knell was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud. *Prior.*
KNEW, The preterite of know.
KNIFE, n. f. plur. *knives*. [cnip, Sax. kniff, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.
Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shaksp.*
Blest powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife. *Crashaw.*
The sacred priests with ready knives bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden's En.*
Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the knife,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryd.*
Pain is not in the knife that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*
KNIGHT, n. f. [cniht, Sax. knecht, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir Thomas*, *sir Richard*. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir knight*.
That same knight's own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*
Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*
When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor knight. *Shak. King Lear.*
Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shaksp.*
This knight; but yet why should I call him knight,
To give impiety to this rev'rent stile. *Daniel's Civil War.*
No squire with knight did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.
The knight intends to make his appearance. *Addison.*
3. A champion.
He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the knights each other lost,
And stood as still as any post.
Did I for this my country bring
To help their knight against their king. *Denham.*
To help their knight against their king.
One who went about in quest of adventures.
Like a bold knight errant did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*
The

KNI

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fitters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*
KNIGHT Errantry, [from knight errant.] The character or manners of wandering knights.
That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of knight errantry, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*
KNIGHT of the Post. A hiring evidence.
There are knights of the post, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South's Sermons.*
KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.
To **KNIGHT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.
Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was knighted. *Watson.*
The lord protector knighted the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*
The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*
KNIGHTLY, adj. [from knight.] Becoming a knight; becoming a knight.
Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more knightly combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*
How darest thou pride presume against my laws?
As in a fitted field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no martial by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*
KNIGHTHOOD, n. f. [from knight.] The character or dignity of a knight.
For that same knight's own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made by his almighty art,
For that his nourling, when he knighted swore,
Therewith to doon his foes eternal smart. *Fairy Queen.*
Speak truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath,
And lo defend thee heaven and thy valour. *Shak. R. II.*
Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A knighthood bought, to go a wooing in. *Ben. Johnson.*
If you needs must write, write Caesar's praise,
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the bays. *Pope.*
KNIGHTLESS, adj. [from knight.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.
Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with knightless guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully flamed. *Fairy Queen.*
To **KNIT, v. n.** preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnrean, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers knit. *Waller.*
2. To tie.
Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot knit up to-morrow morning. *Shakspere.*
3. To join; to unite.
His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And, knitting all his forces, got one hand free. *Fa. Queen.*
These, mine enemies, are all knit up
In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shakspere.*
O let the vile world end,
And the premised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Lay your highness
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tie
For ever knit. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
This royal hand and mine are newly knit,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league, coupled and link'd together
With all religious strength of sacred vows. *Shakspere's King John.*
By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which knitteth souls, and prospers loves. *Shaksp.*
If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be knit unto you. *Chro. xii. 17.*
That their hearts might be comforted, being knit together in love. *Col. ii. 2.*
He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest knittings of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Watson's Architecture.*
Pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of wit! *Ben. Johnson's New Inn.*
Ye knit my heart to you by asking this question. *Bacon.*
These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby knit both realms into one. *Hayward.*

KNO

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*
God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be knit together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
Nature cannot knit the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
3. To contract.
What are the thoughts that knit thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince. *Addison's Cato.*
4. To tie up.
He saw heaven opened, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts x. 11.*
To **KNIT, v. n.**
1. To weave without a loom.
A young shepherdess knitting and fingering: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's music. *Sidney.*
Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to close; to unite.
Our fever'd navy too
Have knit again, and float, threatening most sea-like. *Shak.*
KNIT, n. f. [from the verb.] Texture.
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit. *Shakspere.*
KNITTER, n. f. [from knit.] One who weaves or knits.
The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*
KNITTINGNEEDLE, n. f. [knit and needle.] A wire which women use in knitting.
He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her knittingneedle. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
KNITTL, n. f. [from knit.] A string that gathers a purple round. *Ainsworth.*
KNOB, n. f. [cnæp, Saxon; knoop, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.
Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable knob or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat; by the interposition whereof the blood falling down by the descending vein is diverted into the auricle. *Ray.*
KNOBBED, adj. [from knob.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.
The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tuberos at the bottom. *Grew.*
KNOBBINESS, n. f. [from knob.] The quality of having knobs.
KNOBBY, adj. [from knob.]
1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; stubborn.
The informers continued in a knobby kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Hovell.*
To **KNOCK, v. n.** [cnucan, Saxon; cnoc, a blow, Welsh.]
1. To clath; to be driven suddenly together.
Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without knocking, giveth no noise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs knock and interfere. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To beat, as at a door for admittance.
Villain, I say knock me at this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shak.*
Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get get him for my heart to do it. *Shaksp.*
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. *Dryden.*
3. To knock under. A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.
To **KNOCK, v. a.**
1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.
How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; knocking out his brains. *Shakspere's Othello.*
He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*
Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in ev'ry rule
And send his wife to church, his son to school. *Dryden.*
2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.
So when the cook saw my jaws thus knock'd it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleveland.*
At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*
'Tis

KNO

- 'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*
3. To knock down. To fell by a blow.
He began to knock down his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 50.
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be knocked down with a club. *Clarissa.*
4. To knock on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy.
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was knocked on the head by a tree. *Saunders's Sermons.*
Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Cusumel.*
- KNOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave him from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vii.
Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*
2. A loud stroke at a door for admittance.
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated knock:
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*
- KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from knock.]
1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said,
Tie up the knockers, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*
- TO KNOCK. *v. a.* [from knock.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is knoll'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- TO KNOCK. *v. n.* To found as a bell.
If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have knoll'd to church. *Shakespeare.*
- KNOCK. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ainsl.*
- KNOP. *n. f.* [A corruption of knob.] Any tuft top. *Ainsl.*
- KNOT. *n. f.* [enotta, Saxon; knut, German; knutte, Dutch; knotte, Erse.]
1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.
He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten knots, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair. *Addison.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.
Garden knots, the frets of hedges, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her knots disorder'd. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
3. Any bond of association or union.
Confirm that amity
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.*
Such knots and crossbills of grain is objected here, as will

KNO

- hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*
5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.
Oh you panderers! there's a knot, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a foul, without thine own foul knot,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy.
A knot of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.
I am now with a knot of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.
When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the knot of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines, because nothing then hindered the happiness of Torismond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
8. A cluster; a collection.
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or knot of a number of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essay.*
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- TO KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate in knots.
Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always knitting threads. *Sidney.*
2. To intangle; to perplex.
3. To unite.
The party of the papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- TO KNOT. *v. n.*
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.
Cut hay when it begins to knot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.
- KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsl.*
- KNOTGRASS. *n. f.* [knot and grass.] A plant.
- KNOTTED. *adj.* [from knot.] Full of knots.
The knotted oaks shall show us of honey weep. *Dryden.*
- KNOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from knotty.] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.
Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peachment on Drawing.*
- KNOTTRY. *adj.* [from knot.]
1. Full of knots.
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The timber in some trees more clean, in some more knotty:
Try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other;
For if it be knotty, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*
2. Hard; rugged.
Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmothers.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.
King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was cast in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions, carried he that was the best at the untying of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. *Dryden.*
Some on the bench the knotty laws untie.
They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;
A thousand knotty points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

KNO

- TO KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan Saxon.]
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.
O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. *Wisd. iv. 1.*
The gods all things know.
Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures knew.
We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. *Dryden.*
When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to declare his meaning, and make known what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*
2. To be informed of; to be taught.
Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*
Led on with a desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*
One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*
3. To distinguish.
Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*
4. To recognize.
What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee? *Shakespeare.*
They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*
At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Platman.*
Tell me how I may know him. *Milton.*
5. To be no stranger to.
What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
6. To converse with another sex.
And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*
7. To see with approbation.
They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a feignery over themselves, but I knew nothing of it. *Holca.*
- TO KNOW. *v. n.*
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.
I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts xii. 11.*
2. Not to be ignorant.
When they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon's Essays*, N^o. 27.
Not to know of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*
In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy.
They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. To be informed.
The prince and Mr. Pains will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not know of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
There is but one mineral body, that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*
4. TO KNOW FOR. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.
He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he knew for. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
5. TO KNOW OF. In Shakespeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.
Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd.
Knowable. *adj.* [from know.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Shakespeare.*
These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

KNU

- not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more knowable in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glauco. Steff.*
- 'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, knowable by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*
- These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. *Bentley.*
- KNOWER. *n. f.* [from know.] One who has skill or knowledge.
If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. *Glauco.*
I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general knower of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*
- KNOWING. *adj.* [from know.]
1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.
You have heard, and with a knowing ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
The knowings of these have of late reformed their hypochondria.
What makes the clergy glorious is to be knowing in their profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*
The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*
Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more knowing than others. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. Conscious; intelligent.
Could any but a knowing prudent Cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*
- KNOWING. *n. f.* [from know.] Knowledge.
Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*
- KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from knowing.] With skill; with knowledge.
He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
They who before were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- KNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [from know.]
1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.
Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind.
Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
3. Skill in any thing.
Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.
The dog straight fawned upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*
That is not forgot,
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
5. Cognisance; notice.
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*
A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*
6. Information; power of knowing.
I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*
- TO KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.
The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not acknowledged by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy War.*
- TO KNUBBLE. *v. a.* [knippler, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KN U

KNU'CKLE. *n. f.* [knucle, Saxon; *knuckle*, Dutch.]
 1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.
 Thus often at the Temple-flairs we've seen
 Two tritons, of a rough athletic mien,
 Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
 With *knuckles* bruised, and face befear'd in blood. *Garth.*
 2. The knee joint of a calf.
 We find also that Scotch skinck, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and finews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 3. The articulation or joint of a plant.
 Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the *knuckles*, in confession of an argumental defeat.
 KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.
 The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

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the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A lout. An old word preferred in a rhyme of prediction.
 The country *knuff*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
 With clubs and clouted shoon,
 Shall fill up Duffendale
 With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*
 KNUR. } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard sub-
 KNURLE. } stance.
 The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*
 Koned for *knew*. *Spenser.*
 To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To know.
 But ah, un'uft and worthless Colin Clout,
 That *kyd* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
 Yet *kyd* not one to cure thy fore heart root,
 Whole rankling wound as yet doth risily bleed. *Spenser.*



L.

RICH WARREN

A

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
 Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
 Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
 Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
 Quæ præcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
 Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. *HOR.*

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MDCCLV.

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LAB RICH?WARREN LAB

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated a play, *loaf*; *plepox*, *lady*.
At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *ball*, *still*, *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*, *veal*, *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*, *caval*, *tendril*. It is sometimes put before *s*, and founded feebly after it; as *bible*; *title*.

LA. *interj.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakes. Twelfth Night*.

LA'BDANUM. *n. f.* A resin of the softer kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring islands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a small admixture of ambergrace, by way of a perfume. It was formerly used externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill*.

To LA'BEPY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing.
When wak'd, I found
This label on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.
On the label of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul
are impressed from the papal seal. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a label or codicil. *Harris*.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shakespeare*.

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diſt.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is labial. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

LABIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL. *adj.* [*labium and dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first the labiodental *f*, *v*, also the linguadentals *th*, *dh*. *Hold. Elem. of Sp.*

LABORANT. *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use.

I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious laborant. *Boyle*.

LABORATORY. *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's work-room.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their laboratory take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle on Colours*.

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this laboratory. *Decay of Piety*.

LABORIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South's Sermon*.

L.

To his laborious youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior*.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

A spacious cave within its farthest part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryd. Æn. 6*.

Do't thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add. Cato*.

LABORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from laborious.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very laboriously in a ship,
yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety*.

I chuse laboriously to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyſs.*

LABORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from laborious.]

1. Toilomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness as well as the laboriousness of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety*.

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LAB'OUR, *n. f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my labour; if she be otherwise, it is labour well bestowed. *Shakes. M. W. of Windsor*.

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our labour be in vain. *1 Thes. iii. 5*.

2. Work to be done.

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker*.

You were wont to say,
If you had been the wife of Hercules
Six of his labours you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband to much sweat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey*.

4. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of womens labours thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to effect our wishful vow. *Spens. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in labour. *Grant*.

His heart is in continual labour; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Sermon*.

TO LABOUR. *v. n.* [*labore*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we labour. *Shakes.*

For your highness' good I ever labour'd,
More than mine own. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who labours to out-jest
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein. *Exod. v. 9*.

2. To do work; to take pains.

Epaphras saluteth you, always labouring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col. iv. 12*.

A labouring man that is given to drunkenness shall not be rich. *Ecclesi. xix. 1*.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and labour on the day. *Neh. iv. 22*.

Yet is there no end of all his labours; neither faith he, for whom do I labour. *Ecclesi. iv. 8*.

LAB

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.
The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]
They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only labour,
And I have found 'em coming. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
I was called to another, who in childhood laboured of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wifeman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.
To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the lab'ring skies. *Dryd.*
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the Throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aur.*
This exercise will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now labour under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.
There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was lab'ring in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal flitters came,
And rais'd it up, and tof'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*
He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul labours for an expression enough to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To LABOUR. *v. a.*
1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effect.
To use brevity, and avoid much labouring of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2. Mac.*
The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be laboured for. *Clarendon.*
The pains of famish'd Tantalus shall feel,
And Sisyphus that labours up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*
Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To labour arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*
An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to labour the point under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to labour.
Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroak. *Dryden's Virg.*

LABOURER. *n. f.* [*laboureux*, French.]
1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.
If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*
The sun but seem'd the lab'rer of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*
Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbut. on Aliments.*
Not balmy sleep to lab'ers faint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy fight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*
Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The lab'rer bears. *Pope, Ep. iv. l. 167.*
The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the labourer, I have no need of thee.
2. One who takes pains in any employment.
Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakesp.*
The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

LABOURSOME. *adj.* [*from labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.
Forget
Your labour'some and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
He hath, my lord, by labour'some petition,
Wrung from me my slow leave. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
LABRA. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A lip.
Word of denial in thy labras here;
Word of denial, froth and foam thou liest. *Shakesp.*

LABYRINTH. *n. f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.
Suffolk, stay;

LAC

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakesp.*
Words, which would tear
The tender labyrinth of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*
My clamorous tear
The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air. *Sandy's Paraph.*
The ear of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into labyrinths, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I th' maze and winding labyrinths o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. f.*
Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. f.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]
1. A string; a cord.
There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain;
For striving more, the more in laces throng
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In liny snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.
The king had snared been in love's strong lace. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.
O! cut my lace, lest my heart crackling, it
Break too. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.
Our English dames are much given to the wearing of coll'ly laces; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.
He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious lace. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word.
If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious lace,
He drinks his coffee without lace. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes.
I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a laced sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wifeman.*
At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But lac'd his crested helm, and strode away.
These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Mefapus' helm he finds among the rest, *Dryd. Æneis.*
And laces on, and wears the waving crest
Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; the may lace it down before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congr. Way of the World.*
When Jenny's stays are newly lac'd,
Fair Alma plays about her waist.
2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.
It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cleath of gold and coats, and lac'd with silver. *Shakesp. Much ado about Not.*
3. To embellish with variegations.
Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the feverish clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains tops. *Shakesp.*
Then clap four slices of plaster on't,
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*
4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash*.
Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore.
Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a lac'd mutton, and the gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakesp.*

LACEMAN. *n. f.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.
I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a laceman, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator, N. 404.*

LACERABLE. *adj.* [*from lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.
Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable compoſure. *Harvey.*

To LACERATE. *v. a.* [*lacerare*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.
And my ions lacerate and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell's England's Tears.*
The heat breaks through the water, so as to lacerate and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

LAC

Here lacerated friendship claims a tear. *Va. of human Wifhes.*

LACERATION. *n. f.* [*from lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and lacerations upon small caufes. *Arbut.*

LACERATIVE. *adj.* [*from lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.
Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LACHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.
It is of an exquisite fenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the lachrymal glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

LACHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.
How many drefles are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and lachrymary vessels. *Addison's Travels through Italy.*

LACHRYMATION. *n. f.* [*from lachryma*.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY. *n. f.* [*lachrymatore*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINATED. *adj.* [*from lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.
Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very meanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker, b. v. l. 348.*
A hand wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*
One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they lack. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*
1. To be in want.
The lions do lack and suffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting.
Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Gen. viii. 28.*
There was nothing lacking to them: David recovered all. *1 Sam. xxx. 19.*
That which was lacking on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

LACK. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Want; need; failure.
In the scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the lack whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b. i. p. 41.*
Many that are not mad
Have sure more lack of reason. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
He was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for lack
Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 1.*

2. Lack, whether noun or verb, is now almost obsolete.

LACUBRAIN. *n. f.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.
What a lacubrain is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

LACKER. *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LACKER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To do over with lacker.
What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wing, flower'd gown, and lacker'd chair. *Pope.*

LACKEY. *n. f.* [*laquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.
They would have to make me
Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,
Mong boys, and grooms, and lackeys! *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and fix,
And on the lackeys will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Lackeys were never so faucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator, N. 481.*

To LACKEY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To attend servilely.
I know not whether Milton has used this word very properly.
This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueting the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
So dear to heav'n is faintly chaffity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LACKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.
Oft have I servants seen on horſes ride,
The free and noble lacquey by their ſide. *Sandy's Par.*
Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he

LAD

lackeys by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryd. Dea. Æn.*

LACKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting ſhirts.
I ſcorn you, ſcurvy companion; what? your poor, baſe, rascally, cheating, lacklinen mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away; I'm made for your maſter. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

LACKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *lustre*.] Wanting brightneſs.
And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with lackluſtre eye,
Says very wilely, it is ten a clock. *Shakesp.*

LACONICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.
I grow laconick even beyond laconicifm; for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LACONISM. *n. f.* [*laconifme*, French; *laconismus*, Latin.] A concise ſtile: called by *Pope laconicifm*. See LACONICK.
As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehensive: no laconifm can reach it. It is the ſhort-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

LACONICALLY. *adv.* [*from laconick*.] Briefly; concuſely.
Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot laconically. *Candian's Remains.*

LACTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.
From lactary, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

LACTARY. *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy houſe.

LACTATION. *n. f.* [*lactio*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL. *adj.* [*from lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle.
As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the lacteal veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LACTEAL. *n. f.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.
The mouths of the lacteals may permit alimēt, acrimonious or not, ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LACTEOUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]
1. Milky.
Though we leave out the lacteous circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.
The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the lacteous veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Sermon.*

LACTESCENCE. *n. f.* [*lactefco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk.
This lacteſcence does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuscles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTESCENT. *adj.* [*lactefcens*, Latin.] Producing Milk.
Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome lacteſcent plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbut.*

LACTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk.
He makes the breſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or lactiferous duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. f.* [*leobe*, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. Lye, a boy.]
1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.
We were
Two lads, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
The poor lad who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*
Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch lads as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in paſtoral language.
For grief whereof the lad would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy. *Fa. Qu.*
The ſhepherd lad,
Whoſe offspring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii. l. 439.*

LADDER. *n. f.* [*ladder*, Saxon.]
1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.
Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and cartied in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thruſt's ladder may clime. *Tyff.*
Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three ladders to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

LAD

- Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs.
Then took the help to her of a servant near about her
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would
make a ladder of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- I must climb her window,
The ladder made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*
3. A gradual rise.
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top
of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability
to reach. *Swift.*
- LADDE. *n. f.*
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the
Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging; there
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some
greater river. *Gibson's Camden.*
- TO LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from
plasan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.
1. To load; to freight; to burthen.
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.
Gen. xlii. 26.
- The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies
in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,
and showing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Pb. Rem.*
The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*
Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*
2. [plasan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*
They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*
If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to
lade or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*
- LADING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.
Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*
The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the
utter loss of the ship; there is but one way to save it, which
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Serm.*
It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*
Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*
- LADLE. *n. f.* [plæble, Saxon, from plasan; *laugh*, Erse.]
1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-
ing out any liquid.
Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*
When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*
- A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*
2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling
turns it.
- LADLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]
If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*
- LADY. *n. f.* [plæpiz, Saxon.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.
I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*
I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my
lady.
—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful
lady. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*
2. An illustrious or eminent woman.
O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*
I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite
Than *lady ladies*; winning from each one
The best she hath, and the of all compounded
Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Rol.*

LAG

- May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*
Should I thus the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*
We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-fertile meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. A word of complaisance used of women.
Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have refer'd,
Immodest toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*
I hope I may speak of women without offence to the la-
dies. *Guardian.*
- LADY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*
- LADY-BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.
LADY-COW. }
LADY-FLY. }
- Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Past.*
This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*
- LADY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.
- LADY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.
Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Pamb.*
- LADY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-
tains two seeds. *Miller.*
- LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.
Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*
If they be nothing but mere flatemen,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
- I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*
'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Juv.*
- LADY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,
and shaped like a shoe; the empalement becomes a fruit,
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant
with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*
- LADY'S-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists
of four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part
are winged. The first sort is sometimes used in medicine;
the third sort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long
time in flower: they are preferred in botanick gardens, and
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*
- When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*
See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-
lands. *Waller's Angler.*
- Lady's-smocks* have small stringy roots that run in the ground,
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- LAG. *adj.* [lænz, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling short.
I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a
rear-ward. *Carver's Survey.*
- I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.
He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermend,
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. Rich. III.*
We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag fowls, and rubbish of remaining clay, *Which*

LAM

- Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
3. Last; long delayed.
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*
- LAG. *n. f.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,
together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*
2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.
The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*
- TO LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly.
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*
The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*
2. To stay behind; not to come in.
Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*
I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*
If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*
She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind.
- LAGGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that
loiters behind.
- LAGICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*.] Belong-
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.
In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the laical. *Camden.*
- LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*
A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by
to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*
- LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus
had lain. *John xx. 12.*
- The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, be-
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*
- LAIN. *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest;
the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *laiger*, Dutch.]
The couch of a boar, or wild beast.
- Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*
But range the forests, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fattening clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*
- LAIN. *n. f.* [plapio, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the
Scottish dialect.
Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When contriv'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleaveland.*
- LAIN. *n. f.* [*laïque*.]
1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble
laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*
2. The state of a layman.
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,
or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- LAKE. *n. f.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffusion of inland water.
He adds the running springs and standing *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*
2. Small plash of water.
A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet
it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*
- LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a sheep.
I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
To appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?
Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Pope.*
Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

LAM

- LAMBKIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.
'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*
Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*
- LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lambe*, to lick.] Taken by licking.
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Pul. Errors.*
- LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the
tongue.
I stich'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with
comfress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and
let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken
as necessity should require. *Wise's Surgery.*
- LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp
of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.
- LAMBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over
without harm.
From young Julus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*
His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*
- LAMDOIDAL. *n. f.* [*λαμδοία* and *ειδός*.] Having the form of
the letter *lamda* or *λ*.
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part
of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoidal* su-
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- LAME. *adj.* [*laam*, *lama*, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]
1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs
to a lady. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.
Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is justian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*
3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but
lame things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*
Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*
- TO LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to
cripple.
I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* re-
port to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakef.*
- The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*
If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never
confess. *Swift.*
- LAMELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or
plates.
The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly
beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*
- LAMELY. *adj.* [from *lame*.]
1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.
Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the
extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though
*lame*ly. *Wise's Surgery.*
2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the
parts.
Look not ev'ry lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be }
So *lame*ly drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*
- LAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *lame*.]
1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.
Let blindness, *lame*ness come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden's Juv.*
*Lame*ness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*
2. Imperfection; weakness.
If the story move, or the actor help the *lame*ness of it
with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect
a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- TO LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamentor*, French.] To
mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.
The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimney were blown down: and, as they say,
Lamentings heard it th' air, strange screams of death. *Shak.*
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and
women spoke of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

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In their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee, and lament over thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 32.*
 Far less I now lament for one whole world
 Of wicked sons destroyed, than I rejoice
 For one man found to perfect and to just,
 That God vouchsafes to raise another world
 From him. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 874.*
TO LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for.
 Come, now towards Chertsey with your holy load,
 And still, as you are weary of this weight,
 Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shakespeare.*
 The pair of fates praise;
 One pity'd, one condemn'd the woful times,
 One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryden.*
LAMENT. *n. f.* [lamentum, Latin, from the verb.]
 1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.
 Long ere our approaching heard within
 Noise, other than the found of dance, or song!
 Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. *Milton.*
 The loud laments arise,
 Of one distress'd, and muffled mingled cries. *Dryden.*
 2. Expression of sorrow.
 To add to your laments,
 Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearth,
 I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
LAMENTABLE. *adj.* [lamentabilis, Latin; lamentable, French, from lament.]
 1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.
 The lamentable change is from the best;
 The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.
 A lamentable tune is the sweetest music to a woful mind.
 The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
 And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable cries. *Dryden.*
 3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; deplorable.
 This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heavens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. *Stillingfleet.*
LAMENTABLY. *adv.* [from lamentable.]
 1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.
 The matter in itself lamentable, lamentably expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 2. So as to cause sorrow.
 Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
 And sinks most lamentably. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 3. Pitifully; deplorably.
LAMENTATION. *n. f.* [lamentatio, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.
 Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost,
 To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 His sons buried him, and all Israel made great lamentation for him. *1 Mac. ii. 10.*
LAMENTER. *n. f.* [from lament.] He who mourns or laments.
 Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the lamenter ill or not. *Spektator, No. 429.*
LAMENTINE. *n. f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*
LAMINA. *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.
LAMINATED. *adj.* [from lamina.] Plated; used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.
 From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the laminated appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*
TO LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Di.*
LAMMAS. *n. f.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of masts, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from lattermath.] The first of August.
 In 1578 was that famous lammas day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*
LAMP. *n. f.* [lampe, French; lampas, Latin.]
 1. A light made with oil and a wick.
 O thievish night,
 Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
 In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
 That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
 With everlasting oil, to give due light
 To the mistle and lonely traveller?
 To the mistle and lonely traveller?
 In lamp furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and with the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*
 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.
 Thy gentle eyes send forth a quick'ning spirit,
 And feed the dying lamp of life within me. *Rowe.*

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Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
 O may thy silver lamp from heaven's high bow,
 Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*
LAMPASS. *n. f.* [lampas, French.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*
 His horse posset with the glanders, troubled with the lampass, infected with the fashions. *Shakespeare.*
LAMPBLACK. *n. f.* [lamp and black.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bafon, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell, and grind it with gum water. *Peasam on Drawing.*
LAMPING. *adj.* [λαμπρός.] Shining; sparkling.
 Happy lines, on which with starry light
 Those lamping eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser.*
LAMPOON. *n. f.* [Bailey derives it from lampoons, a drunken song. It imports, let us drink, from the old French lampier, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. *Trev.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.
 They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have fown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in lampoons. *Dryden.*
 Make satire a lampoon.
TO LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
LAMPONER. *n. f.* [from lampoon.] A scribbler of personal satire.
 We are naturally displeased with an unknown critic, as the ladies are with a lampooner, because we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden's En.*
 The squibs are those who are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Tatler, No. 88.*
LAMPREY. *n. f.* [lamprey, French; lamprey, Dutch.]
 Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, lamprey, and lamperne. *Walton.*
LAMPYRON. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.
 These rocks are frequented by lampyrons, and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
LANCE. *n. f.* [lance, French; lancea, Latin.] A long spear, which, in the heroic ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback.
 He carried his lances which were strong, to give a lancelly blow. *Sidney.*
 Plate fin with gold,
 And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks:
 Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shakespeare.*
 They shall hold the bow and the lance. *Jer. l. 42.*
TO LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pierce; to cut.
 In fell motion,
 With his prepared sword he charges home
 My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*
 In their cruel worship they lance themselves with knives. *Glanville's Scip. c. 16.*
 Th' infernal minister advanc'd,
 Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lanc'd
 Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
 Drew backward. *Dryden's Theod. and Hongria.*
 2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.
 We do lance
 Diseases in our bodies. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
 Than when it bites, but lanceth not the fore. *Shakespeare.*
 That differs as far from our usual severities, as the lancing of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *D. of Pi.*
 Lance the fore,
 And cut the head; for till the core is found
 The secret vice is fed. *Dryden's Georg. l. 691.*
 The shepherd stands,
 And when the lancing knife requires his hands,
 Vain help, with idle prayers, from heav'n demands. *Dry.*
LANCELY. *adj.* [from lance.] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.
 He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lancelly blow. *Sidney, b. ii.*
LANCEPEDE. *n. f.* [lance pedate, French.] The officer under the corporal: not now in use among us.
 To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
 Fraught both with east and western prize,
 Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
 Arm'd like a dapper lancepede
 With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*
LANCEtte. *n. f.* [lancette, French.] A small pointed surgical instrument.
 I gave vent to it by an apertion with a lancet, and discharged white matter.
 It differeth from a vein, which in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterously pricked with a lancet, emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
 Hippocrates faith, blood-letting should be done with broad lancet.

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lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbutnot on ancient Coins.*
TO LANC. *v. a.* [lancer, French.] This word is too often written launch; it is only a vocal corruption of lance. To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.
 See whose arm can lance the furer bolt,
 And who's the better Jove. *Dryden, and Lee's Oedipus.*
 Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
 Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:
 When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,
 Launch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*
LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from lancina, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.
TO LANCINATE. *v. a.* [lancina, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.
LAND. *n. f.* [lane, Gothick, Saxon, and so all the Teuto-nick dialects.]
 1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.
 All the nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite drowned and washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the land-bred people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 Thy ambition,
 Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
 Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 What had he done to make him fly the land? *Shakespeare.*
 The chief men of the land had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotic.
 Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.
 2. Earth; distinct from water.
 The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land-service, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*
 He to-night hath boarded a land-carack;
 If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakespeare.*
 By land they thought that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*
 With eleven thousand land-soldiers, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*
 Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but land-room or sea-room, they find supplies for their hunger.
 Hale's Origin of Mankind.
 Yet, if thou go'st by land, tho' grief possess
 My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
 But ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*
 They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to land,
 And greet with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryden.*
 I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or land-service. *Dryden's En.*
 The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by land-carriage, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Add. Freeholder.*
 The Phoenicians carried on a land-trade to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopp'd not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 The species brought by land-carriage were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.
 Beneath his steely calque he felt the blow,
 And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the land. *Pope.*
 4. An estate real and immovable.
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, and tenements,
 Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
 Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoy'd certain lands and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knelles.*
 This man is freed from servile hands,
 Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
 Lord of himself, though not of lands,
 And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*
 5. Nation; people.
 These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
 The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd. *Dryden.*
 6. Urine. [plons, Saxon.] As
 Probably this was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For land or lant is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill.
 You are abused, and by some putter on,
 That will be dam'd for't; would I knew the villain,
 I would land-damn him. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*
TO LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.
 You shall hear
 The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
 In our not fearing Britain. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
 I told him of the army that was landed;
 He laugh'd at it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 He who rules the raging wind,
 To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
 Thy committed pledge restore,
 And land him safely on the shore. *Dryden's Horace.*

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Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
 Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dry.*
TO LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.
 Let him land, *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
 And solemnly see him set on to London.
 Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 I land, with luckless omens; then adore
 Their gods. *Dryden's En.*
LAND-FORCES. *n. f.* [land and force.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.
 We behold in France the greatest land-forces that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*
LAND'ED. *adj.* [from land.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land.
 A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*
 Men, whose living lieth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater landed than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*
 Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew landed fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*
 A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 20.*
LANDFALL. *n. f.* [land and fall.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
LANDFLOOD. *n. f.* [land and flood.] Inundation.
 Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a landflood, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*
LANDHOLDER. *n. f.* [land and holder.] One whose fortune is in land.
 Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and landholder; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*
LANDJOBBER. *n. f.* [land and job.] One who buys and sells lands for other men.
 If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his land-jobbers, or his inventor of new funds. *Swift's Directions to the Steward.*
LANDGRAVE. *n. f.* [land and grave, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.
LANDING. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.
LANDING-PLACE. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.
 Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top. *Bacon.*
 The landing-place is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*
 There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well contrived. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and landing-place between it and the street. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
LANDLADY. *n. f.* [land and lady.]
 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
 2. The mistress of an inn.
 If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the landlady may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*
LANDLESS. [from land.] Without property; without fortune.
 Young Fortinbras,
 Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
 Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
 Shark'd up a list of landless resolute. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
 A landless knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*
LANDLOCKED. *adj.* [land and lock.] Shut in, or inclosed with land.
 There are few natural parts better landlocked, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison, on Italy.*
LANDLOPER. *n. f.* [land and looper, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.
LANDLORD. *n. f.* [land and lord]
 1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.
 This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 The universal landlord. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Clarissa.*
 2. The master of an inn.
 Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*
LANDMARK. *n. f.* [land and mark.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.
 I th' midst, an altar, as the land-mark, stood,
 Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 432.*
 Then land-marks limited to each his Right;
 For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*
 Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have

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have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke*.

LANDSCAPE. *n. f.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd
That *landscape*! and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv. l. 153.

He scarce uprisen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discov'ring in wide *landscape* all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton*.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilft the *landscape* round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton*.

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious
landscape, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison*.

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard*.

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The wat'ry *landscape* of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope*.

LAND-TAX. *n. f.* [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke*.

LAND-WAITER. *n. f.* [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 27.

LANDWARD. *adv.* [*from land*.] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey*.

LANE. *n. f.* [*laen*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakef. Cymbeline*.

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every botky bourn. *Milton*.

Through a close *lane* as I purfu'd my journey. *Osway*.

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke*.

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons*.

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LANERET. *n. f.* A little hawk.

LANGUAGE. *n. f.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder*.

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakef.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham*.

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Roscommon*.

Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope*.

LANGVAGED. *adj.* [*from the noun*.]

Having various languages,
He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *langvagd* nations has survey'd. *Pope*.

LANGUAGE-MASTER. *n. f.* [*language and master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator*, No. 305.

LANGUET. *n. f.* [*languet*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, dis-

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poseth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbutnot*.

No space can be assigned to vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison*.

LANGUIDLY. *adv.* [*from languid*.] Weekly; feebly.

The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle*.

LANGUIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

To *LANGUISH*. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languere*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakef. Cymbeline*.

We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdr.*

What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death. *Decay of Piety*.

His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid
His *languish'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's En.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden's En.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage. *Shakef. Cymbeline*.

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languish*. *Hof. iv. 3.*

I have been talking with a suitor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shakef. Othello*.

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languish'd* under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 181.

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison's Spect.* No. 163.

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden*.

LANGUISH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope*.

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 1035.

LANGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [*from languishing*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* flow. *Pope*.

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney*.

LANGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [*languishment*, French; *from languish*.]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser*.

2. Softness of mein.

Humility it expresses, by the slooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden*.

LANGUOR. *n. f.* [*languor*, Latin; *languor*, French.] *Languor* and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy*.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spens. Fa. 2.*

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakef.*

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

To illes of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunbar*.

LANGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spens. Fa. 2.*

To *LANGUATE*. *v. a.* [*languis*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LANGUET. *n. f.* [*languetum*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *languets*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon*.

LANGEROUS. *adj.* [*langer*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LAP

LANE. *adj.* [*lanke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stuffed out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lane* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakef.peare*.

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lane, as an unthrif's purse. *Dome*.

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lane*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle*.

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Left the *lane* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden*.

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lane* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden*.

Meagre and *lane* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift*.

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; *languid*.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lane* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbath
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with alphodil. *Milton*.

LANKNES. *n. f.* [*from lane*.] Want of plumpness.

LANNER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LANSEQUET. *n. f.* [*lance and knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-soldier.

2. A game at cards.

LANTERN. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.] A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakef.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon*.

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis*.

O thievish night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mistle and lonely traveller. *Milton*.

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand. *Govern. Tong*.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*.

More's Divine Dialogue.

There are at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospitals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the side of them. *Addison*.

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke*.

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison*.

LANTERN JAW. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spect.* No. 173.

LANUGINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP. *n. f.* [*leppe*, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman*.

2. The part of the cloaths that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid lap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap.
Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering
All in his mothers lap,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser*.

I'll make my haven in a lady's lap,
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakef.*

She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakef.*

LAP

Let us rear
The higher our opinion, that our stirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Heav'n's almighty fire
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Crashaw*.

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson*.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden*.

To *LAP*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Grew's Museum*.

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton*.

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring forest rash the fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spens.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakef.peare's Macbeth*.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakef.peare*.

Ever against eating cares, *Milton*.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden*.

Here was the repository of all the wife contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift*.

To *LAP*. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.

The upper wings are opacus; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew*.

To *LAP*. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby on bodies*.

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange, Fab. 31.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind, by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation*.

To *LAP*. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakef.peare*.

Upon a bull
Two horrid Lyons rampt, and scis'd, and tugg'd off, bel-
lowing still,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and
lapt their fill. *Chapman's Iliad*, b. xviii.

LAPDOG. *n. f.* [*lap and dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier*.

These if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden*.

Lap-dogs give themselves the rowling shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope*.

LAPFUL. *n. f.* [*lap and full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards his *lapful*, and shired them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings*.

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke*.

LAPICIDE. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Diet.*

LAPIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange*.

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

LAP

To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diſt.*
 LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.
 LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescenties, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidifick, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [*from lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A stone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, usually of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: that of Asia and Africa is much superior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been used in medicine, but the present practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [*from lap*.]

They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Consideration on Two Bills.*

LAPPET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap*.]

The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lapsets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*latfus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I saw
 Hill, dale, and shady woods, and funny plains,
 And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding lapse of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; small mistake.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others lapses than their own. *Glanville's Secp.* c. 9.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in file or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. To fall in any thing; to slip.

I have ever narrated my friends,
 Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
 Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To lapse in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
 Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To slip by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has lapsed into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

LAR

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

3. To lose the proper time.

For which if I be lapsed in this place,
 I shall pay dear. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's lapsing the term of law, so it may also be deferred by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew
 His lapsed pow'rs, though forfeit, and intrall'd
 By fin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Indeed the charge seems designed as an artifice of diversion, a sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the lapsing state of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillington's Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
 And yet would herein other eyes were worse:
 Far from her nest the lapsing cries away;
 My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shak.*

And how in fields the lapsing Tereus reigns,
 The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of lap-work, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Myſtikon.*

LARBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the larboard thunn'd
 Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the larboard, and stand off to sea,
 Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastize murder and petty larceny with the same punishment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong, and, for the most part, have a small branch growing out of the top; these are produced at remote distances from the male flowers, on the same tree: the male flowers are, for the most part, produced on the under side of the branches, and, at their first appearance, are very like small cones. *Mills.*

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
 As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
 And to the table sent the smoking lard;
 On which with eager appetite they dine,
 A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped;
 Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
 To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with lard. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
 Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cock eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
 And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

And lards the lean earth as he walks along.
 Brave soldier, doth he lie
 Larding the plain. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,
 A royal knavery; an exact command,
 Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

LAR

Let no alien interpose

To lard with wit thy hungry Epſom prose. *Dryden.*

He lards with flourishes his long harangues. *Dryd.*

'Tis fine, sayst thou. the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the larder house, but out of the school house. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in larder dark,
 Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,
 Morose, perverse in humour, diffident

The more he fills abouts, the less content:
 His larder and his kitchen too obviates,
 And now, left he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [*French*.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron, large of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a large boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is large enough for them. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and large. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*

Vernal funs and showers
 Diffuse their warmth, largish influence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a large testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before. *Felton on the Classics.*

5. At LARGE. Without restraint.

Where he came into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
 Reduce'd their shapes immense; and were at large,
 Though without number still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
 I've hitherto permitted it to rave
 And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,
 Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addif.*

6. At LARGE. Diffusely.

Discover more at large what cause that was,
 For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated at large. *Watts.*

LARGELY. *adv.* [*from large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
 How largely gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain,
 From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
 Must own, that pain is largely paid
 By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They fill of love, and love's disport
 Took largely; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [*from large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in largeness, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Nor must Bumastus, his old honours lose,
 In length and largeness like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatness; elevation.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 27.

LAS

The ample proposition that hope makes

In all designs begun on earth below,
 Falls in the promised largeness. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Cres.*

Knowing best the largeness of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the largeness of that heart,
 In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in largeness of desire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and largeness of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LARGESS. *n. f.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
 And liberal largess, are grown somewhat light. *Shakeſp.*

He left me; having assigned a value of about two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great largesses where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a largess
 Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry largess too severely watch'd,
 That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden's Juu.*

I am enamoured of Irus, whose condition will not admit of such largesses. *Addison's Spectator.*

LARGITION. *n. f.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Diſt.*

LARK. *n. f.* [*lapeice*, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *lavrack*, Scottish.] A small singing bird.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shakeſp.*

Look up a height, the thrill-gorg'd lark so far
 Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
 Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the lark and linnet sing;
 With rival notes

They strain their warbling throats,
 To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

LARKER. *n. f.* [*from lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Diſt.*

LARKSPUR. *n. f.*

Its flower consists of many dissimilar petals, with the uppermost contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another bird petal, which also ends in a tail; in the middle rises a pointal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with seeds generally angular. *Milner.*

LARVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Matted. *Diſt.*

LARUM. *n. f.* [*from alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd,
 His larum bell might loud and wide be heard,
 When cause requir'd, but never out of time,
 Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fa. Qu.*

The peaking cornute her husband dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

How far off lie these armies?
 —Within a mile and half.

—Then shall we hear their larum, and they ours. *Shakeſp.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual larum bell in his ears. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that larum, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others that have set their stomachs, like larums, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*

The young Æneas all at once let down,
 Stunn'd with his giddy larum half the town. *Dunciad.*

LARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*larynx* and *tomy*; *laryngotomie*, Fr.]

An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

LARYNX. *n. f.* [*larynx*.]

The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the larynx. *Derham Physico-Theology.*

LASCIVIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivius*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivius*, Latin.] Leud; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
 —Not like a woman; for I would prevent
 The loose encounters of lascivious men. *Shakeſp.*

He on Eve
 Began to cast lascivious eyes; she him
 As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the lascivious man to throw off his leud amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South's Sermons.*

2. Wanton;

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2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.
Grim viſaged war hath ſooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious pleaſing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *laſcivius*.] Wantonneſs; looſe-
neſs.
The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the laſciviousneſs of
his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivius*.] Leudly; wantonly;
looſely.
LASH. *n. f.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems
to be that of *ſkinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike;
whence *laſh* and *laſh*.]
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.
From hence are heard the groans of ghoults, the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Rous'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or
blow.
Her whip of cricke's bone, her laſh of ſkin,
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſp.*
I obſerved that your whip wanted a laſh to it. *Addiſ. Spect.*
3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out
of uſe.
The farmer they leave in the laſh,
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a farcaſm.
The moral is a laſh at the vanity of arrogating that to
ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.
Lucagus to laſh his horſes bends,
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*
Lets whip theſe ſtaggers o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*
Let men out of their way laſh on ever to faſt, they are
not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Sermon.*
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd
He laſh'd to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
We laſh the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery courſers laſhing through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and laſhing up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.
The winds grow high,
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves laſh the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.*
4. To ſcourge with ſatire.
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain,
Flat'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.
They laſh aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little ſouls at every ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden's Perſus.*
Wheels claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;
The laſhing whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*
LASHES. *n. f.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.
LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *laddieſs*, by contraction *laſs*.
Hickes.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only
of mean girls.
Now was the time for vigorous lads to ſhow
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely laſſes crown'd. *Waller.*
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt,
downright, plain-dealing laſs it was. *L'Eſtrange.*
They ſometimes an haſty kiſs
Steal from unwary laſſes; they with ſcorn,
And neck reclin'd, relent. *Philips.*
LAſſITUDE. *n. f.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.] Weari-
neſs; fatigue.
Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and
warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and com-
preſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a re-
laxation or emolliſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can
bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glanville, Sep. 14.*
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeneſs and
lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*.
More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.
Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized

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with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and
grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Laſſitude generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds
from a diſtemper'd ſtate; and not from exerciſe, which
wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of
bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation; or from too
great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the
ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecre-
tion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*
LAſſLORN. *n. f.* [*laſſi* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.
Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,
Being *laſſlorn*. *Shakeſp.*
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſt*, Saxon; *laſteſte*, Dutch.]
1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.
I feel my end approach, and thus embrace'd,
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me ſpeak my laſt. *Dryden.*
Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praife the dead. *Pope.*
Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*
2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.
Beyond which there is no more.
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the laſt the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*
The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their laſt, and dy'd. *Addiſ.*
O! may ſam'd Brunſwick be the laſt,
The laſt, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*
But, while I take my laſt adieu,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear.
3. Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.
4. Utmoſt.
Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r; their laſt endeavours bend
To outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*
6. At LAST. In concluſion; at the end.
Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him: but he ſhall overcome
at the laſt. *Gen. xlix. 19.*
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,
Ruſt to a point, and fix at laſt. *Freind.*
7. The LAST; the end.
All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope.*
LAST. *adv.*
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.
How long is't now ſince laſt you're ſelf and I
Were in a maſk. *Shakeſp.*
When laſt I dy'd, and dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Donne.*
2. In concluſion.
Pleaſ'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and laſt, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*
To LAST. *v. n.* [*laſt*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue;
to perſevere.
All more laſting than beautiful. *Sidney.*
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to
prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of
them, being in the univerſal language, may laſt as long as
books laſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
With ſeveral degrees of laſting, ideas are imprinted on the
memory.
Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who
were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with
great wiſdom to laſt till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſt*, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.
The cobbler is not to go beyond his laſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*
A cobbler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to
cut faces over his laſt. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 174.*
Should the big laſt extend the ſhoe too wide,
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.
LAſTERY. *n. f.* A red colour.
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,
That her became a poliſh'd ivory.
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure laſtery. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*
LASTAGE. *n. f.* [*laſtage*, French; *laſtagie*, Dutch; *playe*,
Saxon, a load.]
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.
LAſTING. *participle adj.* [from *laſt*.]
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

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Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders
the body leſs durable and laſting. *Ray on Creation.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.
White parents may have black children, as negroes ſome-
times have laſting white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*
The grateful work is done,
The feeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate;
And fix'd the cauſes of a laſting hate. *Dryden's Æn.*
A ſinew crack'd ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and
the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to
put the paſt quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*
LAſTINGLY. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually.
LAſTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.
All more laſting than beautiful, but that the conſideration
of the exceeding laſtingneſs made the eye believe it was ex-
ceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*
Conſider the laſtingneſs of the motions excited in the bot-
tom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*
LAſTLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.]
1. In the laſt place.
I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces;
and, laſtly, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not
advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
2. In the concluſion; at laſt.
LATCH. *n. f.* [*laſſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a
door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.
The latch mov'd up. *Gay's Paſtorals.*
Then comes roſy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never phyſician had liſted the latch. *Smart.*
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with a latch.
He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was
only latched; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he
turn'd about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*
2. To faſten; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather
ſignifies to *waſh* from *lather*.
But haſt thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſp.*
LAſTCHES. *n. f.*
Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſten-
ed by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in or-
der to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to
the bonnets. *Harris.*
LAſTCHET. *n. f.* [*laſſet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.
There cometh one mightier than I, the latched of whole
ſhoes I am not worthy to unlatch. *Mark i. 7.*
LATE. *adj.* [*laet*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.]
1. Contrary to early; flow; tardy; long delayed.
My halſing days ſlie on with full career,
Put my late ſpring no hind nor bloſſom ſleweth. *Milton.*
Juſt was the vengeance, and to lateſt days
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praife. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.
All the difference between the late ſervants, and thoſe who
ſaid in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentle-
men. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 107.*
3. The deceaſed; as the works of the late Mr. Pope.
LAſT. *adv.*
1. After long delays; after a long time.
O boy! thy father gave thee liſe too ſoon,
And hath bereft thee of thy liſe too late. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Second Silvius after theſe appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,
Who late reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too late. *Dryden.*
The later it is before any comes to have theſe ideas, the
later alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*
I might have ſpar'd his liſe,
But now it is too late. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*
2. In a latter ſeaſon.
To make roſes, or other flowers, come late, is an experi-
ment of pleaſure; for the antients eſteem'd much of the
roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others
which come more late, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
3. Lateſt; not long ago.
They arriv'd in that pleaſant iſle,
Where ſleeping late, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*
Men have of late made uſe of a pendulum, as a more
ſteady regulator. *Locke.*
The goddeſs with indulgent cares,
And ſocial joys, the late transform'd repairs. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the late impriſon'd young. *Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.
Was it to late, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie to late?

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—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*
Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,
Nor ended, till the next returning fun. *Dryden's Æn.*
LAſTED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurprized by the night.
I am fo late in the world, that I
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the late traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp.*
LAſTELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, lately come from
Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*
LAſTENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.
Lateſs in liſe might be improper to begin the world with.
Swift to Gay.
LAſTENT. *adj.* [*laſent*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.
If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret
latent ſprings, we may trace out a ſteady hand pro-
ducing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie latent in the draught. *Prior.*
What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what
were his latent is variously conjectured. *Swift.*
LAŒTERAL. *adj.* [*laſteral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.
Why may they not ſpread their lateral branches till their
diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*
The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by lateral
branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the dia-
meters of which lateral branches are leſs than the diameters
of the blood-veſſels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal
line.
Forth riſh the levant, and the poſent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradife Loſt, b. x.*
LAŒTERALITY. *n. f.* [from *laſteral*.] The quality of having
diſtinct ſides.
We may reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in
the ark, or naual edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
LAŒTERALLY. *n. f.* [from *laſteral*.] By the ſide; ſide-wiſe.
The days are ſet laterally againſt the columns of the golden
number. *Holder on Time.*
LAŒTEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and *pears*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.
LATH. *n. f.* [*latta*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long
piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.
With dagger of lath. *Shakeſp.*
Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their
houſes; binding it with a lath or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt
a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N^o. 29.*
Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling
and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and panelling.
Maxon's Mechanical Exercijeſ.
The god who frights away,
With his lath ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.
A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame, lath'd on every
ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
The plaiſterers work is commonly done by the yard ſquare
for lathing. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
LATH. *n. f.* [*laet*, Saxon.] It is explained by *Du Cange*, I
ſuppoſe from *ſpelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures*
hundredis continens: this is apparently contrary to *Spencer*, in
the following example.] A part of a county.
If all that tything failed, then all that lath was charged
for that tything; and if the lath failed, then all that hun-
dred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the
ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiſul
fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spencer's Ireland.*
The fee-farms reſerv'd upon charters granted to cities and
towns corporate, and the blanch rents and lath ſilver answer-
ed by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
LATHE. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about
his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.
Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of
wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an
edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*
To LATHE. *v. n.* [*laſen*, Saxon.] To form a ſoam.
Chufe water pure,
Such as will lather cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*
To LATHE. *v. a.* To cover with ſoam of water and ſoap.
LATHE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ſoam or froth made com-
monly by beating ſoap with water.
LATIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or ſpoken in the language
of the old Romans.
Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new Latin word. *Locke.*
LATIN. *n. f.* An exerciſe praſticed by ſchool-boys, who turn
English into Latin.
In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the com-
mon order in ſchools for making of Latin. *Aſcham.*
LATINISM.

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LATINISM. [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.
Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison's Rem.*

LATINIST. *n. f.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY. *n. f.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.
If Shakespeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis's Letters.*

TO LATINIZE. [*Latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.
I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryd.*
He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastic, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

LATISS. *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LATROSTROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked.
In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latrostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

LATITANCY. *n. f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.
In vipers the has abridged their malignity by their fecation or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 16.

LATITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescing; concealed; lying hid.
This is evident in snakes and lizzards, *latitant* many months in the year, which containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*
Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*
It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

LATITATION. *n. f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE. *n. f.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]
1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.
Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Watson's Architecture.*
2. Room; space; extent.
There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.
4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.
Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.
In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*
Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South.*
6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.
In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*
I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*
7. Extent; diffusion.
Albertus, bishop of Ratibon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, firnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*
Mathematics, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINARIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.
Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

LATITUDINARIAN. *n. f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LATRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

TO LAVER. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.] To wash; to bathe.
The minds and genius of the *lavan* race. *Tickell.*

LATRE. [*latreia*; *latreia*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship, distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.
The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latreia* to the cross. *Stillingfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

LATTEN. *n. f.* [*leton*, French; *latzen*, Dutch; *latzen*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaria stone.
To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* basin, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Placham.*

LATTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own

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practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, *this fruit is later than the rest*; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed; as, *these are latter fruits*. *Volet usus.*

Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.

1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past.
Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned last of two.
The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

LATTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the last part of life; a word low lately hatched.

LATTICE. *n. f.* [*latis*, French; by *Junius* written *laticia*, and derived from *late* *open*, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *netice* or *network*: I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which lets the eye. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.
My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakespeare.*
The mother of Sifera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judg. v. 28.*

Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*
The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Chapman.*

TO LATTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION. *n. f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.
Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets fung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

LAVATORY. *n. f.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.
Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potentially profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. f.* [*laus*, Latin.]
1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.
Doubtless, O guests, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.
We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*
In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate.
O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley's Sermon.*

LAUDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]
1. Praise-worthy; commendable.
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; salubrious.
Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

LAUDABLENESS. *n. f.* [*laudable*.] Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.
Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are founding or significant. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

LAUDANUM. *n. f.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporific tincture.

TO LAVER. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]
1. To wash; to bathe.
Unlase, that we must *lave* our honours
In these fo' flatt'ring streams. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Paradise Reg.*
The spirit descended on me like a dove.
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whole low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves.
2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Thou*

LAU

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
Some flow their ears, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

TO LAVER. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.
In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

TO LAVER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.
How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laving* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

LAVER. *n. f.*
It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorls, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*
The whole *laver* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome fage, and *laver* still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LAVER. *n. f.* [*lavor*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel.
Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clotted gore. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1727.
He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters, to imbath
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*
Young Aeneas from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er her hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO LAUGH. *v. n.* [Japān, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]
1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.
You saw my matter wink and laugh upon you. *Shakespeare.*
There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried, Mur-
ther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
At this fustly stuff
The large Achilles, on his prett-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*
Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.
Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.* p. i.
Then *laugh* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dry.*
The piteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*
3. **TO LAUGH at.** To treat with contempt; to ridicule.
Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily; make thine epitaph,
That death in me at others lives may laugh. *Shakespeare.*
'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council;
you'll be *laugh'd at*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are often betrayed to *laugh* at themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 45.
No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

TO LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.
Be bloody, bold and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus. vi. 4.*

LAUGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

LAUGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.
Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:

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Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakespeare.*
Cafaubon confesses his author Perlius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LAUGHER. *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.
I am a common *laugher*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LAUGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule.
The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughingstock* of fortune's merriment. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*
Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other mens humours. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

LAUGHTER. *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.
To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. vii.
We find not that the *laughter* loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*
Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology.]
1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryd.*
The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
2. Scattered in waste; profuse.
3. Wild; unrestrained.
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO LAVISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion.
Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands. *Addis.*

LA'VISH. *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally.
My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Then *lavishly* the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*
Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.

LA'VISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.
First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *Fairy Queen.*

TO LAUNCH. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]
1. To force into the sea.
Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke v. 4.*
So short a stay prevails;
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*
For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had.
He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate.
From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind.
Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*
In our language *Spenser* has not contented himself with this submissive manner of imitation: he *launches* out into very flow'ry paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*
He had not acted in the character of a suppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome's Odyssey.*
I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbut.*
T.

LAW

TO LANCH. *v. a.*
1. To p. sh. to sea.
All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England.
With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written *launch*.
The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Eard his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His written bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryd.*
LAUND. *n. f.* [*lande*, French; *laun*, Welsh.] Lawn a plain extended between woods. *Hammer.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
LAUNDRESS. *n. f.* [*lavandiere*, French.] *Skinner* imagines that *lavandresse* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash cloaths.
The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress*. *Camden.*
Take up these cloaths here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet mead. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*
LAUNDRY. *n. f.* [as if *lavandrie*.]
1. The room in which clothes are washed.
The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*
2. The act or state of washing.
Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon's Natural History.*
LAUOLTA. *n. f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hammer.*
I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
LAUREATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.
Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureate* hearle where Lycid lies, *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Dunciad.*
LAUREATION. *n. f.* [*from laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the antients.
LAUREL. *n. f.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.
It hath broad thick shining ever-green leaves, somewhat like those of the bay tree; the cup of the flower is hollow, and funnel-shaped, spreading open at the top, and is divided into five parts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having many stamina in the centre; the fruit, which is like that of the cherry tree, is produced in bunches, and the stone is longer and narrower than that of the cherry. *Miller.*
The *laurus* or *laurel* of the antients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*
The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets sage. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*
The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
LAURELED. *adj.* [*from laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel.
Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come
With *laurel'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*
Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurel'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*
LAW. *n. f.* [*laga*, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse.]
1. A rule of action.
Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.
He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Thou art a robber,
A *law-breaker*, a villain; yield thee, thief. *Shakesp. Lear.*
Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*
One *law* is split into two. *Baker Reflect. on Learning.*
3. Judicial process.
When every case in *law* is right. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep leets and *law* days, and in sessions sit,
With meditations lawful. *Shakesp. Othello.*

LAW

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.
In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
5. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect.
I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed legal by law; legitimate.
It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Mat. xiv. 4.*
Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters, got 'tween the *lawful* sheets. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [*from lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.
This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South's Sermons.*
I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
LA'WFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.
I think it were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon's Holy War.*
LA'WGIVER. *n. f.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legillator; one that makes laws.
Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*
A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*. *Swift.*
LA'WGIVING. *adj.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.
Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*
LA'WLESS. *adj.* [*from law*.]
1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.
The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Raleigh's Essay.*
The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Rowe's Commem.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy *lawless* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryd. Eu.*
Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors for priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryden.*
He Meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*
2. Contrary to law; illegal.
Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakesp. R. III.*
We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shakesp.*
Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*
LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [*from lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law.
Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*. *Shakesp. Lear.*
LA'WMAKER. *n. f.* [*law* and *maker*.] Legillator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.
Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker, b. iii.*
LAWN. *n. f.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]
1. An open space between woods,
Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
His mountains were in a few years shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addison's Spectator, N. 58.*
Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grilly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*
Interpers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.
Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*

LAY

From high life high characters are drawn,
A faint in crape is twice a faint in *lawn*.
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire:
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd. *Tickell.*
And the last words, that duff to dust convey'd!
LA'WSUIT. *n. f.* [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation.
The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his necessary attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift's Proposal.*
LAWYER. *n. f.* [*from law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.
It is like the breath of an unfeeling lawyer, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Is the law evil, because some lawyers in their office swerve from it? *Whitgift.*
I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers. *Bacon's Holy War.*
The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council rose;
And, what no lawyer ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*
LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined.
Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*
2. Vague; not rigidly exact.
Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*
3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*
4. Slack; not tense.
By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stop'd by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
LAX. *n. f.* A looseness; a diarrhoea.
LAXATION. *n. f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of loosening or slackening.
2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
LAXATIVE. *adj.* [*laxativus*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.
Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of some loadstones in this doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LAXATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.
Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*. *Dryd.*
LAXATIVENESS. *n. f.* [*laxativus*.] Power of easing costiveness.
LAXITY. *n. f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compression; not close cohesion.
The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
3. Looseness; not costiveness.
If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.
Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*
In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
5. Openness; not closeness.
Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though interceded by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*
LAXNESS. *n. f.* *Laxity*; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.
For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
LAY. Preterite of *lie*.
O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads,
And that no man might draw short breath to day,
But I and Harry Monmouth. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he lay ambassador at Constantinople. *Knoles's Hist. of the Turks.*

LAY

When Ahab had heard those words he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. *1 Kings, xxi. 27.*
I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*
He rode to rout the prey;
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence dislodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addison.*
How could he have the retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders? *Francis Atterbury.*
The presbyterians argued, that if the pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*
TO LAY. *v. a.* [*leggan*, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.]
1. To place along.
Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, left at any time thou fear the person of the mighty; and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclef.*
2. To beat down corn or grass.
Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *Maj's Virgil.*
3. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.
I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakesp.*
It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray on Creation.*
4. To fix deep.
Schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*
I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall. *Dryden.*
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.
Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*
5. To put; to place.
Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*
They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *Mark.*
They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*
We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay*. *Pope's Statius.*
6. To bury; to inter.
David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts xiii. 36.*
7. To station or place privily.
Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Jes. viii. 2.*
The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Psal.*
Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov. xxiv. 15.*
8. To spread on a surface.
The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*
9. To paint; to enamel.
The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*
10. To put into any state of quiet.
They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*
11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.
Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Johnson.*
Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*
After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*
I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryd.*
12. To prohibit a spirit to walk.
The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estr.*
13. To set on the table.
I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos. xi. 4.*
14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.
The chief time of *laying* gillyflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
15. To wager.
But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden's Virg.*

LAY

16. To reposit any thing.
The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*
17. To exclude eggs.
After the egg lay'd, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she lays. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 120.*
18. To apply with violence.
Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*
Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And lay strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*
19. To apply nearly.
She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Prov. xxxi. 19.*
It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart. *Ecc. vii. 2.*
The peacock laid it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*
He that really lays these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*
20. To add; to conjoin.
Wo unto them that lay field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*
21. To put in any state.
Till us death lay
To ripe and mellow; we're but stubborn clay. *Donne.*
If the sinus lie distant, lay it open first, and cure that aperture before you divide that in ano. *Wise's Surgery.*
The wars for some years have laid whole countries waste. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 198.*
22. To scheme; to contrive.
Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects lay'd the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*
Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, laying plans for empires. *Pope.*
Don Diego and we have laid it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuth.*
23. To charge as a payment.
A tax laid upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge.
Preoccupied with what
You rather must do, that what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him counsel. *Shakespeare.*
How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be laid to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
We need not lay new matter to his charge. *Shakespeare.*
Men groan from out of the city, yet God layeth not folly to them. *Job xxiv. 12.*
Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
The writers of those times lay the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*
They lay want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were laid unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*
They lay the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from laying a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*
25. To impose; to enjoin.
The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*
The Lord shall lay the fear of you, and the dread of you, upon all the land. *Deut. xi. 25.*
It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden. *Acts xv. 28.*
Whilst you lay on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*
A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were laid,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*
You see what obligation the profession of Christianity lays upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam, but a punishment laid upon Eve. *Locke.*

LAY

- Neglect the rules each verbal critic lay;
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
26. To exhibit; to offer.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him. *Acts xxv. 16.*
Till he lays his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer an indefinite charge. *Francis Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence.
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth it low, even to the ground. *Isa. xlvii. 5.*
Brave Ceneus laid Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Ceneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden's Æn.*
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He laid along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison.
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To LAY apart. To reject; to put away.
Lay apart all filthiness. *James i. 21.*
30. To LAY aside. To put away; not to retain.
Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Heb. xii. 1.*
Amaze us not with that majestic frown,
But lay aside the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*
Rokecom first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, laid aside,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay the uplifted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
31. To LAY away. To put from one; not to keep.
Queen Esther laid away her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther xiv. 2.*
32. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to display.
I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by laying before you a prospect of your labours. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
That treaty hath been laid before the house of commons. *Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*
Their office it is to lay the business of the nation before him. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 46.*
33. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time.
Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*
34. To LAY by. To put from one; to dismiss.
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
She went away, and laid by her veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 19.*
Did they not swear to live and die
With Elifex, and straight laid him by. *Hudibras.*
For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*
Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can lay her beauty by,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*
Then he lays by the public care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*
The Tuscan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryden.*
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings laid by,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
My zeal for you must lay the father by,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to lay you softly by;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*
Dismiss your rage, and lay your weapons by,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*
When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to lay by the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
35. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.
I lay down my life for the sheep. *John x. 15.*
For her, my Lord,
I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you to accept it, that the queen is spoli'd
P' th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LAY

36. To LAY down. To quit; to resign.
The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to lay down his arms any more. *Spens. Ireland.*
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, lay down the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
37. To LAY down. To commit to repose.
I will lay me down in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*
And they lay themselves down upon cloaths laid to pledge, by every altar. *Amos ii. 8.*
We lay us down, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses.
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe lay me down. *Dryden's Virg.*
38. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition.
I have laid down, in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Kircher lays it down as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillington's Roman Idolatry.*
I must lay down this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unfeeling obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
Plato lays it down as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison's Spectator.*
From the maxims laid down many may conclude, that I had a mind the world should think there had been occasion given by some late abuses among men of that calling. *Swift.*
39. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.
He embarked himself at Marseilles, after a long and dangerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solymann hardly laid for at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*
40. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he lays himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*
41. To LAY forth. To place when dead in a decent posture.
Embalme me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
42. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch.
Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on him, and bring him out. *Deut. xxi. 19.*
Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully laid hold of. *Locke.*
43. To LAY in. To store; to treasure.
Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common flock; and laid in, and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Essays.*
An equal flock of wit and valour
He had laid in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p. i.*
They lay the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and laid in to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to lay in timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*
44. To lay on. To apply with violence.
We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows laid on in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
45. To LAY open. To shew; to expose.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare.*
A fool layeth open his folly. *Prov. xlii. 16.*
46. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.
Wo unto him that saith to the wood, awake; to the dumb stone, arise, it shall teach: behold, it is laid over with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Hab. ii. 19.*
47. To LAY out. To expend.
Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Milton.*
Tycho Brahe laid out, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*
The blood and treasure that's laid out,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best laid out. *Locke.*
In this venture, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

LAY

- My father never at a time like this
Would lay out his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman; who lays out all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*
When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or lays out a twelve-month on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
48. To LAY out. To display; to discover.
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to lay out bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*
49. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan.
The garden is laid out into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.
No selfish man will be concerned to lay out himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*
51. To LAY to. To charge upon.
When we began, in courteous manner, to lay his unkindness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour.
We should now lay to our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
Let children be hired to lay to their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
53. To LAY to. To harass; to attack.
The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the English station, which was then hardly laid to by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*
Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to fore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*
54. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view.
If we lay all these things together, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South's Sermons.*
Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and laying matters rightly together. *L'Estrange.*
My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject laid together in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 96.*
One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and laid together, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*
55. To LAY under. To subject to.
A Roman soul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And lay it under the restraint of laws. *Addison's Cato.*
56. To LAY up. To confine.
In the East-Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints; where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or laid up by that disease. *Temple.*
57. To LAY up. To store; to treasure.
St Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to reserve it in store, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 13.*
Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*
That which remaineth over, lay up to be kept until the morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*
The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and lay up treasure in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Milton.*
The whole was tilled, and the harvest laid up in several granaries. *Temple.*
I will lay up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*
This faculty of laying up, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*
What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all:
To lay this harvest up, and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*
58. To LAY upon. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.
All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in

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in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Kuolles.*

To LAY. *v. n.*
1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To contrive.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*
3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round about him lays. *Fa. Queen.*
And laid about in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they lay about them, to cast a slur upon the king. *South's Sermons.*
He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about, and have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Piercely the good man did at him lay,
The blade off groaned under the blow. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. *Job.*
5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have laid in for thee, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat.

His heart laid on as if it try'd,
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*
Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence.

My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and the lays it on. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

8. To LAY out. To take measures.

Those ants knew some days after they had nothing to fear,
and began to lay out their corn in the sun. *Adams's Guard.*
I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

LAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings stricken might make the lower rebound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a lay of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A wager.

It is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer; I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LAY. *n. f.* [ley, leag, Saxon; ley, Scottish.] Grassly ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*
The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAY. *n. f.* [lay, French.] It is said originally to signify sorrow or complaint, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *leffus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialect: *ley*, *leoc*, Saxon; *ley*, Danish.] A song; a poem.

To the maiden's founding timbrels sung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous lay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*
Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud lay, the thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

This is a most majestic vision, and
Harmonious charming lays. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays. *Milton.*

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay,
Now timely sing. *Milton.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lay,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Waller.*
On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,
With uncouth dances, and with country lays. *Dryden's Virg.*
Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious spheres. *Dennis.*

LAY. *adj.* [laicus, Latin; *laikos*, Greek.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The preference was but due to Levi's kind:
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

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L A Z

Laz persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
It might well startle

Our lay unlearned faith. *Rowe's Ambitious Step Mother.*
LA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by layers: this is to be performed by flitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your layers fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn's Kal.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best layers, and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LA'YMAN. *n. f.* [lay and man.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Since a trait must be, he thought it best
To put it out of laymen's power at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dryden.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that of a layman, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains. *Steu.*

2. An image.

You are to have a layman almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

LA'YSTALL. *n. f.* An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corles, like a great lay-stall.

Of murdered men, which therein strew'd lay. *Fa. Qy.*

LA'ZAR. *n. f.* [from *Lazarus* in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome lazars, by the hedges lay. *Fairy Queen.*
I'll be sworn and sworn upon't, the never shrow'd any but lazars. *Shakespeare's Trail and Crestide.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and lazars of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little stock denies
Fit alms, to lazars, merciful, and meek. *Philips.*

LAZAR-HOUSE. *n. f.* [lazarus, French; *lazzaretto*, Italian; LAZARE'TTO. } from *lazarus*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A lazarus-house it seem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diseases. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

LA'ZARWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,
Whilst night shades us, and lazily retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. f.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; heaviness to action.

That instance of fraud and laziness, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South's Sermons.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and laziness. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle.

The hands and the feet munitied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be laziness, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The first cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay laziness and lolling upon his couch. *South's Sermons.*

LA'ZUL. *n. f.*

The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white,

L E A

white, and a glistering or metallic yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver.

LA'ZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from a *laisse*, French; but it is however Teutonic: *lizzer* in Danish, and *lajsh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenuos & serviles: quam & nos distinctionem, diu retinimus. Sed Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquae appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie lazios dicimus.]*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thrasher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose lazy waters without motion lay. *Rescuer.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

Like Eastern kings a lazy state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves? to sit down lazy and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and lazy an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LEA. *n. f.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leag, Saxon, a pasture.] Ground inclosed, not open.

Greatly agast with this piteous plea;
Him rested the good man on the lea. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakespeare.*

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man with liquorish draughts,
And mortels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shakespeare.*

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the minding Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the leas. *Milton.*

LEAD. *n. f.* [laes, Saxon.]

1. Lead is the heaviest metal except gold; for, though it is considerably lighter than quicksilver, as this wants malleability, it ought not to be reckoned in the class of metals.

Lead is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of lead is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. Lead, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriae, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for lead: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar.

Gold, or silver, or copper, become brittle on being mixed with lead in fusion; and, if lead and tin be melted together, the tin is thrown up to the surface in little dusty globes. Lead is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in several kinds of soils and stones. The smoke of the lead works at Mendip in Somersetshire is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease; trees that grow near them have their tops burnt, and their leaves and outcides discoloured and scorched.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Of lead, some I can shew you so like steel, and so unlike common lead ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. Boyle.

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common cerus with vinegar; of cerus, red lead; of plumbum utrum, the best yellow ochre; of lead, and half as much tin, solder for lead. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

L E A

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly leads upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to lead it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclesiast. xxxviii. 30.*

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass leaded with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [laean, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.] 1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brink of it,
And I'll repair the misery, thou dost bear,
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no leading need. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? *Luke xii. 15.*

They thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke iv. 29.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may lead them away, and depart. *1 Sam. xxx. 22.*

Then brought he me out of the way, and led me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek. xlvii. 2.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters. *Psal. xxiii. 2.*

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you lead forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser on Ireland.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads ancient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on
To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

I wonder much,
Being men of such great leading as you are,
That you foresee not what impediments
Drag back our expedition. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

If thou wilt have
The leading of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Against the uncircumcised, our enemies:
But now hath cast me off. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, lead armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and lead them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may lead them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb. xxvii. 17.*

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Helperus that leads the sun his way. *Fairfax, b. i.*

5. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to lead us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts's Logick.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than led by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends lead them to with the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman leads an ill life with him. *Shakespeare.*

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to lead a solitary life. *Dryden.*

Luther's life was led up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Fr. Aterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and led in all uncleanness. *Francis Aterbury.*

This distemper is most incident to such as lead a sedentary life. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*
1. To go first, and show the way.

I will lead on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen. xxxiii. 15 F.*

2. To

LEA

2. To conduct as a commander.
Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman; whose wit and conduct made a great figure in antient story. *Temple.*
3. To shew the way, by going first.
He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare, since the days of queen Mary. *Wotton.*
The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in muskmelons sown upon a hot-bed dunned below. *Bacon.*
The vessels heavy-laden put to sea.
With prosperous gales, and woman *leads* the way. *Dryden.*
LEAD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word.
Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other countries. *Herring.*
LEADEN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]
1. Made of lead.
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
O murtherous slumber!
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.
If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
3. Heavy; dull.
I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Left *leaden* lumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*
LEADER. *n. f.* [from lead.]
1. One that leads, or conducts.
2. Captain; commander.
In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*
I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Isa. lv. 4.*
Those who escaped by flight excused their dishonour, not without a sharp jest against some of their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Heyward.*
When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*
The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*
One who goes first.
Nay keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower now you are a *leader*. *Shakespeare.*
4. One at the head of any party or faction: as the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.
The understandings of a senate are enlaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*
LEADING. *participial adj.* Principal.
In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristic part, that determines the species. *Locke.*
Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*
LEADING-STRINGS. *n. f.* [lead and string.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.
Sound may serve such, ere they to fence are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, 'till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*
Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*
LEADMAN. *n. f.* [lead and man.] One who begins or leads a dance.
Such a light and mett'd dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *Benj. Johnson.*
LEADWORT. *n. f.* [lead and wort.]
This flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, and cut into several segments at the top, out of whose fistulous flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes one oblong seed, for the most part sharp-pointed, which ripens in the flower-cup. *Miller.*
LEAF. *n. f.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; leaf, Dutch.]
1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms. *Shakespeare.*
A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

LEA

- Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden's Dyrresday.*
2. A part of a book, containing two pages.
Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lily hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*
Peruse my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*
3. One side of a double door.
The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. *King.*
4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.
Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*
Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*
To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.
Most trees sprout, and fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the foliage. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*
LEAFLESS. *adj.* [from leaf.] Naked of leaves.
Bare honestly without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*
Where doves in flocks the *leafless* trees o'er shade. *Pope.*
LEAFY. *adj.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves.
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy*. *Shakespeare.*
What chance, good lady, hath bereft you this?
—Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*
O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign. *Dryden.*
Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*
So when some swelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brazilian stream; her tail
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*
LEAGUE. *n. f.* [ligue, French; ligo, Latin.]
1. A confederacy; a combination.
You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embassy
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakespeare.*
We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job v. 23.*
Go break thy *league* with Baalim, that he may depart from me. *2 Chron. xvi. 3.*
It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*
I, a private person, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Oh Tyrans, with immortal hate
Pursue this race: let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*
To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.
Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependences. *South's Sermons.*
LEAGUE. *n. f.* [lieu, French.]
1. A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lecb*, Welsh; a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*
2. A measure of length, containing three miles.
Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'ed by a mighty rock. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In distant echo's answer'd. *Addison.*
LEAGUED. *adj.* [from league.] Confederated.
And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold designs. *Philips.*
LEAGUER. *n. f.* [belegeren, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town.
We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakespeare.*
LEAK. *n. f.* [leek, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.
There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hobbes.*

LEA

- The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
Whether the sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether the was over set with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*
To LEAK. *v. n.*
1. To let water in or out.
They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakespeare.*
The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*
2. To drop through a breach.
Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*
LEAKAGE. *n. f.* [from leak.] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.
LEAKY. *adj.* [from leak.]
1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.
Thou'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*
2. Loquacious; not close.
Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*
To LEAN. *v. n.* *peter. leamed or leant.* [clinan, Saxon; lenen, Dutch.]
1. To incline against; to rest against.
Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shakespeare.*
Security is exprest among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a scepter in her hand, before an altar. *Peasam on Drawing.*
The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good supporters. *Wott.*
Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*
Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*. *Dryden's En.*
If he be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood,
Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. To propend; to tend towards.
They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient. *Shenfer.*
Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding. *Prov. iii. 5.*
A desire *leaning* to either side, biases the judgment strangely. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To be in a bending posture.
She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shakespeare.*
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*
The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharpening their fights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryden.*
LEAN. *adj.* [plane, Saxon.]
1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. *Shakespeare.*
Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakespeare.*
Lean look'd prophets whisper fearful change.
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean-fac'd* envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakespeare.*
Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and lean-fleeced. *Gen. xli. 3.*
Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*
And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the *lean*, and fallow, abstinence. *Milton.*
Swear that Adraustus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, *lean* looking fallow care, *i*

LEA

- Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.
There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich.
That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
LEAN. *n. f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.
With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Fargubar.*
LEANLY. *adv.* [from lean.] Meagerly; without plumpness.
LEANNESS. *n. f.* [from lean.]
1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.
If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *Benj. Johnson's Forest.*
The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejections, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Want of bulk.
The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakespeare.*
To LEAP. *v. n.* [pleapan, Saxon; leup, Scottish.]
1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
In a narrow pit
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley's Davideis.*
Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To rush with vehemence.
God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Ezra. xv. 8.*
After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith xiv. 17.*
He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*
Strait *leaping* from his horie he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*
3. To bound; to spring.
Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke vi. 23.*
I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*
4. To fly; to start.
He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job xli. 19.*
To LEAP. *v. a.*
1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.
Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*
As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
She dares pursue, if they dare *lead*:
As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*
2. To compreis; as beasts.
Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*
LEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.
2. Space pass'd by leaping.
After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded. *L'Estrange.*
3. Sudden transition.
Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The commons wrestled even the power of chuling a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caus'd such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*
4. An assault of an animal of prey.
The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*
5. Embrace of animals.
How the cheats her bellowing lovers eye;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden's Æn.*
o. Hazard,

LEA

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.
Methinks, it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*
You take a precipice for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where yon old filer views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient leap I mean to try. *Dryd. Theobaldus.*
LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [leap and frog.] A play of children, in
which they imitate the jump of frogs.
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, I should quickly leap
into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*
Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from
its leaping a day more than year than in a common year:
so that the common year hath 365 days, but the leap-year
366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common
years hath but 28. To find the leap-year you have this
rule:
Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For leap-year 0; for part 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*
That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours,
wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in
process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is
the occasion of the bissextile or leap-year. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
To LEARN. *v. a.* [learn, Saxon.]
1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Mat. xxiv. 32.*
He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, learned
both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knalles.*
Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Persius.*
You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can learn of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips.*
2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European
languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to
gain or impart knowledge.]
He would learn
The lion stoop to him in lowly-wife,
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.*
You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For learning me your language. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently. *Shak.*
Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which
is written. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*
To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek
and lowly. *Mat. xi. 29.*
In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is
no part of the matter; for birds will learn one of another.
Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 237.
LEARNED. *adj.* [from learn.]
1. Veried in science and literature.
It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the
learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*
Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile. *Pope.*
The learned met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*
The best account is given of them by their own authors:
but I trust more to the table of the learned bishop of Bath.
Arbutnot on Coins.
2. Skilled; skilful; knowing.
Though train'd in arms, and learn'd in martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*
3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge.
Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his
understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much
reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*
LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from learned.] With knowledge; with
skill.
Much
He spoke, and learnedly, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shak. H. VIII.*
The apostle seemed in his eyes but learnedly mad. *Hooker.*
Ev'ry coxcomb swears as learnedly as they. *Swift.*
LEARNING. *n. f.* [from learn.]
1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scho-
lastick knowledge.
Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish;
then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength
of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and
exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*
To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*
As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,

LEA

- so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great
master in all the learning of the Greeks. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Skill in any thing good or bad.
An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a learning where-
with we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable
times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*
LEARNER. *n. f.* [from learn.] One who is yet in his rud-
iments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.
The late learners cannot so well take the ply, except it be
in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*
Nor can a learner work so cheap as a skilful practised artist
can. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*
LEASE. *n. f.* [laisser, French. *Spelman.*]
1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a
temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.
Why, cousin, wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. *Shakespeare.*
Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Drom.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' leases,
as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*
2. Any tenure.
Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thou to give the world increase,
Short'n'd hast thy own life's lease. *Milton.*
To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.
Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the
great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes
to the vicar. *Ayliff's Paragon.*
To LEASE. *v. n.* [lezen, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what
the harvest men leave.
She in harvest us'd to lease;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*
LEASER. *n. f.* [from lease.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.
There was no office which a man from England might
not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as
only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. *Swift.*
LEASH. *n. f.* [lesse, French; lesse, Dutch; laccio, Italian.] A
leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a
courier leads his greyhound. *Hammer.*
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My leash unwillingly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
The ravish'd soul being flown such game, would break
those leashes that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*
2. A tierce; three.
I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers, and can call
them all by their Christian names. *Shak. Henry IV.*
Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A leash of languages at once. *Hudibras, p. i.*
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.
Thou art a living comedy; they are a leash of dull de-
vils. *Dennis's Letters.*
To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a
string.
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shak. Henry V.*
LEASING. *n. f.* [leaze, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood.
O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in
vanity, and seek after leasing? *Psal. iv. 2.*
He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry leasings tell. *Hub. Tale.*
He hates foul leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*
That false pilgrim which that leasing told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*
I have ever narrified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbld past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the leasing. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
As folks, quoth Richard, prone to leasings,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lies deferred;
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*
Trading free shall thrive again.
Nor leasings lead affright the swain. *Gay's Pastorals.*
LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of little. [leaze, Saxon. This word
Wallis would persuade us to write *left*, that it may be
analogous

LEA

- analogous to *left*; but surely the profit is not worth the
change.] Little beyond others; smallest.
I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies shewed to
thy servant. *Gen. xxxii. 10.*
A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest
than he has of the least space. *Locke.*
LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others;
less than any other way.
He rejoyc'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play least in fight. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the least unhappy lot. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your
friendship, than he who least deserves it on all other accounts
than his due sense of it. *Pope's Letters.*
LEAST. } To say no more; not to demand or affirm
LEASTWISE. } more than is barely sufficient at the lowest
degree.
Upon the mast they saw a young man, at least if he were
a man, who fate as on horiback. *Sidney.*
Every effect doth after a sort contain, at leastwise resemble,
the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker, b. i.*
The remedies, if any, are to be propos'd from a constant
course of the milken diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*
A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than
himself, at least by the tacit permission of the omniscient
Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
Let useful observations be at least some part of the subject
of your conversation. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
LEAST. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root
with *less*, French, or *least*.] Flimsy; of weak texture.
He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and
loose. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
LEATHER. *n. f.* [leðer, Saxon; leath, Erse.]
8. Dressed hides of animals.
He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather about
his loins. *2 Kings i. 8.*
The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shak. Henry VI.*
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather. *Prior.*
2. Skin; ironically.
Returning found in limb and wind,
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*
LEATHERCOAT. *n. f.* [leather and coat.] An apple with a
tough rind.
There is a dish of leathercoats for you. *Shak. H. IV.*
LEATHERDRESSER. *n. f.* [leather and dresser.] He who dresses
leather.
He removed to Cume; and by the way was entertained
at the house of one Tychius, a leather-dresser. *Pope.*
LEATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [leather and mouth.]
By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth
in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walter's Angler.*
LEATHERY. *adj.* [from leather.] Resembling leather.
Wormius calls this crust a leathery skin. *Gray's Museum.*
LEATHERY. *adj.* [from leather.] Made of leather.
I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That he'd old gloves were on. *Shak. As you like it.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shak. As you like it.*
In filken or in leathern purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*
LEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [leather and seller.] He who deals in
leather, and vends it.
LEAVE. *n. f.* [leaze, Saxon; from *lyan*, to grant.]
1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.
By your leave, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your care-
ful forelight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser.*
When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye. *Spenser.*
I make bold to press upon you.
—You're welcome; give us leave, drawer. *Shakespeare.*
The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took leave
To act all that it would. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*
Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a leave. *Waller.*
No friend has leave to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*
Offended that we fought without his leave,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*
One thing more I crave leave to offer about syllogism, be-
fore I leave it. *Locke.*
I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves me, let
him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory
party put me to the hardship of asking this leave. *Pope.*
3. Farewell; adieu.
Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shak.*
Evils that take leave,

LEA

- On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shak. f.*
There is further compliment of leave taking between France
and him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second leave. *Shak. f. Hamlet.*
But my dear nothings, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*
Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are
not so at present; and many which are at present shall take
leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.
To LEAVE. *v. a. pret.* I left; I have left. [Of the derivation
of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account.]
1. To quit; to forsake.
A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to
his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*
When they were departed from him, they left him in great
diseases. *2 Chron. xxiv. 25.*
If they love lees, and leave the luffy wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Johnson.*
2. To desert; to abandon.
He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him in danger
that delivered him. *Ecclesi. xxix. 17.*
3. To have remaining at death.
There be of them that have left a name behind them. *Ecclesi. xlv. 8.*
4. Not to deprive of.
They still have left me the providence of God, and all the
promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*
5. To suffer to remain.
If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less
that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a suspicion,
as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*
These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries
in future ages. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs,
he leaves out of the reach of any one to discover from his
writings. *Locke.*
6. Not to carry away.
They encamp'd against them, and destroyed the increase
of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel. *Judg. vi. 4.*
He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not
leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*
Vastus gave strict commandment, that they should leave
behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knolles's History.*
7. To fix as a token or remembrance.
This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to
consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*
8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.
That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*
9. To give up; to resign.
Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them
for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*
If a wife man were left to himself, and his own choice,
to with the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum
of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a
being as God is. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
10. To permit without interposition.
Whether Elau were a vassal, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*
11. To cease to do; to desist from.
Let us return, left my father leave caring for the asses, and
take thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*
12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear.
If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of
any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*
In proportion as old age came on, he left off fox-hunting.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 115.
13. To LEAVE off. To forsake.
He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his
roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious
air. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect.
My good Camillo;
I am so fraught with curious buhness, that
I leave out ceremony. *Shak. f. Winter's Tale.*
Shun they to treat with me too?
No good lady,
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *Ben. Johnson.*
What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate,
that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*
Beside till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere nice morn on the Indian steep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep.
We ask, if those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive,
Though we one atom out of matter leave. *Blackmore.*
I always

LEC

I always thought this passage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by *Tucca* and *Varius*, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth *Æneid*. *Addison on Italy.*

TO LEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To cease; to desist.
She is my essence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*
And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
He began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. *Genes.*

2. To *leave off*. To desist.
Gritus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out,
left off to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he
little prevailed. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Rescommon.*

3. To *leave off*. To stop.
Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*
TO LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To *levy*; to
raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenser*, for a
rhyme.
An army strong the *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]
1. Furnish'd with foliage.
2. Made with leaves or folds.
I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the
two *leaved* gates. *Ista. xlv. 1.*

LE'AVEN. *n. f.* [from *leaven*, French; *leaven*, Latin.]
1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly
used of four dough mixed in a mass of bread.
It shall not be baken with *leaven*. *Lev. vi. 17.*
All fermented meats and drinks are easily digested; and
those unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digested. *Floyer.*
2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.
Many of their prophecies favour very strong of the old
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

TO LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ferment by something mixed.
You must tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
Whoever cateth *leavened* bread, that soul shall be cut
off. *Exod. xii. 17.*
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of
leavenings, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move
appetites. *Bacon's Atlantia.*

2. To taint; to imbue.
That cruel something unpossess'd,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

LE'AYER. *n. f.* [from *leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes.
Let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*

LEAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *leaf*.
Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds,
roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nourishment at all.
Bacon's Natural History.

LE'AVINGS. *n. f.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relics; offal: it
has no singular.
My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharfalla. *Addison's Cato.*
Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Cloe's head, *Swift.*
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed.

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves.
Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitontide to bear. *Sidney.*
Now, near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO LECH. *v. a.* [from *lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Hammer.*
Hast thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

LE'CHER. *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French:
luxuria is used in the middle ages in the same sense.] A whore-
matter.
I will now take the *lecher*; he's at my house; he cannot
'scape me. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
You, like a *lecher*, out of whorish loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakespeare.*
The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In lo's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*
The sleepy *lecher* shuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*
She yields her charms
To that fair *lecher*, the strong god of arms. *Pope's Ody.*

TO LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.
Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to'ts, and the small
gilded fly does *lecher* in my sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

LEE

But eats all day, and *lechers* all the night. *B. Johnson.*

LE'CHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher*.] Leud; lustful.
The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when
worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald should fly to
pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Dryden.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudness.

LE'CHERY. *n. f.* [from *lecher*.] Leudness; lust.

LE'CHERY. *n. f.* [from *lecher*.] Leudness; lust.
The rest welter with as little flame in open *lechery*, as
swine do in the common mire. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
Against such leudsters, and their *lechery*,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakespeare.*

LE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.
Every critic has his own hypothesis: if the common text
be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be
made authentic. *Watts's Legick.*

LE'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *lecture*, French.]
1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.
Mark him, while *Dametas* reads his ruffick *lecture* unto
him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade
them in the extreme heat. *Sidney, b. ii.*

When in music we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much. *Shakesp.*
When letters from *Cesar* were given to *Ruficus*, he re-
fused to open them till the philosopher had done his
lectures. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read
lectures and talk of, but the labour and art of education
should furnish the mind with, and fasten there. *Locke.*
Numidia will be blest by *Cato's lectures*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.
In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are
commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand.
TO LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.] An instructor; a teacher by
way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the parish
to assist the rector or vicar.
If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer*
recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or
learned man recommended, he was presently required to at-
tend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHP. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer.
He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where
he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

LED. *part. pret. of lead.*
Then shall they know that I am the Lord your God,
which caused them to be *led* into captivity among the hea-
then. *Ezek. xxxix. 28.*
The leaders of this people caused them to err, and they
that are *led* of them are destroyed. *Ista. ix. 16.*
As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not
propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are
most *led* by. *Locke.*

LEDGE. *n. f.* [from *leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]
1. A row; layer; stratum.
The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely
laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in build-
ing contiguous to board. *Watson's Architecture.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest.
The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than
the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.
Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE. *n. f.* [from *led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.

LEE. *n. f.* [from *lie*, French.]
1. Dregs; sediment; refuse.
My cloaths, my sex, exchange'd for thee, *Prior.*
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*.
2. [Sea term; supposed by *Skinner* from *leau*, French.] It is
generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee*
shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the
shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward*
ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so
good as the might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her
so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat,
and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will
make little or no way. *Ditt.*
If we, being form-beaten in the bay of *Biscay*, had had
a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transport-
ing ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian
fleet, and the *Azores*. *Raleigh's Apology.*
The *Hollanders* were wont to ride before *Dunkirk* with
the wind at north west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers.
Unprovided of tackling and victuallings, they are forced to
sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and
sinking on a *lee* shore. *King Charles.*

LEE

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foams,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fix'd anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvass play. *Dryden.*

LEECH. *n. f.* [from *leech*, Saxon.]
1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we
still use *cowleech*.
A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of griev'd conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Po. Qu.*
Phylick is their bane.

The learned *leeches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, depending of their art. *Dryden.*
Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill;
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*
The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

A skilful *leech*;
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leech* *Arbuthnot* was yclept. *Gay's Pastorals.*
2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals,
and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lan-
cet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.
I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wifeman's Surg.*
Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Rescommon.*

TO LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medica-
ments.

LEECHCRAFT. *n. f.* [from *leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.
We study speech; but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn; but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF. *adj.* [from *lieve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.
Whilome all these were low and *leef*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never strove to be the chief,
And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

LEEK. *n. f.* [from *leac*, Saxon; *leek*, Dutch; *leek*, Erse.]
Its flower consists of six pedals, and is shaped, as it were,
like a bell; in the center arises the point, which after-
ward becomes a roundish fruit, divided into three cells, which
contain roundish seeds: to these notes may be added, the fla-
mina are generally broad and flat, ending in three capilla-
ments, of which the middle one is furnished with a chive;
the flowers are also gathered into almost globular bunches:
the roots are long, cylindrical, and coated, the coats ending
in plain leaves. *Miller.*

Know'st thou *Floellen*? — Yes.
— Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*
We use acid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes;
in the scurvy, water-creases, horse-radish, garlic, or *leek*
potage. *Floyer on Hemorrhoids.*

LEER. *n. f.* [from *leer*, Saxon.]
1. An oblique view.
I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them allance. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance.
Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*
I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his gear,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

TO LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To look obliquely; to look archly.
I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark
the countenance that he will give me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency,
or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.
Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryd.*

LEES. *n. f.* [from *lees*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a
singular.
This proceeded by reason of the old humour of those coun-
tries, where the memory of King Richard was so strong,
that it lay like *lees* in the bottom of mens hearts; and if the
vessel was but stirred, it would come up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If they love *lees*, and leave the luty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the wine. *B. Johnson.*

LEG

Those *lees* that trouble it refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

TO LEESE. *v. a.* [from *leesen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.
Then fell to thy profit both butter and cheese, *Tusser.*
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*.
No cause, nor client fat, will Cheviot *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleateth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Johnson.*
How in the port our fleet dear time did *leest*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

LEET. *n. f.*
Leet, or *leto*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word
seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lethe*, which was a
court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, com-
prehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirfl-
ing, and contained the third part of a province or shire:
these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swal-
lowed up in the county court. *Cowell.*

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in lessons sit
With meditations lawful. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shak.*

LE'EWARD. *adj.* [from *lee* and *ward*, Saxon.]
1. Towards the wind. See *LEE*.
The classic were called long ships, the onerarie round,
because of their figure approaching towards circular: this
figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the
fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward*
way, except when they filled full before the wind. *Arbuth.*
Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Left he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* slide,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFT. *participle preter. of leave.*
Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left*;
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shakespeare.*
Had such a river as this been *left* to itself, to have found
its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had
made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*
Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at instructing
than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we
must take it as we find it. *Addison's Spectator, N. 179.*

LEFT. *adj.* [from *left*, Dutch; *levis*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not
right.
That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the right,
we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation
in children, who permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft-
times confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great diffi-
culty restrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak;
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*
The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden.*
The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* [from *left* and *hand*.] Using the left-hand
rather than right.
The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom
helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are
such as have used the left-hand most. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby
men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to counte-
nance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the
left-side is very monstrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual use of
the left-hand.
Although a squint *left-handedness*,
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *n. f.* [from *leg*, Danish; *legger*, Mandick.]
1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between
the knee and the foot.
They haste; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supply'd. *Dryden.*
Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almost brought him off his legs. *Hudibras.*
Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have no-
thing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. An

LEG

2. An act of obedience.
At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kifs his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*
He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*
3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself.
Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier of Friendship.*
4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.
LEGACY. *n. f.* [*legatum*, Latin.]
Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.
If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no-where by reading find. *Hooker, b. iii.*
Go you to *Cæsar's* house;
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shakespeare's J. Cæsar.*
Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
When he thought you gone
T' augment the number of the blest'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*
When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*
Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*
- LEGAL.** *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]
1. Done or conceived according to law.
Whatever was before, was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*
2. Lawful; not contrary to law.
His merits
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milt.*
LEGALITY. *n. f.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.
To **LEGALIZE.** *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.
If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration can empower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*
LEGALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.
A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*
LEGATARY. *n. f.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a *legacy* left.
An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary.
LEGATINE. *adj.* [from *legatus*.] Made by a *legate*.
When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Belonging to a *legate* of the Roman see.
All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom, *Shakespeare.*
Fall in the compass of a premonition.
LEGATE. *n. f.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]
1. A deputy; an ambassador.
The *legates* from th' *Ætolian* prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden's Æneis.*
2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.
Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*
- LEGATEE.** *n. f.* [from *legatus*, Lat.] One who has a *legacy* left him.
If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective *legacies* shall revert to myself. *Swift.*
- LEGATION.** *n. f.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

LEG

- It will be found, that after a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indication of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
In the attiring and ornament of their bodies the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion comely, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*
- LEGATOR.** *n. f.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves *legacies*.
Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent. *Dryden.*
- LEGEND.** *n. f.* [*legenda*, Latin.]
1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.
Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker, b. v.*
There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Any memorial or relation.
And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax, b. i.*
3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.
Who can show the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd. *Blackmore.*
It is the way and means of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.
Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*
- LEGER.** *n. f.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassador; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a *leger-book*, a book that lies in the counting-house.
- Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leger*. *Shakespeare.*
I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leiders* for her sweet. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
If *leger* ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, and to hold correspondence with them, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Who can eender
Thy praise too much? thou art heav'n's *leger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herbert.*
He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
I call that a *leger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*
- LEGERDEMAIN.** *n. f.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.
He so light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*
Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South's Sermons.*
- LEGERITY.** *n. f.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not in use.
When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though desunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shakespeare.*
- LEGGED.** *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.
- LEGIBLE.** *n. f.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]
1. Such as may be read.
You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; discoverable.
People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face. *Collier.*
- LEGIBLY.** *adv.* [from *legibilis*.] In such a manner as may be read.
- LEGION.** [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A

LEG

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.
The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*. *Addison.*
2. A military force.
She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*
3. Any great number.
Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakespeare.*
The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LEGIONARY. *adj.* [from *legion*.]
1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.
Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

LEGISLATION. *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.
Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littleton on the Conveyance of St. Paul.*

LEGISLATIVE. *adj.* [from *legislator*.] Giving laws; law-giving.
Their *legislative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*
The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

LEGISLATOR. *n. f.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislatur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.
It spoke like a *legislator*: the thing spoke was a law. *South.*
Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLATURE. *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.
Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is or can be made. *Hale's Com. Law.*
In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 16.*
By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the *legislative* power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of England Man.*

LEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *legitimate*.]
1. Lawfulness of birth.
In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.
The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural History.*

LEGITIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.
Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shakespeare.*
An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a common portion. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

To **LEGITIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]
1. To procure to any the rights of *legitimate* birth.
Legitimate him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. To make lawful.
It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.
By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [*legitimation*, French; from *legitimate*.]
1. Lawful birth.
I have disclaim'd my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakespeare.*
From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
LEGUME. *n. f.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds
LEGUMEN. *n. f.* not repeated, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.
Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

LEM

- In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbutnot.*
- LEGUMINOUS.** *adj.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the filiquose or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbutnot.*
- LEISURABLY.** *adv.* [from *leisureable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.
Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisureably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come upon their posterity. *Hooker, b. v.*
- LEISURABLE.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.
A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisureable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*
- LEISURE.** *n. f.* [*loisir*, French.]
1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.
A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*
O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reserve to fair a bride:
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden's Ovid.*
You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*
2. Convenience of time.
We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shakespeare.*
They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully, 'To be considered at his *leisure*.' *Locke.*
3. Want of leisure. Not used.
More than I have said, loving countrymen;
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
- LEISURELY.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.
He was the wretchedst thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*
The bridge is human life: upon a more *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of three score and ten intricate arches. *Addison's Spectator, N° 159.*
- LEISURELY.** *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly.
The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we pass,
Their numerous grofs might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*
We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 47.*
- LEMAN.** *n. f.* [Generally supposed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or *leof*, Saxon, beloved and man. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leve-man*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hammer.*
Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Fa. Qu.*
A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- LEMON.** *n. f.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.]
1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.
The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges.
The dyers use it for dyeing of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson's Sermons.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.
The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which

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which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONA'DE. *n. f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LEND. *v. a.* [from *lehan*, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch.] To afford, on condition of repayment.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase. *Lev. xxv. 37.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend, To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful.

With dull unwillingness to pay a debt, Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent; Much more to be thus opposite with heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend; Nor can we spare you long, though often we may lend. *Dryden to the Dutchess of Ormond.*

3. To afford; to grant in general. Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters so like, that they lend to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store, Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden's Pers.*

Cato, lend me for a while thy patience, And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *A. Phillips.*

LENDER. *n. f.* [from *lend*.] 1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. Let the state be answer'd some small matter, and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be but small, it will not discourage the lender: he that took before ten in the hundred, will sooner defend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon's Essays.*

Whole droves of lenders crowd the bankers doors To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the lender to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 20.*

LENGTH. *n. f.* [from *lang*, Saxon.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension. Mezentius rushes on his foes, And first unhappy Acron overthrows; Stretch'd at his length he spins the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain portion of space or time. Large lengths of seas and shores Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free; Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And beat, at least three lengths, the wind. *Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The future but a length beyond the past. *Dryden's Ovid.*

What length of lands, what oceans have you pass'd, What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration. Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different lengths. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction. May heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss With length of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name, Such length of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden's Zen.*

In length of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing. I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state. If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I will insert it at length in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator, N° 40.*

8. Distance. He had marched to the length of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

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9. End; latter part of any assignable time. Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the length into that wherein now we stand. *Hooker, b. iv.*

A crooked stick is not straightened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. At LENGTH. [It was formerly written at the length.] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms, Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To LENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.] 1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be lengthen'd without rupture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade, And the low sun had lengthen'd e'er 'y shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue. Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity. *Dan. iv. 27.*

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment, Which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life. *Shakespeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to lengthen the course of our present prosperity. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. To protract pronunciation. The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, besides helps of grammatical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. To LENGTHEN out. [The particle out is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his date A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aur.*

I'd hoard up every moment of my life, To lengthen out the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To LENGTHENEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. One may as well make a yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end; Still finds its error lengthen with its way. *Prior.*

LENGTHWISE. *adv.* [length and wise.] According to the length. LENIENT. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.] 1. Alitative; softening; mitigating.

With study'd argument, and much persuasion fought, Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agony.*

In this one passion man can strength enjoy; Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand, Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last land. *Pope.*

2. Laxative; emollient. Oils relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LENIENT. *n. f.* An emollient, or alitative application. I dressed it with lenients. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

To LENIFY. *v. a.* [lenifico, old French; lenis, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

It is used for quinancies and inflammations in the throat, whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 554.*

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use, He presses out, and pours their noble juice; These first infus'd, to lenify the pain, He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LENITIVE. *adj.* [lenitif, Fr. lenis, Lat.] Alitative; emollient. Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

There is alimēt lenitive expelling the feces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbutnot.*

LENITIVE. *n. f.* 1. Any thing applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative. There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to decreitory rigours. *South's Sermons.*

LENITY. *n. f.* [lenitas, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent, Of meer compassion, and of lenity, To ease your country. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Lenity must gain The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

These jealousies Have but one root, the old imprison'd king, Whose

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Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd: But when long try'd, and found supinely good, Like Ætop's logs, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LENS. *n. f.* A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a lens; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

According to the difference of the lenses, I used various distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

LENT. *part. pass.* from *lend*. By Jove the stranger and the poor are lent, And what to those we give, to Jove is lent. *Pope's Ody.*

LENT. *n. f.* [lenzen, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent*. *Camden.*

LENTEN. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood, And with a *lenten* fall cool'd her blood.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

LENTICULAR. *adj.* [lenticulaire, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LENTIFORM. *adj.* [lens and forma, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfaceous.

LENTIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A treckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LENTIL. *n. f.* [lens, Latin; lentille, French.] It hath a papilionaceous flower, the point of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of lentils. *2 Sam. xxiii. 11.*

LENTISCK. *n. f.* [lentiscus, Latin; lentisque, French.] Lentisk wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acid taste; it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic, and is esteemed astringent and balsamick in medicine. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Lentisk is a beautiful evergreen, the mastic or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Martimer's Husb.*

LENTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *DiG.*

LENTNER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lenners*. *Walton's Angler.*

LENTOR. *n. f.* [lentor, Latin; lentors, French.] 1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentar*, and more deceptible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay. The *lentar* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] It expresses that fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LENTROUS. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentos* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compact and terretitious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

LEOD. *n. f.* Leod signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gilson's Camden.*

LEOF. *n. f.* Leof denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofham*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amanus, &c. *Gilson's Camden.*

LEONINE. *adj.* [leoninus, Latin.] 1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as, Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

LEOPARD. *n. f.* [leo and pardus, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf, Or horle or oxen from the leopard, As you fly from your oft-fubdud slaves. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

A leopard is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much

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after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew's Musæum.*

Before the king tame leopards led the way, And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

LEPER. *n. f.* [lepra, leprosus, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome leper; look on me. *Shakespeare.*

The leper in whom the plague is, his cloaths shall be rent. *Lev. xiii. 45.*

The number of their lepers was very great. *Hakewill.*

LEPEROUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprosus*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole; With juice of curied hebenon in a viol, And in the porches of mine ears did pour The leperous distilment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LEPORINE. *adj.* [leporinus, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *n. f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease. If the crudities, impurities, and leprositites of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

LEPROSY. *n. f.* [lepra, Latin; lepre, French.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. Itches, blains,

Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

It is a plague of leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 3.*

Between the malice of my enemies and other mens mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the leprosy of disloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the leprosy. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

LEPROUS. *adj.* [lepra, Latin; lepreux, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

The filly amorous fucks his death, By drawing in a leprous harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LERE. *n. f.* [leere, Saxon; leere, Dutch.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The kid pitying his heaviness, Asked the cause of his great distress; And also who, and whence, that he were, Though he that had well ycond his *lere*, Thus melled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

LETTY. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. rustick word.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [leas, Saxon; less, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a witless man, a man without wit; childless, without children; fatherless, deprived of a father; penniless, wanting money.

LESS. *adj.* [leas, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to greater.

Mary, the mother of James the less. *Mar. xv. 40.*

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw, Though less and less of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or less parts, affords us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis less to conquer, than to make wars cease, And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Hallifax.*

LESS. *n. f.* Not so much; opposed to more. They gathered some more, some less. *Exod. xvi. 17.*

Thy servant knew nothing of this, less or more. *1 Sam.*

LESS. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. This opinion presents a less merry, but not less dangerous, temptation to those in adversity. *Decay of Piety.*

The less space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the less it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the less pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The less they themselves want to receive from others, they will be less careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Snalbridge's Sermons.*

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd, Were she less beautiful, or less belov'd. *Pope's Statius.*

To LESSEN. *v. a.* [from *less*.] 1. To diminish in bulk.

2. To diminish in degree of any quality. Kings may give To beggars, and not lessen their own greatness. *Denham.*

Though

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- Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy's Serm.*
Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*
This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Addison's Spectator.*
Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.
Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
To *LESSEN*. v. n. To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.
All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*
The objection *lessens* very much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
LESSER. adj. A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose.
What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abate thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light. *Fa. Qu.*
It is the *lesser* blot, modestly finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds.
The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into those caverns that are under them.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*
Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, but more especially of that which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more easily, and with a *lesser* power. *Woodward's Natural History.*
The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*
LESSER. adv. [formed by corruption from *less*.]
Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
LESSER. n. f. [*laissés*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.
LESSON. n. f. [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Latin.]
1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.
I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham's Sophy.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated.
This days ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men. *Fa. Qu.*
Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclesiast. ix. 1.*
3. Portions of scripture read in divine service.
Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are more subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker, b. v.*
4. Tune picked for an instrument.
Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*
5. A rating lecture.
She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
To *LESSON*. v. a. [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct.
Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *lessen* me. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
Well hast thou *lessen'd* us, this shall we do. *Shakespeare.*
Children should be seasoned betimes, and *lessened* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
LESSOR. n. f. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.
Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease. *Denham.*
If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay

LET

- the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*.
LET. conj. [from the adjective *least*.] That not.
Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed; *let* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deut. xxv.*
King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *let* it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison on Italy.*
LETTERCOCK. n. f.
Upon the north coast, for want of good harbours they have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flat-long, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lettercock*, they tie one end of their boulder, so as the wind coming from the shore fillet the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew on Cornwall.*
To *LET*. v. a. [*lætan*, Saxon.]
1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.
Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your strife and doubt. *Fairfax.*
Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Ep. Sanderfon.*
On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dryden.*
Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Calder.*
One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*
A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution; fixed purpose, or ardent wish.
Let me die with the Philistines. *Judges.*
Here is her picture: *let* me see; I think,
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as in this of her's. *Shakespeare.*
3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.
Rise; *let* us go. *Mark.*
4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept.
Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassins. *Dryden.*
5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.
Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*.
But one submissive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*
The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest, and lie still. *Exod.*
7. To leave.
They did me too much injury,
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.
If it were so, I might have *let* alone. *Shakespeare.*
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you.
The publick outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let* alone till they are grown ungovernable.
Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*
This is of no use, and had been better *let* alone: he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*
Nestor, do not *let* us alone till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their antient standard. *Addison.*
This notion might be *let* alone and despised as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers's Sermons.*
8. To more than permit.
There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.
Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant. viii. 11.*
Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
She *let* her second floor to a very genteel youngish man. *Taylor, No. 88.*
A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*
10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence.
She *let* them down by a cord through the window. *Job.*
Launch out into the deep, and *let* down your nets for a draught. *Luke v. 4.*
Let

LET

- Let* down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink. *Gen. xxiv. 14.*
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting* down the springs of life:
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*
From this point of the story, the poet is *let* down to his traditional poverty.
You must *let* it down, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
11. To permit to take any state or course.
Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker, b. i.*
The beginning of strife is as when one *let*eth out water. *Prov. xvii. 14.*
As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting* forth gum or tears. *Bacon's Natural History.*
And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you out. *Hudibras.*
The *letting* out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*
He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Addison's Spectator.*
12. To *LET* blood, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.
Be rul'd by me;
Let purge this choler without *letting* blood. *Shakespeare.*
Hippocrates *let* great quantities of blood, and opened several veins at a time. *Arbutnot on Cains.*
13. To *LET* blood, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is *let*.
Tell him, Catesby,
His antient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are *let* blood at Pomfret castle. *Shakespeare.*
As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth *letting* plants blood, as pricking vines, thereby *letting* forth tears. *Bacon.*
14. To *LET* in. To admit.
Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Sore wearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakespeare.*
Rockets presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him in. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to *let* in the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let* in grief, if the cause be innocent. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame,
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,
Let'st in thine own to make it rise and flow. *Denham.*
To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let* in death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*
It is the key that *lets* them into their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*
There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions, that *let* you into the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*
Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let* into the secrets of providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison's Spectator, No. 483.*
These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be *let* into. *Addison's Spectator, No. 221.*
As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let* in their springs and reservoirs among their works. *Addison on Italy.*
As we rode through the town, I was *let* into the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addison's Freeholder.*
15. To *LET* in. To procure admission.
They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts into other mens minds the more easily. *Locke.*
16. To *LET* off. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dimissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string; now applied to guns.
Charging my pistol only with powder, I first cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it off in the air. *Swift.*
17. To *LET* out. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.
18. To *LET*. [*lætan*, Saxon.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.
Their senses are not *let*ted from enjoying their objects: we

LET

- have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*
To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker, b. i.*
Leave, ah leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity. *Fairy Queen.*
Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works; go you unto your burdens. *Exod. v. 4.*
The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *let*eth will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thes. i. 7.*
I will work, and who will *let* it. *Ija. xliii. 11.*
And now no longer *let*ted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryden.*
19. To *LET*, when it signifies to permit or leave, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has *let*ted; as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have let*ted me. *Introduction to Grammar.*
To *LET*. v. n. To forbear; to withhold himself.
After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
LET. n. f. [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.
The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker, b. i.*
Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
It had been done e'er this, had I been consul;
We had had no stop, no *let*. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys on Job.*
To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *South.*
LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyce*, Saxon, *little, small*.
LETHARGICK. adj. [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.
Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* sleep. *Denham's Sophy.*
A lethargy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick case, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
LETHARGICKNESS. n. f. [from *lethargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness.
A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. *Herbert.*
LETHARGY. n. f. [*λεθαργία*; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.
The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Though his eye is open, as the morning's,
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*
Has seiz'd his powers towards publick cares and dangers,
He sleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*
Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no other-wise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily.
A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
LETHARGIED. adj. [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced.
His motion weakens, or his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
LETHE. n. f. [*λήθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
The conquering wine hath steeped our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Her wat'ry labyrinth, which who so drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*
LETTER. n. f. [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing: as a blood letter.
LETTER. n. f. [*lettre*, French; *littera*, Latin.]
1. One of the elements of syllables.
A superscription was written over him in letters of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
Thou whore'son Zed! thou unnecessary letter! *Shakespeare.*

LEV

2. A written message; an epistle.
They use to write it on the top of letters. *Shakespeare.*
I have a letter from her.
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*
The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The stile of letters ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those letters are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*
Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*
3. The literal or expressed meaning.
Touching translations of holy scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original letter. *Hooker, b. v.*
In obedience to human laws, we must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's holy living.*
Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the letter, but according to the allowances of expression. *South's Sermons.*
What! since the pretor did my letters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden's Persius.*
4. Letters without the singular: learning.
The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned? *John vii. 15.*
5. Any thing to be read.
Good laws are at best but a dead letter. *Addis. Freeholder.*
6. Type with which books are printed.
The iron ladies that letter foundress use to the casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*
To LETTER. *v. a.* [from letter.] To stamp with letters.
I observed one weight lettered on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addis.*
LETTERED. *adj.* [from letter.] Literate; educated to learning.
A martial man, not sweetened by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of fierceness. *Collier on Pride.*
LETUCE. *n. f.* *lactuca*, Latin.]
The lettuce hath a fibrous root, which is, for the most part, annual; the leaves are smooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the stalks are, for the most part, tender, slender, and stiff, and commonly terminate in a sort of umbrella; the cup of the flower is oblong, slender, and scaly; the seeds are oblong, depressed, and generally terminate in a point: the species are, common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce; Silesia lettuce; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Miller.*
Fat colworts, and comforting purslaine,
Cold lettuce, and refreshing rosemarine. *Spenser.*
Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are lettuce, purslane, endive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
LEVANT. *adj.* [levant, French.] Eastern.
Thwart of those, as herce
Forth rush the levants, and the ponant winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
LEVANT. *n. f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
LEVATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.
Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your levator, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
LEUCOPHEGMACY. *n. f.* [from leucophegmatick.] Paleness, and droopings.
Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, leucophegmacy, and droopings. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LEUCOPHEGMATICK. *adj.* [λευκός and φlegμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatick and dropical. *Quincy.*
Asthmatic persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are leucophegmatick. *Arbutnot.*
LEVÉE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEV

- The fervile rout their careful Caesar praise;
Him they extol, they worship him alone,
They croud his levees, and support his throne. *Dryden.*
Wouldst thou be first minister of state?
To have thy levees crouded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and couches paid without resort. *Dryden.*
LEV'EL. *adj.* [level, Saxon.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another.
The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden's Boace.*
Be level in preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*
2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing.
Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,
Our substitutes in absence well invest'd,
And ev'ry thing lies level to our wish. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding; and that is, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.
Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and level its superior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*
Behold the law
And rule of beings in your maker's mind:
And thence, like limbeck, rich ideas draw,
To fit the level'd use of humankind. *Dryden.*
3. To lay flat.
We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore dissolve the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and level the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*
He will thy foes with silent shame confound,
And their proud structures level with the ground. *Sandys.*
With unresist might the monarch reigns,
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*
4. To bring to equality of condition.
5. To point in taking aim; to aim.
One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'rs,
Bid 'em for shame,
Level their canon lower. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
6. To direct to any end.
The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were levelled to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*
To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark.
The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereto we also level. *Hooker, b. iv.*
2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.
I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
3. To be in the same direction with a mark.
He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it level'd right,
Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
4. To make attempts; to aim.
Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*
LE'VEL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.
After draining of the level in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*
Those bred in a mountainous country overtize those that dwell on low levees. *Sandys's Travels.*
2. Rate; standard.
Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary level of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference.
It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the level of subjection, as
To assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*
The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*
3. A state of equality.
The time is not far off when we shall be upon the level; I am resolv'd to anticipate the time, and be upon the level with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them. *Auerbury to Pope.*
Providence,

LEV

- Providence, for the most part, set us upon a level, and observes a kind of proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addis's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I suppose, by the stile of old friend, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own level; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*
4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.
The level is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level.
Be the fair level of thy actions laid,
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*
6. The line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed.
I stood i' th' level
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
As if that name,
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,
Did murder her. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*
7. The line in which the sight passes.
Fir'd at first fight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded level of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*
LEV'ELLER. *n. f.* [from level.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.
You are an everlasting leveller; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*
LEV'ENNESS. *n. f.* [from level.]
1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else.
The river Tiber is express'd lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth. *Peacham.*
LEV'EN. *n. f.* [levain, French.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass; any thing that tinctures the whole.
The matter fermenteth upon the old leaven, and becometh more acid. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
As to the pestilential levains conveyed in goods, it is a safe opinion. *Arbutnot on Air.*
LEV'ER. *n. f.* [levier, French.]
The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name lever.
Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and levers. *Denham.*
In a lever, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight; which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *Wilkins's Magick.*
Some hoisting levers, some the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*
You may have a wooden lever, forked at the ends. *Mart.*
LEV'ERET. [levre, French.] A young-hare.
Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of leverets in morning snow. *Waller.*
LEV'EY. *n. f.* [from lever, French.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.
He that led the cavalcade;
Wore a fowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a levety;
As well-see'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*
LEVEROOK. *n. f.* [lapeye, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.
The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the leverock. *Walton's Angler.*
If the lust faa 'twill smooze aw the leverocks, Scotch Provs.
LEV'ABLE. *adj.* [from lever.] That may be levied.
The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
LEVATHAN. *n. f.* [לִיָּאָן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

LEW

- We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon th' enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send our precepts to th' Leviathan, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
To come ashore. *Job.*
Canst thou draw out Leviathan with an hook?
More to embroil the deep; Leviathan,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport
Tempest the loosen'd brine. *Thomson's Winter.*
TO LEVIGATE. *v. a.* [levigo, Latin.]
1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
The chyle is white; as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much levigated or smooth. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LEVIGATION. *n. f.* [from levigate.]
Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtle powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*
LEVITE. *n. f.* [levita, Latin, from Levi.]
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.
In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the levites among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. A priest: used in contempt.
LEVITICAL. *adj.* [from levite.] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.
By the levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was the sin of adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
LEVITY. *n. f.* [levitas, Latin.]
1. Lightness; not heaviness: the quality by which any body has less weight than another.
He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*
This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the fluidity that encloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Inconstancy; changeableness.
They every day broached some new thing; which restless levity they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*
Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals levity may call. *Pope.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of levity, but over-pow'd
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*
4. Idle pleasure; vanity.
He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.
Our graver business frowns at this levity. *Shakespeare.*
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the levities, with which he saw too many corrupted.
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of levity and libertinism, infidelity and prophaneness, started up in the room of it. *Auerbury's Sermons.*
TO LEVY. *v. a.* [lever, French.]
1. To raise; to bring together men.
He resolv'd to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end levied a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To raise money.
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*
Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his county such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*
3. To make war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.
They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars. *Milton.*
LEV'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raising money or men.
They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new levy they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addis's State of the War.*
2. War raised.
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
LEWD. *adj.* [leude, Saxon.]
1. Lay; not clerical. Obsolete.
For lewd men this book I writ.
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the lewd, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; naughty.
If some be admitted into the ministry, either void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*
Before

LIB

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant.

Davies on Ireland.

3. Lufful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,

But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,

Who stain'd his stepdam's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

LE'WDLY. *adj.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,

Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shakespeare.*

2. Libidinally; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Elfred, *lewdly* lov'd,

Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,

That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenser.*

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,

The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS. *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,

Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryden.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record

of the *lewdness* committed under the reign of *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER. *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,

Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakespeare.*

LE'WTS D'OR. *n. f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in

value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [αλεξων and γραφω; *lexicographie*,

French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that

bustles himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signi-

fication of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Sy-

riac language, have given these hints in their writings on

scripture. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [αλεξων and γραφω.] The art or prac-

tice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON. *n. f.* [αλεξων.] A dictionary; a book teaching

the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the

tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not

studied the solid things in them as well as the words and *lexi-*

cons, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned

man as any yeoman competently wife in his mother dialect

only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n. f.*

Ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon leag, a field or pas-

ture, by the usual melting of the letter x or g. *Gibson's Cam.*

LI'ABLE. *n. f.* [liable, from *liar*, old French.] Obnoxious;

not exempt; subject.

But what is strength without a double share

Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthenfome,

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall

By weakest subtleties. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of

them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are

liable to many censures. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand,

might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LIAR. *n. f.* [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar*;

but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of

distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to con-

firm it. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!

'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,

Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less con-

demn the person himself as a *liar*, whenever it seems to

be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,

Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LI'ARD. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan.

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired: as, he's a *liard* old

man.

LIBA'TION. *n. f.* [libatio, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some

deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour

of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it

be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians,

but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of

sacrifices, to dead men. *Stillfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,

Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's An.*

LIB

LI'BEARD. *n. f.* [libard, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libard* stern,

Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.

The *libard*, and the tiger, as the mole

Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Pilo resembled to a

libard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the di-

perities of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brewster.*

LI'BEL. *n. f.* [libellus, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy

serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here

becomes panegyric there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that fots and knaves should be so vain,

To with their vile resemblance may remain!

And stand recorded, at their own request,

To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against

a person in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation;

generally written or printed.

Sweet scrawls to fly about the streets of Rome:

What's this but *libelling* against the senate? *Shakespeare.*

He, like a privileged spy, whom nothing can

Discredit, *libels* now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon;

Is then the peacage of England any thing dishonoured

when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any

way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the

offender. *Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?

Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'BEILER. *n. f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lam-

pooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of

wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are

called *libellers* and lampooners. *Taylor.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church

with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally com-

mon to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'BELOUS. *n. f.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

His most malicious surmise that had ever been brew-

ed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *adj.* [liberalis, Latin; *liberal*, French.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parcimonious.

Her name was Mercy, which was known over all

To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenser's Fa. Queen.*

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Men of his way should be most *liberal*,

They're set here for examples. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Needs must the pow'r

That made us, and for us this ample world,

Be infinitely good, and of his good

As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

There is no art better than to be *liberal* of praise and

commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath

any perfection. *Bacon's Essay.*

The *liberal* are secure alone;

For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms,

are, in their sermons, very *liberal* of all those which they

find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to under-

stand them. *Swift.*

LIBERALITY. *n. f.* [liberalitas, Latin; *liberalité*, Fr.] Mu-

nificence; bounty; generosity; generous provision.

Why should he despair, that knows to court

With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakespeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,

That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;

That *liberality* is but cast away,

Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

LIBERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.] Bounteously; bountifully;

largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that

giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James i. 5.*

LI'BERTINE. *n. f.* [libertin, French.]

1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,

To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove

Free and unquestion'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to

his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa.*

2. One

LIB

2. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of couzenage,

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye;

Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,

And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakespeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the

audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

3. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son

of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of

their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as

pupils and infants; others on the score of their conditions, as

libertines against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [libertin, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine*

and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person

about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or mo-

vals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

LI'BERTINISM. *n. f.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness

of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once,

and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and pro-

faneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LI'BERTY. *n. f.* [liberté, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened

to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he

swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare.*

O *liberty*! thou goddess, heav'nly bright!

Profuse of blis, and pregnant with delight,

Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any

particular action, according to the determination, or thought

of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the

other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts

of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power

to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the

mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

2. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less

did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of restraint.

5. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which,

with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LIBIDINOUS. *n. f.* [libidinosus, Latin.] Lewd; lustful.

None revolt from the faith; because they must not look upon

a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more

restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton

glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the gos-

pel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley.*

LIBIDINOS

LIC

The licentiates somewhat *licentious*, least they should pre-
judice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling
or rejecting a letter. *Comden's Remains.*

LICENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty;
contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand chil-
dren, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*
This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest
men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character
of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH, *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*,
the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate
through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*,
the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from
martyred christians. *Salvo magna parens.* *Lichwake* is still
retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LICHOWL, *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar
supposed to foretell death.

LICK, *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; lecken, Dutch.]
1. To pass over with the tongue.

Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both
which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ul-
cered wounds, and the goat's milk for the distillates of the
stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*
I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other
trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To LICK UP. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us,
as the ox licketh up the grafs. *Numb. xxii. 4.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy self,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:

Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage: a low
word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave
me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH, *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]

LICKEROUS, *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a
liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation,
whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;

But *lickerish*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts
by Eripius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his
widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, liquorish chapmen
of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;

The liquorish hag rejects the peck with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so liquorish after man's flesh,
that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying
man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, *n. f.* [γλυκύριζα; liquoricia, Italian; glicyrrhiza,
Latin.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which
arises from the empalement becomes a short pod, containing
several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by parts
joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd
lobe. *Miller.*

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky
reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice,
void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows
wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.

This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the
lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us
from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it
obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls
to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

LIE

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;

Though in his country-town no lictors were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LID, [lith, Saxon; lied, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid,
cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to
the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over
the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Darwin.*

The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more,
But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night,

And winter firew'd her way. *Crashaw.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;

When from its lid a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx;

That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's lids
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE, *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some
other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breads fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as,
lye, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE, *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

—No; nor more fearful.

—Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something con-
trary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so
that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same
thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of
our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted
with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true,
and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only
convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the pri-
mary idea: but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also a
secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech,
and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falsehood.

That lie shall lie so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;

Till thou the lie givest, and that lie, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakef. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men
should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invin-
cible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than
admit of any thing disagreeing with their tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

LIE, *v. n.* [liegan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-
ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in
mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a foul lie unto his neighbour in that which was deliver'd
him to keep, he shall restore that which was deliver'd.

Should I lie against my right?
Inform us, will the emperor treat?

Or do the prints and papers lie?
LIE, *v. n.* pret. I lay; I have lain or lien. [liegan, Saxon;
liggen, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against
something else.

2. To rest; to lean upon.

Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r;
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

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LIE

3. To be deposited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his
own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of
Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers
lying so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee
come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark v. 23.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repofited.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of
them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us,
the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their
hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou
doest not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated.

We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisd. v. 7.*

I fly
To those happy climes that lie,
Where day never shuts his eye,
Up in the broad fields of the sky. *Milton.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal
in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the
road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in
obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative
idea. *Locke.*

10. To pres upon.

Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me
with all thy waves. *Psal. lxxxviii. 7.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,

Though bribes or favour shall assist his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular
anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should
have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in
chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their
time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the fe-
male world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ
those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would
turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than
sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject
cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without im-
provement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who
were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a
lonesome, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till
one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing
with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the an-
guish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying
under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this
fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the
vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a
more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the wea-
ther in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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LIE

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collect-
ed from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy
every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it
will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

—It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to
Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour,
forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve
credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him
lies. *Stillfleet on Idolatry.*

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve
the lives of all men. *Druid's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against
one.

21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

22. To LIE AT. To importune; to tease.

23. To LIE BY. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then lay by;

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

24. To LIE DOWN. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall lie down with the kid. *Isa. xi. 6.*

The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*

25. To LIE DOWN. To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall lie
down with him in the dust. *Job xx. 11.*

26. To LIE IN. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little
work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep, or to lounge
themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while
in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you
must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

She had lain in, and her right breast had been aposte-
mated. *Wise man's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and there-
fore cures the green sickness and lings in. *Spektator.*

When Florimel design'd to lie privately in;
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, may her midwife, scarce heard her once
squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in lying
in. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

27. To LIE UNDER. To be subject to.

A generous person will lie under a great disadvantage.

This mistake never ought to be imputed as a fault to
Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to lie
under the necessity of it.

LIE

- My lady *lieges*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be
filed natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto
God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his
will. *Grew's Cosmology.*
- LIEGE.** *n. f.* Sovereign; superior lord.
O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears
I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakespeare.*
The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakespeare.*
You with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My liefeft *liege* to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*
The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in conformation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips.*
- LIEGEMAN.** *n. f.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject.
This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Fairy Queen.*
Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded them-
selves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their chil-
dren to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland.*
Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shak.*
- LIEGER.** *n. f.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador.
His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*
- LIEU.** *n. f.* [from *lieu*.] One that rests or lies down; or re-
mains concealed.
There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city.
Job viii. 14.
- LIEU.** *n. f.* [French.] Place; room; it is only used with in:
in *lieu*, instead.
God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of
man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that
justice which best becometh him. *Hooker, b. i.*
In *lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business
to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- LIEVE.** *adv.* [See **LIEVE**.] Willingly.
Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you,
trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of
our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my
lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as
lieve hang as work. *L'Estrange.*
- LIEUTENANCY.** *n. f.* [lieutenancy, French; from *lieutenant*.]
1. The office of a lieutenant.
If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it
had been better you had not killed your three fingers to
off. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. The body of lieutenants.
The list of undisputed matters, is hardly so long as the
list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Classics.*
- LIEUTENANT.** *n. f.* [lieutenant, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.
Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakespeare.*
I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy
lieutenants, of the counties: their proper use is for or-
dering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion
from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*
Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue cir-
cumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate,
who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he
derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips's Briton.*
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any
denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* generals, a
colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his
lieutenant.
It were meet that such captains only were employed as

LIF

- have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieu-*
tenants there. *Spenser on Ireland.*
According to military custom the place was good, and the
lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the
next vacant captainship. *Watson.*
The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the ar-
my; the most popular man of the kingdom; and the darling
of the sword men. *Clarendon.*
His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being
beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*
Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* flight for me. *Gey.*
- LIEUTENANTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office
of lieutenant.
LIFE. *n. f.* plural *lives*. [Lipian, to live, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body.
On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a paw
To wage against thy foes; nor fear to lose it,
Thy safety being the motive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
She shews a body rather than a *life*.
A statue than a breather. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature
that hath *life*. *Gen. i. 20.*
The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a
participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeing
particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same
organized body. *Locke.*
So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*
2. Present state.
O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for 'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
- When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possess.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again;
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverse meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*
3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence.
Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Fa. Qu.*
Their complot is to have my *life*.
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare.*
Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tirs his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*
He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of
money. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.
His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*
5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.
Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope.*
I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*
6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and
misery.
Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden's Virg.*
7. Continuance of our present state.
And some have not any clear ideas of the greatest part of
them all their *lives*. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in
the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison on Italy.*
8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied.
Galen hath explained this point unto the *life*. *Brown.*
He

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- That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot ex-
press, no, nor the first sight of the *life*. *Bacon's Essays.*
Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that
he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*
He that would be a matter, must draw by the *life* as well
as copy from originals, and join theory and experience toge-
ther. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*
9. Exact resemblance.
I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn
to the *life* than this. *Denham.*
Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* express'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
He saw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*
10. General state of man.
Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.
This I know, not only by reading of books in my study,
but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*
Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
11. Living person.
Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I *live* lives the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
12. Narrative of a life past.
Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*
Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.
The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution,
as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage
had sprung. *Sidney.*
They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words;
and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as
good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*
Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphitryon's wife. *Prior.*
13. Animated existence; animal being.
Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*
- LIFE-BLOOD.** *n. f.* [from *life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life;
the vital blood.
This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child. *Shak.*
They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells
in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Speetator.*
Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains.
His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and *life* rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryd.*
- LIFE-EVERLASTING.** *n. f.* [from *life* and *everlasting*.] Having the power to
give *life*.
His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *life-giving* fire. *Spenser.*
He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *life-giving* plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- LIFE-GUARD.** *n. f.* [from *life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's
person.
LIFELESS. *adj.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life.
The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*
I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*
2. Unanimated; void of life.
Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milt. P. L.*
Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The power which produces their motions, springs from
something without themselves: if this power were suspended,
they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*
And empty words the gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless*! idol void and vain. *Pope's Dunciad.*
3. Without power, force, or spirit.
Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end.
Unknown to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Shakespeare.*
Prior.

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- LIFELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly;
jejunely.
LIFE-LIKE. *n. f.* [from *life* and *like*.] Like a living person.
Minerva, *life-like*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphemia the fair. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- LIFE-STRING.** *n. f.* [from *life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined
to convey life.
These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *life-strings* of those hearts.
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel's Mus.*
- LIFE-TIME.** *n. f.* [from *life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life.
Jordan talked prote all his *life-time*, without knowing
what it was. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
- LIFEWEARY.** *adj.* [from *life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.
Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding gear
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead. *Shakespeare*
- TO LIFT.** *v. a.* [from *lift*.] To raise; to elevate; to hold on
high.
Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
Propp'd by the springs, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*
2. To bear; to support. Not in use.
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To rob; to plunder.
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.
My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chron.*
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lift* the soul to heav'n. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
5. To raise in fortune.
The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*
6. To raise in estimation.
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen
out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word
of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*
7. To exalt in dignity.
See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison's Cato.*
8. To elevate; to swell with pride.
Lifted up with pride. *Tim. iii. 6.*
Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been
too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to
humble ourselves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.
He *lift* up his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew
at one time. *2 Sam. xxiii. 8.*
Arise, *lift* up the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*
- TO LIFT.** *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.
Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tails 'yer a winter be past. *Tusser's Husb.*
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength,
like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has
often its force broken. *Locke.*
- LIFT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner
of lifting.
In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the
weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*
In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes
the speed. *Bacon's Essays.*
The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs. *L'Estr.*
2. [In Scottish.] The sky: for in a starry night they say, *How*
clear the lift is!
3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with
the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state
of impotence and inability.
Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand.
For you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*
4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing;
as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, *He*
has got a great lift.
5. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.
LIFTER. *n. f.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts.
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine
head. *Psal. iii. 3.*
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To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.
Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait,
For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

LIGAMENT. *n. f.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]
Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any fenel, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*
The incus situate between the two former is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.
Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denb.*
3. Bond; chain; entanglement.
Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison's Spectator.*

LIGAMENTOUS. *a. f.* [*from ligament*.] Composing a *ligament*.
The urachus or *ligamentous* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternum, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseeman.*

LIGATION. *n. f.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
2. The state of being bound.
The flumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 487.

LIGATURE. *n. f.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*
If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*
The many *ligatures* of our English drefs check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator*, No. 576.
I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. The act of binding.
The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot, f. Bull.*
Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong *ligature*, or compression. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. The state of being bound.
Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LIGHT. *n. f.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]
1. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see.
Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.
Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out. *Hooker, b. i.*
Light may be taken from the experiment of the horsetooth ring, how that those things which alluage the strife of the spirits, do help disceates contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 968.
I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end perishing fate arrive. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*
If this internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*
The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*
The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which

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no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.
Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

4. Reach of knowledge; mental view.
Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan. v. 11.*
We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.
Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*
It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 409.
An author who has not learned the art of raising his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 291.

6. Explanation.
I have endeavour'd, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker, b. i.*
We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

7. Any thing that gives *light*; a pharos; a taper.
That *light* we see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakespeare.*
Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts xvi. 29.*
I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts xiii. 47.*
Let them be for signs.
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and an evanid meteor. *Glanville's Sleep.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*
I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*
He still must mourn
The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]
1. Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.
Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*
These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 463.
2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.
Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gain. *Tusser.*
It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakespeare.*
A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life.
Light suitings give us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*
4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.
Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*
Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*
5. Easy to be acted on by any power.
Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden's Fivemil.*
6. Not

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6. Not heavily armed.
Paulus Bachilius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knol.*

7. Active; nimble.
He *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser.*
Ababel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam. ii. 18.*
There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*
Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth, at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope's Odyss.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.
Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.
A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not cras; not gross.
In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Num. xxi. 5.*
Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad.
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.
Faint of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare.*
These *light* vain persons fill are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies.*
They are *light* of belief, and great listeners after news. *Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than prophantly to scoff at religion. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity; trifling.
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakespeare.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.
Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*

14. [From *light*, *n. f.*] Bright; clear.
As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away.
The horses ran up and down with their tails and mains on a *light* fire. *Knellis.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.
In painting, the *light* and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*
Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found with sharps teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [*for lights*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.
Shall we set *light* by that custom of readings, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown. *Hooker, b. v.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [*from light*, *n. f.*]
1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire.
Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*
This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville's Sleep.*
The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*
Be witness gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought, or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.
A beam that falls,
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Crashaw.*
Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate.
The sun was set, and vesper to supply
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryden.*
4. Up is emphatically joined to *light*.
No sun was *lighted* up the world to view. *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.
Land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Queen.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*light*, by chance, Dutch.]
1. To happen; to fall upon by chance.
No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted* on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and nothe the father of virtue. *Sidney.*
The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*.
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Fa. Qu.*
Happily, your eye shall *light* upon some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*
As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring

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winds to make them more rough; so this people did *light* upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
Of late years, the royal oak did *light* upon count Rhodophil. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*
The way of producing such a change in colours may be easily enough *lighted* on, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*
He fought by arguments to sooth her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights* on one,
Before two moons their orb with *light* adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*
Truth, *light* upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*
Whoever first *lit* on a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*
As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vain a head is here without a brain. *Addison.*
A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions which have escaped a wiser. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [Allig'ean, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage.
When Naaman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings v. 21.*
I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen. xxiv. 64.*
The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

3. To fall in any particular direction.
The wounded steed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fall; to strike on.
He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield to heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Qu.*
At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved on whomsoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker, b. i.*
They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun *light* on them, nor any heat. *Rev. vii. 16.*
On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milt. Pa. L.*
A curse *lights* upon him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermon.*

5. To settle; to rest.
I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That the will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*
Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustre fresh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away. *Davies.*
Plant trees and shrubs near home, for them to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer's Husbandary.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*lit*, *lize*, Saxon.]
1. To flash, with thunder.
This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to night;
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden;
Too like the *lightning*, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it *lightens*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 24.*

2. To shine like lightning.
Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

3. To fall or *light*. [*from light*.]
O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from light*.]
1. To illuminate; to enlighten.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakespeare.*
O *light*, which mak'st the *light* which makes the day,
Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*
A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*
Nature

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- Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. To exonerate; to unload.
The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that
were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jen. i. 7.*
3. To make less heavy.
Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*
- In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milt. Pa. Left.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer.
A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shakespeare.*
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy
scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they
are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*
- LIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into
which ships are lightened or unloaded.
They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters* for bur-
then. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*
- LIGHTERMAN. *n. f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a
lighter.
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of
the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain
gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*.
Child's Discourse on Trade.
- LIGHTFINGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at con-
veyance; thievish.
- LIGHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or
dancing; active.
And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenser.*
Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Queen.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*
- LIGHTFOOT. *n. f.* Venison. A cant word.
- LIGHTHEADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]
1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.
The English liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed,
had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only
upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted
against some particulars. *Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.
LIGHTEADEDNESS. *n. f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the
mind.
- LIGHTHEARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy;
cheerful.
- LIGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at
the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
He charged himself with the risk of such vessels as car-
ried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse*. *Arbut.*
Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses*
on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- LIGHTLEGGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.
Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*
- LIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.
- LIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]
1. Without weight.
This grave partakes the fleshy birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Benj. Johnson.*
2. Without deep impression.
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*
3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.
If they write or speak publicly but five words, one of
them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of
England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Believ't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautious baits and practice. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Short Summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shaksp.*
The traitor in faction *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*
4. Without reason.
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly*
appear before great personages.
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursu-
ance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reason-
able occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
5. Without affliction; cheerfully.
Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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6. Not chafely.
If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers,
that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to
accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*
7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden, Torimond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads;
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*
8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.
LIGHTMINDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady.
He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Ecl. xix. 4.*
- LIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *light*.]
1. Levity; want of weight; absence of weight.
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of
their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles;
so as many might float in the air a good while before they
fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*
Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether
they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*,
dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so important
manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*
- As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the gentlest gulf;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.
Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *light-
ness*, that have emboldened such base fancies towards me?
Sidney, b. ii.
- Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
4. Agility; nimbleness.
LIGHTNING. *n. f.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]
1. The flash that attends thunder.
Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every
way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there
ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbrot.*
Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are?
Salmonous, full ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling found
Of mimic thunder, and the glittering blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forked rays. *Dryd. Æn.*
No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd.
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*
2. Mitigation; abatement.
How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mel-
lage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before
death. *Addison's Spectator, No. 517.*
- LIGHTS. *n. f.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in
proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breath-
ing.
The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no
quick sense, so no fear for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*
- LIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.
Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that *light* itself,
which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make
itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlighten-
ed, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks
call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effect-
ed and qualified. *Raleigh.*
White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bac.*
Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make co-
lours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- The Sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryd.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.
It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy,
wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*
The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often
usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing,
that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface
of the soul. *South's Sermon.*
- LIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]
1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darkness-
ness. *It*

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- It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which
are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the
twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
LIGNA/LOES. *n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.
The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as
the trees of *lignales* which the Lord hath planted, and as
cedar trees beside the water. *Nun. xxiv. 6.*
- LIGNOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of
wood; wooden; resembling wood.
It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red
roses; for it may be they, being of a more *lignous* nature,
will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly
make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the
true body of each feed, the parenchymous and *lignous* part
of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by an-
other, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms,
but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Cosmol.*
- LIGNUM/VITÆ. *n. f.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.
It hath pinnated leaves; the flower consists of several pe-
tals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of
a rose; the point of the flower, which arises from the cen-
ter of the calyx, becomes a fleshy, roundish, stony fruit, or
the stony seeds are surrounded with a thin pulp. *Miller.*
- LICURE. *n. f.* A precious stone.
The third row a *licure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.*
- LIKE. *adj.* [*lic*, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]
1. Resembling; having resemblance.
Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness. *Ezek. xxxi. 2.*
His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same. *Dryd. Æn.*
As the earth was designed for the being of men, why
might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each
for their own inhabitants. *Bentley's Sermons.*
This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an universal
art than a distinct logic. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
2. Equal; of the same quantity.
More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than
ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat's Sermons.*
3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible.
The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment
would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This
is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.
If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are
like to be much advanced. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread.
Jer. xxxviii. 9.
The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that
it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher,
till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*
Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might
judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*
Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform
themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
If his rules of reason be not better suited to the Mind than his
rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be
much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
- LIKE. *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective
used elliptically; the *like* for the *like* thing, or *like*
person.]
1. Some person or thing resembling another.
He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæsar.*
Though there have been greater fleets for numbers, yet for
the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a
raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayw.*
One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
- His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or loose his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
Two *likes* may be mistaken.
She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*
2. Near approach; a state like to another state. A sense com-
mon, but not just.
Report being carried secretly from one to another in my
ship, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*
- LIKE. *adv.*
1. In the same manner; in the same manner as.
The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet;
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

LIK

- Like* as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth
them that fear him. *Psal. ciii. 13.*
Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful?
Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ, who was meek and
lowly? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- What will be my confusion, when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Philips's Dist. Mother.*
They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the *like* lie murther'd on the shore. *Waller.*
2. In such a manner as befits.
Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam. iv. 9.*
3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.
I like the work well, ere it be demanded, *Shakespeare.*
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Kneller.*
- TO LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican*, Saxon; *liken*, Dutch.]
1. To chuse with some degree of preference.
As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all
men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked*
the design. *Aitken's Sermons.*
We like our present circumstances well, and dream of no
change. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.
He stayed behind to bring the shepherds with whom he
meant to confer to breed the better Zealanders *liking*, which
he only regarded. *Sidney, b. i.*
Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked*
him that did the evil. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at
such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*
He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to
loving. *Sidney.*
- For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*
Scarcely any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by
first practising it himself. *South's Sermons.*
- Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*
3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.
Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard's Tale.*
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd*
her to include the same within one entire leaf. *Bacon.*
He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut. xxxiii. 16.*
There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
- TO LIKE. *v. n.*
1. To be pleased with, with of before the thing approved.
Obsolete.
Of any thing more than of God they could not by any
means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God,
they apprehended it not in itself without dependancy upon
God. *Hooker, b. i.*
The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this
resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Kneller.*
It is true, there are limits to be set betwixt the boldness
and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits
who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to
write: and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in rea-
son to be excluded from censuring the parts. *Dryden.*
2. To chuse; to like; to be pleased.
The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut. xxv. 7.*
He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liber-
ty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*
- LIKELIHOOD. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]
1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.
What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he shew'd to-day?
That with no man here he is offended. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conquering Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black dark-
ness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*
3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.
As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had
there

LIK

there been moe, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many.
Hooker, b. ii.
 Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.
 It never yet did hurt,
 To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakespeare.*
 As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses.
Raleigh's Hist. of the World.
 Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against.
South's Sermons.
 There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the Evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour.
Addison on the Christian Religion.
 Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on.
Atterbury.
LIKELY, adj. [from *like*.]
 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. Obsolete.
 These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty.
Sidney.
 Sir John, they are your *likely* men; I would have you served with the best.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.
LIKELY, adv. Probably; as may reasonably be thought.
 While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know.
Glanville's Scip.
 To *LIKE*. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.
 The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a finging man of Windsor.
Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.
 For who, though with the tongue
 Of angels, can relate? or to what things
 Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
 Human imagination to such height
 Of God-like power?
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.
LIKENESS, n. f. [from *like*.]
 1. Resemblance; similitude.
 They all do live, and moved are
 To multiply the *likeness* of their kind.
Spenser.
 A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one.
Dryden.
 In such cases there will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen.
Dryden.
 2. Form; appearance.
 Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should remain.
Shakespeare.
 It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy.
L'Estrange.
 3. One who resembles another.
 Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
 Indeed mamma, I did not know ye:
 Alas! how easy my mistake?
Prior.
 I took you for your *likeness* Cloe.
Prior.
LIKEWISE, adv. [like and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.
 Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things.
Mat. xxi. 24.
 So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaine, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather.
Bacon's Essays.
 Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
LIKING, adj. [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.
 I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your fort.
Dan. i. 10.
LIKING, n. f. [from *like*.]
 1. Good state of body; plumpness.
 I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
 Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn.
Job xxxix. 4.
 Cappadocian slaves were famous for their luttiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body.
Dryden's Notes to Pers.
 2. State of trial.

LIM

The royal foul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
 By charms of art was hurried down;
 Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
 Came but awhile on *liking* here.
Dryden.
 3. Inclination.
 Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
 Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold?
Fairy Queen.
LIMACH, n. f. [*limas*, *limi*, French.] A tree.
 The white thorn is in leaf, and the *limach* tree.
Bacon.
LIMED, adj. [from *lim*.] Embellished with lilies.
 Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
 By fandy Lodon's *lilled* banks.
Milton.
LILY, n. f. [*lilium*, Latin.]
 The *lily* hath a bulbous root, consisting of several fleshy scales adhering to an axis; the stalk is greatly furnished with leaves; the flower is composed of six leaves, and is shaped somewhat like a bell: in some species the petals are greatly reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, commonly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of compressed seeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in a double row. There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and maragons of various sorts.
Miller.
 Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands
 Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,
 And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;
 He would not then have touch'd them for his life.
Shakespeare.
 Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
 No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
 Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
 That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
 I'll hang my head, and perish.
Shakespeare, Henry VIII.
 Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce.
Peasam on Drawing.
 Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
 And if our pride will to our reason yield;
 It must by sure comparison be shown,
 That on the regal seat great David's son,
 Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
 Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r.
Prior.
 Go, gentle gales, and bear my sighs along:
 For her the feather'd quires forget their song,
 For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die.
Pope.
LILY-DAFFODIL, n. f. [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.
LILY-HYACINTH, n. f. [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]
 It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth, whose pointal becomes a globular pointed fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which are contained many seeds, almost round: the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red.
Miller.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, or May lily, n. f. [*lilium convallium*.]
 The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods.
Miller.
 Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
LILY-LIVERED, adj. [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.
 A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave; a *lily-livered*, action-taking knave.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
LIMATURE, n. f. [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB, n. f. [*lim*, Saxon and Scottish; *lim*, Danish.]
 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.
 A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
 And large proportion of his strong knit limbs.
Shakespeare.
 O! that I had her here, to tear her limb meal.
Shakespeare.
 Now am I come each limb to survey.
 If thy appearance answer loud report.
Milton's Agonistes.
 2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.
 By farther moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward limb, and at its outward limb the red and yellow.
Newton's Opticks.
 To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with limbs.
 As they please,
 They limb themselves, and colours, shape, and size
 Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare.
Milton.
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.
LIMBECK, n. f. [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alenbeck*.] A fill.
 Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
 Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes.
Paisfax.
 All

LIM

All others from all things draw all that's good,
 Life, soul, form, spirit, where they being have;
 I, by love's *limbeck*.
Donne.
 Fires of Spain, and the line,
 Whose countries *limbeck* to our bodies be,
 Canst thou for gain bear?
Donne.
 Call up, unbound,
 In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
 Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form.
Milton.
 The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*.
Hawell.
 He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
 Yct judg'd, like vapours that from *limbeck* rise,
 It would in richer flowers descend again.
Dryden.
 The warm *limbeck* draws
 Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
Philips.
LIMBED, adj. [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.
 A fleet of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
 To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led.
Pope's Iliad.
LIMBER, adj. Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.
 You put me off with *limber* vows.
Shakespeare.
 I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state,
 Edward Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear.
Wotton.
 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
 Infect, or worm: those way'd their *limber* fans
 For wings; and smallest lineaments exact
 In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride.
Milton.
 She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her.
More on Atheism.
 The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the oesophagus, very *limber*.
Ray on Creation.
 At last the ulcer is covered over with a *limber* callus.
Harv.
LIMBERNESS, n. f. [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.
LIMBO, n. f. [*limbus*, Latin.]
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.
 No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,
 A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
 One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
Shakespeare.
 Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!
 As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.
Shakespeare.
 All these up-whirl'd aloft
 Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,
 Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd
 The paradise of fools.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.
 2. Any place of misery and restraint.
 For he no loomer was at large,
 But Trulla straight brought on the charge;
 And in the self-same *limbo* put
 The knight and squire, where he was shut.
Hudibras.
 Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.
LIME, n. f. [*lim*, *gelyman*, Saxon; to glue.]
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.
 Poor bird! should'st never fear the net or lime,
 The pitfall, nor the gin.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
 You must lay lime, to tangle her desires,
 By wallful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
 Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Shakespeare.
 Monster, come put some lime upon your fingers, and away with the rest.
Shakespeare's Tempest.
 Jollier of this state
 Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,
 Like nets or lime twigs, where'er he goes,
 His title of barrister on every wench.
Donne.
 A poor thrush was taken with a bush of lime twigs.
L'Estrange's Fables.
 Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
 And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.
Dryden.
 Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts.
 Like nets, or lime twigs, for rich widows hearts.
Pope.
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.
 There are so many species of lime stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great conbustion and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The lime we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone.
Hill's Materia Medica.
 They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side.
Bacon's Henry VII.

LIM

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
 We never hear the workmen prais'd,
 Who bring the lime, or place the stones,
 But all admire Inigo Jones.
Swift.
 Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold; as freestone, &c.
Mortimer.
LIME tree, or LINDEN, n. f.
 [Lins, Saxon.] The linden tree.
 The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes reticulated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue found many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit.
Millar.
 Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs along.
 For her the limes their pleasing shades deny,
 For her the lilies hang their heads, and die.
Pope.
 4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]
 Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
 To where the lemon and the piercing lime,
 With the deep orange glowing through the green,
 Their lighter glories blend.
Thomson's Summer.
 To LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]
 1. To entangle; to ensnare.
 Oh bosome, black as death!
 Oh limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
 Art more engaged.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
 Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them.
Shakespeare.
 The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,
 With trembling wings misdoubeth ev'ry bush;
 And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
 Have now the fatal object in my eye,
 Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
 2. To smear with lime.
 Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,
 And place a quire of such enticing birds,
 That the will light to listen to their lays.
Shakespeare.
 Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all lost if you do but touch them.
L'Estrange.
 3. To cement.
 I will not ruin my father's house,
 Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
 And set up Lancaster.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.
 4. To manure ground with lime.
 The reason why they did so was, because of the encouragement which that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*.
Child.
 All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land.
Mortimer.
LIMELINE, n. f. [*lime* and *lin*.] Lin where stones are burnt to lime.
 The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a lime kiln.
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.
 They were found in a lime kiln, and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified.
Woodward.
LIMESTONE, n. f. [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made.
 Fire stone and lime stone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
LIME-WATER, n. f.
 Lime water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.
Hill's Materia Medica.
 He tried an experiment on wheat infused in lime water alone, and some in brandy and lime water mixed, and had from each grain a great increase.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
LIMIT, n. f. [*limite*, French; *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmost reach.
 The whole limit of the mountain round about shall be most holy.
Exod. xliii. 12.
 To LIMIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.
 They tempted God, and limited the Holy One of Israel.
Psal. lxxviii. 41.
 Thanks I must you con,
 That you are thieves profess;
 For there is boundless theft
 In limited professions.
Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.
 If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch.
Swift.
 2. To refrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here limited to this earth.
LIMITA'NEOUS, adj. [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds.
Dictionary.
 LIMITARY.

LIM

LIMITARY. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.
Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LIMITATION. *n. f.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Latin.]
1. Restriction; circumscription.
Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof. *Hooker, b. v.*
Am I yourself?
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*
I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour, who would look for him amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men.
If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Locke.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.
The cause of error is ignorance; what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker, b. v.*

LIMMER. *n. f.* A mongrel.
To limmer. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.
Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limm'd*, and living in your face. *Shakespeare.*
Emblems *limmed* in lively colours. *Peacocks.*
How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limmed* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

LIMNER. *n. f.* [*corrupted from enluminer*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.
That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so innately, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Scept.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Glanville.*

LIMOUS. *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.
That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy feculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

LIMP. *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]
1. Vapid; weak.
The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *Walter's Angler.*
2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.
To limp. *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.
An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old *limping* fire. *Shakespeare.*
How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth *limp* behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*
When Plutus, which is riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*
Limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
The *limping* smith observ'd the fadden'd caft,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*
Can syllogism set things right?
No: majors foon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly confort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

LIMPET. *n. f.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsworth.*

LIMPID. *adj.* [*limpidus*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent.
The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward's Natural History.*
The brook that purls along
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a line of kings. *Shakespeare.*
He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative, *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Willing you overlook this pedigree,
Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage,
haughty, paragonous and unpopular; others were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*
His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Reckonman.*
A golden

LIN

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *liny* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Museum.*

TO LIN. *v. n.* [*ablinnan*, Saxon.] To stop; to give over.
Unto his foe he came;
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win;
Or foon to lose before he once would *lin*. *Fairy Queen.*

LINCHPIN. *n. f.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dick.*

LINCTUS. *n. f.* [*from linge*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN. *n. f.* [*linde*, Saxon.] The lime tree. See **LIME**.
Hard box, and *linden* of a foster grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighb'ring trees, with walls encompass'd round,
One a hard oak, a foster *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE. *n. f.* [*linas*, Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extension.
Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate no more towards the Sun; so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A slender string.
Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;
O see the then sole hope, and in design
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller.*
A *line* seldom holds to strein, or draws straight in length,
above fifty or sixty feet. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations.
We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*
4. The string that sustains the angler's hook.
Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.
Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blur'd those *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple *line* of life; here's a small trifle of wives.
Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tips the palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; sketch.
You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations:
but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*
The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
7. Contour; outline.
Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*! *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other: a verse.
In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
In many *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends. *Garth.*

9. Rank.
Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden's En.*

10. Work thrown up; trench.
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Infiture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shakespeare.*

11. Method; disposition.
12. Extension; limit.
Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran castward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.
When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Creech.*

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending.
He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakespeare.*
He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative, *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Willing you overlook this pedigree,
Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage,
haughty, paragonous and unpopular; others were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*
His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Reckonman.*
A golden

LIN

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*. *Dryd.*
The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line* *Philips.*
Of wife heroic kings. *Locke.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.
16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*.
17. *Lint* or flax.
TO LINE. *v. a.* [*supposed by Junius from linum*, linings being made of linen.]
1. To cover on the inside.
A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inside.
The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*
Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd*. *Swift.*
3. To guard within.
Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musketeers, they were totally dispersed. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
4. To strengthen by inner works.
Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakep.*
5. To cover.
Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping fire. *Shakep.*
6. To double; to strengthen.
Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakespeare.*
My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*
7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating.
Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

LINEAGE. *n. f.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.
Both the *lineage* and the certain fire
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Fa. Qu.*
Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Luke ii. 4.*
The Tifran cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth. *Bacon.*
Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*
No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addison.*
This care was infused into them by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LINEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]
1. Composed of lines; delineated.
When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Watson's Architecture.*
2. Descending in a direct genealogy.
To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke.*
3. Claimed by descent.
Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shakep. K. John.*
4. Allied by direct descent.
Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

LINEALLY. *adv.* [*from lineal*.] In a direct line.
If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

LINEAMENT. *n. f.* [*lineamentum*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.
When that my mother went with child
Of that insatiate Edward, noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:

LIN

Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakespeare.*
In companions
There must needs be a like proportion
Of *lineaments*, of manners, and of spirit. *Shakespeare.*
Six wings he wore, to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Paradise Reg.*
There are not more differences in mens faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*
Advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*
The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arius.*

LINEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.
Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* striae, tending towards several centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward on Fossils.*

LINEATION. *n. f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.
There are in the honey ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LINEN. *n. f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.
Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Unfeign'd, unfeign'd, the fiery serpent skins
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden's En.*

LINEN. *adj.* [*linens*, Latin.]
1. Made of linen.
A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resembling linen.
Death of thy foul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shakespeare.*

LINENDRAPER. *n. f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]
1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to distinguish them.
Heath, and *ling*, and fedges. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.
When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for lent to provide. *Tusser.*
Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called *island lings*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, little; sometimes a quality; as, *fistling*, in which sense *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonic, to belong.

TO LINGER. *v. n.* [*from leng*, Saxon, *long*.]
1. To remain long in languor and pain.
Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dryden.*
Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.
Perhaps thou *ling'rst*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprise so hazardous and high. *Paradise Reg.*
3. To remain long. In an ill sense.
Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcell's lays. *Dryden.*
Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*
4. To remain long without any action or determination.
We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.
I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
6. To be long in producing effect.
She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons. *Shakespeare.*

LIN

To **LINGER**. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*

She *lingers* my desires. *Shakep.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy, And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shakep.*

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adj.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguet*; *lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

LINGUACIOUS. *ad.* [linguax, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *adj.* [lingua and dens, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentalis* *f*, *v*, as also the *linguadentalis* *th*, *dh*, he will soon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*.] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison's Spectator.*

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [liniment, French; linimentum, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wife author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

LYNING. *n. f.* [from *lin*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night. *Milton.*

The folds in the grille of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Cosmol.*

The gown with stiff embroidery shining, Looks charming with a lighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakep.*

LINK. *n. f.* [Gelencke, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment. *Shakep.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain, Touching each *link* of the continued chain, At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakep.*

The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh, Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound, And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addison* has used *link* for chain.

LIN

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [From *λύκος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Hewel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he fails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel, Like *Link*stock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat; And Walter's dagger was not come from theaching. *Shak.*

To **LINK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Against eating cares, Lap me in soft Lydian airs; Married to immortal verse, Such as the meeting soul may pierce

In notes, with many a winding thought Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *link'd* in friendship, That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Shakep.*

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak, Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Hor.*

So from the first eternal order ran, And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in to near a bond. *Hosker, b. ii.*

Be advised for the best, Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort, As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

5. To connect.

New hope to spring Out of despair; joys, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *link'd* our hopes and our duty together. *Dec. of Pl.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker, b. i.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate?

I'll chuse the other; there I'll *link* th' effect; A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryd.*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Lacke.*

LINKBOY. *n. f.* [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disquisitions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call, Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench the came. *Gay's Trivia.*

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love. *Gay's Trivia.*

LINNET. *n. f.* [linet, French.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of eupragia, for the repairing of their light. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

LINSEED. *n. f.* [semen lini, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless *linseywoolsey* brother, Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers, Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and thirtles others. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

LINSTOCK

LIP

LINSTOCK. *n. f.* [lunte or lente, Teutonic, lini and stock.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. *Shakep. Henry V.*

The distance judg'd for shot of every size, The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT. *n. f.* [linter, Latin; lin, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Lint scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cuni vitello ovi, upon pledges of *lint*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

LINTEL. *n. f.* [linet, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side posts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er, And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Ody.*

LION. *n. f.* [lion, French; leo, Latin.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Dismay'd not this Our captains Macbeth and Banquo? — Yes, As sparrows, eagles, or the hare, the *lion*. *Shakep.*

Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are; Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Each with their kind, *lion* with *lions*; So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

The *lion* for the honours of his kin, The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave The threaten'd stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

See *lion* hearted Richard, Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd With wintry tempests, that drowns all mounds, Breaking away impetuous, and involves Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he pres'd, Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

LIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she *lion*.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness* Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shakep.*

The furious *lioness*, Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, *lions* do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIONLEAF. *n. f.* [lionpetalon, Latin.]

It hath a thick tuberose perennial root; the flower is naked, and consists of five or six petals, which expand in form of a rose, garnished with five stamens; in the middle of the flower arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a bladder, containing many spherical seeds. *Miller.*

LION'S-MOUTH

LION'S-EAR

LION'S-TAIL

LION'S-TOOTH

LIP. *n. f.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles That play'd on her ripe *lips*, seem'd not to know What guests were in her eyes. *Shakep. King Lear.*

No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies, Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wise man's Surgery.*

3. To make a *lip*; to hang the *lip* in fullness and contempt. A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician. *Shakep.*

To **LIP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

Have *lips*, and trembled kissing. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

LIQ

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock, *Shakep.*

To *lip* a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakep.*

LIPLABOUR. *n. f.* [lip and labour.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

LIPOTHYMOUS. *adj.* [λίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipothymous* angour, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

LIPOTHYMY. *n. f.* [λιποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

In *lipothymys* or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LIPPED. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *n. f.* [lippitude, Fr. lippitudo, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pellilences and *lippitudes*. *Bac.*

LIPWISDOM. *n. f.* [lip and wisdom.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b. i.*

LIQUEABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIGATION. *n. f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concentered, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liqation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

To **LIGATE**. *v. n.* [ligo, Latin.] To melt; to liquify.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

LIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [liquefactio, Lat. liquefaction, French.]

The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFIABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jeuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 799.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. a.* [liquefier, French; liquefacio, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To **LIQUEFY**. *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

LIQUESCENCY. *n. f.* [liquefcentia, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *n. f.* [liquefcent, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUID. *adj.* [liquide, French; liquidus, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glais. *Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sug'red nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing found to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's En.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay, Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine, And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Horace.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIQUID. *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when Summer heats annoy, To fit beneath her leafy canopy, Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Philips.*

To **LIQUIDATE**. *v. a.</*

LIS

- LIQUOR.** *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]
 1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.
 Nor envy'd them the grape
 Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*
 Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Strong drink; in familiar language.
TO LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.
 Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*
LIRICO'NFANCY. *n. f.* A flower.
LISSE. *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.
 In the *lisse* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Judge Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*
TO LISP. *v. n.* [lisp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent apulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.
 Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisp*ing hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and smell like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
 Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame
 Life should so long play with that breath,
 Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crashaw.*
 They ramble not to learn the mode,
 How to be dress'd, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*
 Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisp*ing found, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
 I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*
LISP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lisp*ing.
 I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
LISPER. *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who *lisp*s.
LIST. *n. f.* [*liste*, French.]
 1. A roll; a catalogue.
 He was the ablest emperor of all the *list*. *Bacon.*
 Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
 Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*
 2. [*Liste*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.
 The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
 Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
 Than young Laertes in a riotous head
 O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
 That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*
 Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
 The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;
 And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
 Kept idle thunder in his list'd hand. *Dryden.*
 Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
 In measur'd *lists* to toils the weighty lance;
 And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
 His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope's Iliad.*
 3. [*Lytan*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.
 Alas, she has no speech!
 —Too much;
 I find it still when I have *list* to sleep. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict,
 Shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*
 He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
 I need not swear he had no *list* to crow. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Licium*, Latin; *liste*, French.] A strip of cloth.
 A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*. *Shakespeare.*
 Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filre, we made use of a siphon of glass.
 A *list* the cobbler's temples ties, *Boyle.*
 To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*
 5. A border.
 They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker, b. v.*
TO LIST. *v. n.* [*lytan*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.
 Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fantasies. *Whitgift.*
 Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*. *Hooker.*
 To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
 Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*
 Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
 It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*. *Shakespeare.*

LIS

- Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
 Take their advantage when, and how, they *list*. *Daniel.*
 When they *list*, into the womb
 That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
 My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
TO LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]
 1. To enlist; to enrol or register.
 For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*
 They *list* with women each degenerate name,
 Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's En.*
 2. To retain and enrol soldiers.
 The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*
 Two hundred horse he shall command;
 Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,
 These in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.
 How dares your pride presume against my laws,
 As in a *list*ed field to fight your cause?
 Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To few together, in such a sort as to make a particular view.
 Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidery or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
 5. [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.
 Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
 If with too credent ear you *list* his song;
 Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
 To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 I, this found I better know:
List! I would I could hear mo. *Benj. Jonson.*
LISTED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.
 Over his head beholds
 A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
 Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
 Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*
 As the flow'ry arch
 With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
 Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*
TO LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.
 Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakespeare.*
 One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
 As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakespeare.*
 He, that no more must say, is *listened* more
 Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
 And filled the air with barbarous dissonance,
 At which I ceas'd and *listened* them a while. *Milton.*
TO LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.
Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
 I'll tell you news. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Listen, O illes, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa. xlix.*
 When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long;
 Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
 But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.
 He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
 And *listened* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*
 To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Addison.*
LISTENER. *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens: a hearer.
 They are light of belief, and great *listeners* after news. *Howell.*
Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*
 If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*
 The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*
LISTLESS. *adj.* [from *list*.]
 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.
 Intemperance and sensuality clog mens spirits, make them grofs, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 If your care to wheat alone extend,
 Let Maja with her sisters first descend.

Before

LIT

- Before you trust in earth your future hope,
 Or else expect a *listless*, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virg.*
 Lazy lolling fort
 Of ever *listless* loit'ers, that attend
 No cause, no trust. *Pope.*
 I was *listless* and desponding. *Galliver.*
 2. Careless; heedless.
 The sick for air before the portal gasps,
 Or idle in their empty hives remain,
 Benum'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*
LISTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.
 To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*
LISTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.
 It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow.
LIT. the preterite of *light*; whether to *light* signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.
 Believe thyself, thy eyes,
 That first inflam'd, and lit me to thy love,
 Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southern.*
 I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison's Spectator.*
LITANY. *n. f.* [*λύσις*, and *litanie*, French.] A form of supplicatory prayer.
 Supplications, with solemnity for the appealing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the latin. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*. *Taylor's Devotion.*
LITERAL. *adj.* [*litteral*, French; *littera*, Latin.]
 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.
 Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as to many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*
 2. Following the letter, or exact words.
 The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. Consisting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.
LITERAL. *n. f.* Primitive or *literal* meaning.
 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iv.*
LITERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*.]
 1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.
 That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*
 2. With close adherence to words.
 Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*
 So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
LITERALITY. *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.
 Not attaining the true deuterocopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded by fire beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*
LITERATI. *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.
 I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spektator, N^o. 581.*
LITERATURE. *n. f.* [*litteratura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.
 This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if perfect attend deliverers, there will not want supplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 377.*
LITARGE. *n. f.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.]
Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. It is used in ointments and plasters, and is drying, abtergent, and slightly attritive. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*
 If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*
LITHE. *adj.* [*lithe*, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.
 Th' unwieldy elephant,
 To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
 His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
LITHENESS. *n. f.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness; flexibility.
LITHER. *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.
 Thou antick, death,
 Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
 In thy despite shall 'scape mortality. *Shakespeare.*
 [Lyden, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luber*.
LITHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*λίθος*, and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
LITHOMANCY. *n. f.* [*λίθος*, and *μανία*.] Prediction by stones.
 As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*
LITHONTRIPTICK. *adj.* [*λίθος*, and *τρίψω*; *lithontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*λίθος*, and *τέμνω*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*λίθος*, and *τέμνω*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
LITIGANT. *n. f.* [*litigant*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.
 The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Deacy of Piety.*
 The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
LITIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.
 Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
TO LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
TO LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.
 The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
LITIGATION. *n. f.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.
 Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*
LITIGIOUS. *adj.* [*litigiosus*, French.]
 1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.
 Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*
 His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*
 2. Disputable; controvertible.
 In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*
 No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
 Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*
LITIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.
LITIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition.
LITTER. *n. f.* [*litter*, French.]
 1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.
 To my litter strait;
 Weakness possesseth me. *Shakespeare's King John.*
 He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 The drowsy frighted steeds,
 That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep,
 Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,
 In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden's En.*
 Litters thick besedge the donor's gate,
 And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
 The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.
 To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shakespeare.*
 Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*
 Their *litter* is not tois'd by fows unclean. *Dryden's Virg.*
 3. A brood of young.

15 O

I do

I do here walk before thee like a fow that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 Reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South's Sermon.*
 A wolf came to a fow, and very kindly offered to take care of her litter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
 For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
 The last of all the litter 'scap'd by chance;
 And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden.*

Any number of things thrown fluttishly about.
 Strephon, who found the room was void,
 Stole in, and took a strict survey
 Of all the litter as it lay. *Swift.*

A birth of animals.
 Fruitful as the fow that carry'd
 The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd. *Dryd. Juu.*
 To LITTER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,
 Save for the son that the did litter here,
 A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
 A human shape. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My father named me Auctolius, being littered under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at first littering, without all form or fashion. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were littered to with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or fluttishly scattered about.

They found
 The room with volumes litter'd round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.
 He found a stall where oxen stood,
 But for his ease well litter'd was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

LITTLE, *adj.* [comp. *less*, superlat. *least*; *laetels*, Gothick; *lyzel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in quantity.
 The coast of Dan went out too little for them. *Josh. xix.*

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.
 He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was little of stature. *Luke xix. 3.*
 His son, being then very little, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.
 When thou wast little in thine own light, wast thou not made the head of the tribes. *1 Sam. xv. 17.*
 All that is past ought to seem little to thee, because it is so in itself. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.
 Some; not none.
 I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a little attention. *Locke.*

LITTLE, *n. f.*

1. A small space.
 Much was in little writ; and all convey'd
 With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.
 He that despiseth little things, shall perish by little and little. *Ecclus.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will little by little be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too little, I would have given such and such things. *2 Sam. xii. 8.*

They have much of the poetry of Mæneas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
 Nor murr'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden's Homer.*

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but little of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.
 As if 'twere little from their town to chafe,
 I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden's Æn.*

I view with anger and disdain,
 How little gives thee joy or pain:
 A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.
 These they are fitted for, and little else. *Cheyne.*

LITTLE, *adv.*

1. In a small degree.
 The received definition of names should be changed as little as possible. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In a small quantity.
 In some degree, but not great.
 Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a little astringent. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Not much.
 The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is little worth. *Prov. x. 20.*
 Finding him little studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is little better. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LITTLENESS, *n. f.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.
 All trying, by a love of littleness,
 To make abridgments, and to draw to less;
 Even that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.
 The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.
 The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our littleness so much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier of Eves.*

LITTORAL, *v. a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY, *n. f.* [*λειτουργία*; *liturgia*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of liturgy, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker, b. v.*

The blessedness of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*

To LIVE, *v. n.* [*lypan*, *lyrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.
 She shall be
 A pattern to all princes living with her,
 And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
 That darkness does the face of earth intomb,
 When living day should kiss it? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To have the living, and revenge the dead,
 Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.
 O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that liveth at rest. *Ecclus. xli. 1.*

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not willfully lived and died in.

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. *Auterbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison's Spasiator, N. 162.*

If we are firmly resolved to live up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.
 Our high-plac'd Macbeth
 Shall live the lease of nature, and pay his breath
 To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare.*

See the minutes how they run;
 How many makes the hour full complete,
 How many hours bring about the day,
 How many days will finish up the year. *Shakespeare.*

How many years a mortal man may live.
 The way to live long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.
 What greater curse could envious fortune give,
 Than just to die when I began to live. *Dryden.*

5. To

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgments, if a man do, he shall live in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*

He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him. *1 Thes. v. 10.*

6. To remain undestroyed.
 It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, live upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,
 And what collected night involves the skies!
 Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea,
 Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.
 Mens evil manners live in brass, their virtues
 We write in water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
 In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
 Lives long upon the mind; the faithful light
 Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace
 There high in air memorial of my name
 Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit.
 The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,
 For thy delight each May morning.
 If these delights thy mind may move,
 Then live with me, and be my love. *Shakespeare.*

9. To feed.
 Those animals that live upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that live upon vegetables. *Arbut.*

10. To maintain one's self.
 A most notorious thief; lived all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*

His treasure and goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to live upon. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than the number of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who live by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to live on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.
 In a spacious cave of living stone,
 The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
 With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and living lakes
 Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.
 Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
 These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,
 Then on the living coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE, *adj.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.
 If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the live ox, and divide the money. *Exod. xxi. 35.*

2. Active; not extinguished.
 A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre upon casting of a live coal upon it. *Boyle.*

LIVELESS, *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather lifeless.
 Description cannot suit itself in words,
 To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
 In life so lifeless as it shews itself. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

LIVELIHOOD, *n. f.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode*.]
 Support of life; maintenance; means of living.
 Ah! luckless babe! born under cruel star,
 And in dead parents' baleful arms bred;
 Full little weneest thou what sorrows are,
 Left thee for portion of thy livelihoood. *Fairy Queen.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a livelihoood out of her own estate. *Chaucer's b. viii.*

He brings disgrace upon his character, to submit to the picking up of a livelihoood in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and livelihoood to get their living by those practices, for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South's Sermons.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a livelihoood where they can find it. *Addison's Spect.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest livelihoood: the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 42.*

LIVELINESS, *n. f.* [from *lively*.]

1. Appearance of life.
 That liveliness which the freedom of the pencil makes ap-

pear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.
 Extravagant young fellows, that have liveliness and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

LIVELIHOOD, *n. f.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.
 She gave like blessing to each creature,
 As well of worldly livelihoood as of life,
 That there might be no difference nor strife. *Hubbard.*

LIVELONG, *adj.* [*live* and *long*.] Tedious; long in passing.
 Many a time, and oft,
 Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
 Your infants in your arms; and there have sat
 The livelong day, with patient expectation
 To see great Pompey pass. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The obscur'd bird clamour'd the livelong night. *Shakespeare.*

Young and old come forth to play,
 On a sun-shine holiday,
 Till the livelong day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy
 The sorrows of this livelong night.
 How could the fit the livelong day,
 Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable.
 Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
 Hast built thyself a livelong monument. *Milton.*

LIVELY, *adj.* [*live* and *like*.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.
 But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,
 With youthful steps? much livelier than ere while
 He seems; supposing here to find his son,
 Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton's Ag.*

2. Gay; airy.
 Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
 From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.
 Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

4. Strong; energetic.
 His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense and lively, than those of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a lively persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LIVELY, *adv.*

1. Briskly; vigorously.
 They brought their men to the slough, who discharging lively almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.
 That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most lively our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

LIVER, *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives.
 Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,
 Guided to what may great or good appear,
 And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.
 The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian livers over the whole world. *Hammond's Fund.*

If any loose liver have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly livers, at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

3. [From *liver*, Saxon.] One of the entrails.
 With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;
 And let my liver rather heat with wine,
 Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakespeare.*

Reason and respect
 Make livers pale, and lustihood dejected. *Shakespeare.*

LIVERCOLOUR, *adj.* [*liver* and *colour*.] Dark red.
 The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, livercolour. *Woodward.*

LIVERGROWN, *adj.* [*liver* and *grown*.] Having a great liver.
 I inquired what other casualties was most like the rickets, and found that livergrown was nearest. *Graunt.*

LIVERWORT, *n. f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A plant.
 That sort of liverwort which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is shot, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads

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spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

LIVERY. *n. f.* [from *liver*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,

Call in his letters patents that he hath

By his attorneys general to sue

His livery, and deny his offered homage.

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their livery, and once

effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the

tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What livery is, we by common use in England know well

enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as

they commonly use the word *stabling*, as to keep horses at

livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or

delivering forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the

livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their even-

ing allowance for drink: and *livery* is also called the upper

weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for

that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it

is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse

meat, like as by the cognizance is understood man's meat. Some

say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their cognizances

not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is

derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst

landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their

tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used

to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they

were wont to make a small reckoning. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

4. The cloaths given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this

argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the

name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more

than the pretext of livery coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,

If we will keep in favour with the king,

To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery,

That see I by our faces. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,

And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,

Are servants to the leaf, by liversies known

Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others int'rest her gay liv'ry flings,

Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;

Turn'd to the sun the calfs a thousand dyes,

And as the turns the colours fall or rise. *Dunciad.*

If your dinner mis-carries, you were seized by the footmen

coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladle-

ful of broth on one or two of their liversies. *Swift.*

5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence

of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,

Proudly bedeck'd in April's livery. *Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion

The shadow'd livery of the burning sun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shaksp.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,

Infect, or worm; those wav'd their limber fans,

For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,

In all the liversies deck'd of summer's pride,

With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey

Had in her sober livery all things clad. *Milt. Pa. Left.*

LIVERYMAN. *n. f.* [livery and man.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the

liverymen frequently railing at their mistress. *Arbutnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES. *n. f.* [the plural of life.]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,

In a farm house, or field, to have three lives. *Donne.*

LIVID. *adj.* [lividus, Latin; livide, French.] Discoloured,

as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or hu-

mours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or

livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:

O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,

Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

LIVIDITY. *n. f.* [lividitas, French; from livid.] Discoloura-

tion, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or

lividity of the countenance. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LIVING. *n. f.* [from live.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune upon which one lives.

LOA

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no

success but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place,

fighting for their liversies, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her

want did cast in all that she had, even all her living. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no living without trusting some body or other, in

some cases. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a living make. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin

for her living. *Shaksp.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,

Or shortly you'll dig for your living. *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to

perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get

their living. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the livings of the country

offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love

of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls

to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenfer.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs.

Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him

turned out of his living for using personal reflections. *Arbutnot.*

LIVINGLY. *adv.* [from living.] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly

are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whole tem-

per pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

LIVRE. *n. f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon

their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were

a yellowish colour of the skin, and a lixivial urine. *Arbutnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that lixivial salts do not pre-exist in

their alkalizate form. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIATE. *adj.* [lixivieux, French; from *lixivium*.] Making

a lixivium.

In these the salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion

of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

Lixiviate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the

bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their

tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt

of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of ex-

traction.

I made a lixivium of fair water and salt of wormwood,

and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern

any thing more like to wormwood than to several other

plants. *Boyle.*

LIZARD. *n. f.* [lizardus, French; lacertus, Latin.] An animal

resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of lizards; some in Arabia of a

cubit long. In America they eat lizards; it is very probable

likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Ju-

daea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,

Mark'd by the devilines to be avoided,

As venomous toads, or lizards dreadful stings. *Shaksp.*

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and owl's wing. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

LIZARDITAL. *n. f.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *n. f.* [lizard and stone.] A kind of stone.

L.L.D. *n. f.* [legum doctor.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word

used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight;

sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to

something to be understood. *Shakspere.*

Lo! within a ken our army lies,

Now must the world point at poor Catharine,

And say, lo! there is mad Petrucchio's wife. *Shakspere.*

Lo! I have a weapon,

A better never did itself sustain

Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakspere's Othello.*

Thou didst utter,

I am yours for ever.

—Why lo you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shaksp.*

For lo! he sung the world's stupendous birth. *Roscom.*

Lo! heav'n and earth combine

To blast our bold design. *Dryden's Albion.*

LOACH. *n. f.* [loche, French.]

The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in

little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the

gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above

a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length:

he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like

a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and

one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: *his*

LOA

his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually

full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other learned

physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be

very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons,

and is to be fitted for with a very small worm, at the bot-

tom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [blase, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Then on his back he laid the precious load,

And fought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

2. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a

great burden and load of guilt, I know not, unless he be

very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their load,

nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares

to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

TO LOAD. *v. a.* [blasan, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, laden with honour's spoils,

Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakspere.*

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to

the beast. *Isa. xlvii. 1.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads

his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for

the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading it sud-

denly again, the powder took fire. *Wifeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, laden with death, still sounds

in my stunn'd ears. *Addison's Cato.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly *lade*, as it was anciently written

from *lecan*, Saxon, to *lead*.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the

rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof

the main load spreadeth out his branches, until they approach

the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow

the lead as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

LOADER. *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who loads.

LOADSMAN. *n. f.* [lade and man.] He who leads the way; a

pilot.

LOADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *lade-*

star, from *lecan*, to *lead*.] The polestar; the cynosure;

the leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing of mine

eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recom-

pence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the loadstar of my life. *Spenfer.*

O happy fair!

Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air;

More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear

When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shaksp.*

That clear majesty

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,

Lodestone to hearts, and loadstar to all eyes. *Davies.*

LOADSTONE. *n. f.* [properly *lodestone* or *leadingstone*. See</

LOB

- LO'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *leath*.] One that loaths.
 LO'ATHFUL. *adj.* [from *leath* and *full*.]
 1. Abhorring; hating.
 Which he did with *leathful* eyes behold.
 He would no more endure. *Hubbard's Tale*.
 2. Abhorred; hated.
 Above the reach of *leathful* sinful lust,
 Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
 Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser*.
 LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *leath*.] In a fastidious manner.
 LO'ATHLY. *adj.* [from *leath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.
 An huge great dragon, horrible in fight,
 Bred in the *leathly* lakes of Tartary,
 With murder ravin. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
 The people fear me; for they do observe
 Unfather'd heirs, and *leathly* births of nature. *Shakespeare*.
 Sour-eyed disdain, and discord shall bestow
 The union of your bed with weeds so *leathly*,
 That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *leath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.
 The upper streams make such haste to have their part of
 embracing, that the nether, though *leathly*, must needs give
 place unto them. *Sidney*.
 Loathly opposite I stood
 To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 This shews that you from nature *leathly* stray,
 That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne*.
 LO'ATHNESS. *n. f.* [from *leath*.] Unwillingness.
 The fair soul herself
 Weigh'd between *leathness* and obedience,
 Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 Pray you, look not sad,
 Nor make replies of *leathness*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
 Should we be taking leave,
 As long a term as yet we have to live,
 The *leathness* to depart would grow. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
 After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general
 silence and *leathness* to speak amongst them; and immediately
 one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 LO'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *leath*.]
 1. Abhorred; detestable.
 The fresh young fly
 Did much disdain to subject his desire
 To *leathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste. *Spenser*.
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
 To *leathsome* sickness. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
 If we consider man in such a *leathsome* and provoking con-
 dition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to en-
 joy a being. *South's Sermons*.
 2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.
 The sweetest honey
 Is *leathsome* in its own deliciousness,
 And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare*.
 LO'ATHSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *leathsome*.] Quality of raising
 hatred.
 The catacombs must have been full of stench and *leathsome-
ness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in
 open niches. *Addison*.
 LOAVES, plural of loaf.
 Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new
 bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them;
 and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 934.
 LOB. *n. f.*
 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.
 Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone,
 Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or
 sturdy beggars.
 Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
 Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras*.
 3. A big worm.
 For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob*
 worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler*.
 TO LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
 The horsemen fit like fixed candlesticks,
 And their poor jades
 Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakespeare*.
 LOBBY. *n. f.* [*labe*, German.] An opening before a room.
 His *lobbies* fill with tendance,
 Rain sacrificial whisp'ring in his ear,
 Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare's Tim. of Athens*.
 Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting
 till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room
 and the next, where were divers attending him. *Watson*.
 Try your back stairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
 A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King's Horace*.
 LOBE. *n. f.* [*lobe*, French; *λοβος*.] A division; a distinct part;
 used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOC

- Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
 To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal. *Dryden*.
 Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia
 like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and
 the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 LO'BSTER. *n. f.* [lobster, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish.
 Those that cast their shell, are the *lobster*, the crab, and
 craw-fish. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 732.
 It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great claw of one
 side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 LO'CAL. *adj.* [*local*, French; *locus*, Latin].
 1. Having the properties of place.
 By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was over-
 come, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to
 the use of all that are his, even as himself before had wit-
 nessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker*, b. v.
 A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
 Leaving material worlds, and *local* skies. *Prior*.
 2. Relating to place.
 The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might
 haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them
 than from those other. *Hooker*, b. iv.
 Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the
 same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance
 changed. *Stillingfleet*.
 3. Being in a particular place.
 Dream not of their fight,
 As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
 Of head, or heel. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xiii.
 How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes
 there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in
 the body moved? *Digby on Bodies*.
 LO'CALITY. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of
 place, or distance.
 That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and di-
 mension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *loca-
lity*, is generally opinioned. *Glanville's Scep.*
 LO'CALLY. *adj.* [from *local*.] With respect to place.
 Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and
 spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essen-
 tially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the re-
 aders. *Glanville's Scep.*
 LO'CA'TION. *n. f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to
 place; act of placing; state of being placed.
 To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than
 that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place,
 signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke*.
 LOCH. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.
 A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running into it,
 will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles*.
 LOCK. *n. f.* [*loc*, Saxon, in both senses].
 1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten
 doors or chests.
 No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
 But with that piercing noise flew open quit or braff. *F. Qu.*
 We have *locks* to safeguard necessities,
 And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare*.
 As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several
 inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon*.
 2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.
 A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and
 discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the
 powder; a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets; be-
 hind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the
 further end of the *lock*. *Grew's Musaeum*.
 3. A hug; a grapple.
 They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrest-
 ling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and
 to close. *Milton on Education*.
 4. Any inclosure.
 Sergethus, eager with his beak to press
 Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
 Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden's En.*
 5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.
 Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*,
 some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney*.
 A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the wa-
 ter, it seemed she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks*
 by that running river. *Sidney*.
 His grizly *locks*, long grown and unbound,
 Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Qu.*
 The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the found
 was quite dead. *Bacon*.
 They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their
 heads. *Sandys's Travels*.
 A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew*.
 Behold the *locks* that are grown white
 Beneath a helmet in your father's battels. *Addison's Cato*.
 Two *locks* graceful hung behind
 In equal curls, and well-conspir'd, to deck
 With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope*.
 6. A

LOD

6. A turf.
 I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or
 smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison's Spectator*.
 TO LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut or fasten with locks.
 The garden, seated on the level floor,
 She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
 Thought all secure. *Dryden*.
 2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.
 I am *locked* in one of them;
 If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare*.
 We do *lock*
 Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shakespeare*.
 Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
 And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Denham*.
 The frighted dame
 The log in secret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ovid*.
 If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all
 such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of
 those within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they
 were *locked* in. *Dryden's En.*
 One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the
 other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant
 in an enchanted castle. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the En.*
 The father of the gods
 Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
 And *lock'd* 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's En.*
 If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, must
 not the landholders receive one third less. *Locke*.
 Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep your china
 plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift*.
 Your wine *lock'd* up,
 Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace*.
 3. To close fast.
 Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay*.
 TO LOCK. *v. n.*
 1. To become fast by a lock.
 For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
 Doubly disparted it did *lock* and close,
 That when it *locked*, none might through it pass. *Fa. Qu.*
 2. To unite by mutual infection.
 Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's
 surface; as much of their surfaces touches as makes them
 cohere. *Boyle*.
 LO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a
 lock; a drawer.
 I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Crusoe*.
 LO'CKET. *n. f.* [*loquet*, French.] A small lock; any catch or
 spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.
 Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
 With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
 LO'CKRAM. *n. f.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hammer*.
 The kitchen malkin pins
 Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reeky neck,
 Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 LO'CKRON. *n. f.* A kind of ranunculus.
 LOCOMOTION. *n. f.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of change-
 ing place.
 All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by draw-
 ing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at
 quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 LOCOMOTIVE. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place;
 having the power of removing or changing place.
 I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of ani-
 mals. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 In the night too oft he kicks,
 Or shows his locomotive tricks. *Prior*.
 An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, or-
 ganical part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere
 to rocks. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 LO'CUST. *n. f.* [*locustae*, Latin].
 The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts*, which are
 not known among us: the old historians and modern trav-
 ellers remark, that *locusts* are very numerous in Africa, and
 many places of Asia; that sometimes they fell like a cloud
 upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with.
 Moses describes four sorts of *locusts*. Since there was a pro-
 hibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but
 that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and
 the neighbouring countries. *Calmet*.
 To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy coast. *Exod.*
 Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has pro-
 duced pestilential fevers; such have likewise been raised by
 great quantities of dead *locusts*. *Arbutnot on Air*.
 LO'CUST-TREE. *n. f.*
 The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose
 calyx arises the point, which afterwards becomes an uni-
 capular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are
 surrounded with a viscous stringy substance. *Miller*.
 LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.
 LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

LOD

- TO LODGE. *v. a.* [*logian*, Saxon; *loger*, French.]
 1. To place in a temporary habitation.
 When he was come to the court of France, the king
 staid him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him;
 and accommodated him, in great state. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for
 a night.
 Ev'ry house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden*.
 3. To place; to plant.
 When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
 And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear,
 The desperate savage rush'd within my force,
 And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway*.
 He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breast,
 That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison's Ovid*.
 In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory,
 the mind is more than passive. *Locke*.
 4. To fix; to settle.
 By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
 And by whose pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
 To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare's En.*
 I can give no reason,
 More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
 I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice*.
 5. To place in the memory.
 This cunning the king would not understand, though he
lodged it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 6. To harbour or cover.
 The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
 Rush in at once. *Addison's Cato*.
 7. To afford place to.
 The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than all
 the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles*.
 8. To lay flat.
 Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
 Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Shakespeare*.
 We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
 Our sighs, and they, shall *lodge* the summer corn,
 And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakespeare's En.*
 TO LODGE. *v. n.*
 1. To reside; to keep residence.
 Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
 And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie. *Shakespeare*.
 Something holy *lodges* in that breast,
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air
 To testify his hidden residence. *Milton*.
 And dwells such rage in fustiest bosom then?
 And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope*.
 2. To take a temporary habitation.
 Why commands the king,
 That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
 While he himself keepeth in the cold field?
 I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to devise a lodg-
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in
 mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello*.
 Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the
 people. *2 Sam. xvii. 8.*
 3. To take up residence at night.
 My lords
 And soldiers, stay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakespeare*.
 Oh, that I had in the wilderness a *lodging* place of way-
 faring men, that I might leave my people. *Jer. ix. 4.*
 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it
 is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a
 less convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor*.
 4. To lie flat.
 Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank
 clays; and its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be
 mildewed. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 LODGE. *n. f.* [*logis*, French.]
 1. A small house in a park or forest.
 He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and
 children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his
 desert, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney*.
 I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shak.*
 He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
 Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shakespeare*.
 Thus at their shady *lodge* arriv'd, both flood,
 Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd
 The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton*.
 Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* descends upon a
 low-spirited family. *Swift*.
 2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.
 LO'DGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *lodge*; *legement*, French.]
 1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.
 The curious *lodgement* and inoculation of the auditory
 nerves. *Derham*.
 An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extra-
 vasated matter. *Sharp's Surgery*.
 2. Possession of the enemy's work.
 The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting
 battels, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison*.
 LO'DGER.

LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. Bate tyke, call't thou me host? now, I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or lodgers. *Graunt's Bill.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to step; for that a lodger she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N^o. 88.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbushnot.*

2. One that resides in any place. Look in that breast, most dirty dear; Say, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin, And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 155.*

Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence. Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure, The nest of love, the lodging of delight, The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure, The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert. The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on. Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor. There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor. To lull him in his slumber soft, A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down, And ever drizzling rain upon the loft, Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Rooms on high. Passing through the spheres of watchful fire, And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to slink In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTLY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place. Proudly; haughtily. They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily. *Psal. lxxiii. 8.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. By a *loftly* verse may *loftly* arise, And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Fairy Queen.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. Three poets in three distant ages born; The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd, The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness. Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and affected to make a foreign figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place. See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance, See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. He knew Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty. Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate, A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not; But to those men that fought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

LOO. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *luggan*, Saxon; to lie; *Junius* from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood. Would the lightning had Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *logs*, perhaps, upon the waters swim, An useless drift, which rudely cut within, 6

LOG

And hollow'd first a floating trough became, And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

The log in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabnet.*

A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Lev. xiv. 10.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratio's of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dividing the *logarithms* of the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *n. f.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kitlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast been, Hal? With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourcore hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other peoples fires. *LeStrange.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS*. } To scuffle; to fight without weapons. *LeStrange.*

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *loggerheads* which should be his matter. *LeStrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish. You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.] The art of reasoning.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance, And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gag'd and bound, There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*. The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*. A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 291.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of *logick*. How can her old good man With honour take her back again? From hence I *logically* gather, The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of *logick*; a man versed in *logick*. If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock, Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke, Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv. A logician*

LOL

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs. For your sake *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a contention about words. Forged terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

LO'WOOD. *n. f.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. f.*

Lo'hock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called Eclegmas, lambatives, or linctus. *Quincy.*

Lo'hocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Wyseman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*lloyn*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher. 2. *Loin*; the reins. My face I'll grime with filth, Blanket my *loins*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb! Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

High in the love of heav'n! yet from my *loins* Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

A multitude I like which the populous north Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loiter*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*

You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory. Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry, And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tusser's Hush.*

The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiters*. *Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*? Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd, To search if thou wert come. *Orway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful industry, that we live not like idle *loiters* and truants. *Mere.*

Ever listless *loiters*, that attend No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LO'LL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lillard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. So hang, and *loll*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed, But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Close by a softly murr'ring stream, Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.*

And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds, Void of care he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd. Pers.*

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease, We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

LON

A lazy, *lolling* sort

Of ever listless *loiters*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play. The triple porter of the Stygian feat, With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd, And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*

LO'LL. *v. n.* To put out; used of the tongue exerted. All authors to their own defects are blind; Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind, To see the people, when splay mouths they make, To mark their fingers pointed at thy back, Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone, Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs, Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundish fish. LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary. Here the lone hour a blank of life displays. Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls, And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; without company. No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of company; disposition to avoid company. The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

I see The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*

LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude. I go alone, Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*

Why thus close up the stars That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the mist and *lonely* traveller. *Milton.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Aen.*

When, fairest prince, Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Roscoe.*

LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company. If of court life you knew the good, You would leave *loneness*. *Donne.*

I can love Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal. You either must the earth from rest disturb, Or roll around the heavens the solar orb; Else what a dreadful face will nature wear? How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]

1. Not short. He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*

2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*

We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain measure in length. Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam. ii. 20.*

4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecd. xii. 5.*

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*

The physician cutteth off a *long* disease. *Ecd. x. 10.*

5. Dilatory. Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecd. xiv. 12.*

6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps, any thing desired. Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

By every circumstance I know he loves; Yet he but doubts, and parties, and casts out Many a *long* look-for succour. *Dryden.*

15 Q Yet

LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too long for these. *Deut. xiv. 24.*
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note;
a long syllable.
LONG. adv.
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.
Prior.
2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of long-enduring brags. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet foundeth long, they shall come up to the
mount.
The martial Ancus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
One of these advantages, that which Cornille has laid
down, is the making choice of some signal and long-ex-
pected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.
Dryden on Dramatick Poessy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*
No man has complained that you have discourag'd too long
on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning
more. *Dryden.*
Perfira left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unrea-
sonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the long-expected shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the
superlative, for most time.
When she could not longer hide him, she took for him an
ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*
Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and women
that have had children, or those who have longest had
issue. *Locke.*
4. Not soon.
Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind.
Acts xxvii. 14.
5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been
found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the
memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Says, that you once were virtuous long ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*
6. [For along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
Some say, that ever gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all night long,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad.
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
No hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakep. Hamlet.*
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*
Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Psal.*
LONG. v. n. [Gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the
failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their
own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long
of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves ad-
visers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
Mistress, all this coil is long of you. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps
long of his fond adoration that we know so little more. *Clarendon.*
To LONG. *v. n.* [Gelang, German, to ask. Skinner.] To
desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with for
or after before the thing desired.
Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
And thine eyes shall look, and sail with longing for them.
Deut. xxviii. 32.
If earth he wished, now he longed fore. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The great matter perceived, that Rhodes was the place the
Turkish tyrant longed after. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And longing hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

LON

- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh
ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.
Arbutnot on Coins.
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philips.*
LONGANIMITY. n. f. [Longanimitas, Latin; longanimité, Fr.]
Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meek-
ness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the longani-
mity and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the
snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the
purple mantle of blood. *Hoswell's England's Tears.*
LONGBOAT. n. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
At the first descent on shoar, he did countenance the land-
ing in his longboat. *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find
the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat. *L'Estrange.*
LONGEVITY. n. f. [longævus, Latin.] Length of life.
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man,
and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the
natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abste-
mious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LONGYMANOUS. adj. [longumain, French; longimanus, Lat.]
Long-handed; having long hands.
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of
heathens, whose malice was never to longimanous as to reach
the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their
cylfums. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*
LONGIMETRY. n. f. [longus and metri; longimetrie, French.]
The art or practice of measuring distances.
Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry,
by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is
measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
LONGING. n. f. [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.
When within short time I came to the degree of uncer-
tain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings,
when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within
little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's longing,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and
to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its
want of, and longings after, them. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY. adv. [from longing.] With incessant wishes.
To his first bias longingly he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*
LONGISH. adj. [from long.] Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE. n. f. [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.]
1. Length; the greatest dimension.
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms,
which were longer than broad, by the double of their lati-
tude. *Wotton's Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only;
but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by
situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multi-
plies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a
new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform ac-
tion by certain and established laws, according to quantity of
matter and longitude of distance, that it cannot be destroyed
nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meri-
dian.
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did
compass the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Abbot.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of
any place.
To conclude;
Of longitudes, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*
His was the method of discovering the longitude by bomb
vessels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4. The position of any thing to east or west.
The longitude of a star is its distance from the first point
of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the
ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
LONGITUDINAL. adj. [from longitude; longitudinalis, French.]
Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculae are
dilatated, and their longitudinal diameters fringed, and so
the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*
LONGLY.

LOO

- LOGLY. adv.* [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.
Master, you look'd to longly on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakep.*
LONGSOME. adj. [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its
length.
They found the war so churlish and longsome, as they grew
then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state
to succour those countries, they should but consume them-
selves in an endless war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. *Prior.*
LONGSUFFERING. adj. [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily
provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and
abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*
LONGSUFFERING. n. f. Patience of offence; clemency.
We infer from the mercy and long-suffering of God, that
they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Regent.*
LONGTAIL. n. f. [Long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a cant-
ing term for, one or another.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Aye, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree
of a quine. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
LONGWAYS. adv. [This and many other words fo terminated
are corrupted from wile.] In the longitudinal direction.
This island stands as a vast mole, which lies longways, al-
most in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*
LONGWIND. adj. [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.
My humble you minded,
Which, I confess, is too longwinded. *Swift.*
LONGWISE. adv. [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direc-
tion.
They make a little cross of a quill, longwise of that part of
the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece
of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwise unto
the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*
LOO. n. f. A game at cards.
A fierce indignation, that all those affections of the mind
should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*
In the fights of loo. *Pope.*
LOOLY. adj. [looly and like.] Aukward; clumsy.
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master
setting his boys their lessons, and a looly country fellow put-
ting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*
LOOF. n. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just be-
fore the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.
Sea Dictionary.
To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.
LOOF. n. f. [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skin-
ner mentions laps, German, foolish; and Junius, labe, a
clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lub-
ber; a clumsy clown.
The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the looly such airs?
Were they mafons, were they butchers? *Swift.*
LOOFED. adj. [from loof.] Gone to a distance.
She once being loofed, Antony
Claps on his sea-wings, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
The gods look down, and the unnatural scene
They laugh at. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
Abimelech looked out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am
not able to look up. *Psal. xl. 12.*
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly
to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*
The fathers shall not look back to their children. *Jer.*
He had looked round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*
The state would cast the eye, and look about to see, whe-
ther there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty
things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fresh appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian,
or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what
place loever the beholders look upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take
pains to look about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*
Thus pond'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Bertan; if thou dar'st, look out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
I cannot, without some indignation, look on an ill copy of
an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience
Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a batching in-
terpreter. *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their constant endeavours after true

LOO

- felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till
they have looked before them, and informed themselves, whe-
ther that particular thing lie in their way to their main
end. *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures
and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet
he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print,
I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no
tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a
generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multi-
tude. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a
wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have
left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of such animals as look the same way
with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the
brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not look
the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet.
Newton's Opticks.
2. To have power of seeing.
Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye.
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present
and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform
his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the rea-
son of it. *Stillingfleet.*
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he
might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall
find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place
and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser
than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some
defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the fu-
ture state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous
Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds.
Locke.
4. To expect.
Being once chafed, he speaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks
With us to break his neck. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the march, he must look to fight an
other battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
I look that ye bind them fast. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby
a property in them: he was only to look that he used them
before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object.
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look
straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*
7. To have any particular appearance.
I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And look'd as lightly prest'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that ge-
nerous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after,
should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Sermon.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and
fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of
prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*
Cowards are offensive to my fight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that looks
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I
am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Something very noble may be discerned, but it looketh
cumbersome. *Felton on the Classics.*
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Odyss.*
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a
practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks
as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*
8. To seem.
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a sup-
ply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal
in her principles, but various in the effects thence aris-
ing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.
Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear
your years very well. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Can

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
 Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Benj. Johnson.*
 Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*
 It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.
 I welcome the condition of the time,
 Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 That which was the worst now least afflicts me:
 Blindness, for had I fight, confus'd with shame,
 How could I once *look* up, or heave the head. *Milton.*
 These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*
 11. To *Look* about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.
 It will import those men who dwell careless to *look* about them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decoy of Piety.*
 If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look* about you, especially if a troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man fulfilled his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look* about him. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 12. To *Look* after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.
 Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking* after those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi. 26.*
 Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked* after in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*
 A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently after them, that they were not ill managed. *Locke on Education.*
 My subject does not oblige me to *look* after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*
 13. To *Look* for. To expect.
 Phalaris's disgrace was enervated, in lieu of comfort, of Artelia, who telling him he never *looked* for other, bad him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*
 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look* for. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Thou
 Shalt feel our justice, in whose earliest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
 If we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful *looking* for of judgment. *Heb. x.*
 In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look* for. *Bacon's Essays.*
 This mistake was not such as they *looked* for; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*
 Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked* for by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
 The bait of homed words. *Milton.*
 Drown'd in deep despair,
 He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
 Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks* for death. *Dryden's Juv.*
 I must with patience all the terms attend,
 Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd* for day
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*
 This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look* for one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*
 14. To *Look* into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.
 His nephew's levies to him appear'd
 To be a preparation 'gainst the Poland;
 But better *look'd* into, he truly found
 It was against your highness. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 The more frequently and narrowly we *look* into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look* into all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*
 15. To *Look* on. To respect; to regard; to esteem; to consider; to view; to think on.
 Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look* upon men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*
 I *looked* on Virgil as a fuccinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*
 If a harmless maid
 Should ere a wife become a nurse,
 Her friends would *look* on her the worse. *Prior.*

16. To *Look* on. To consider.
 He *looked* upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South's Sermons.*
 Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look* upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked* upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke on human Understanding.*
 Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked* upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
 17. To *Look* on. To be a mere idle spectator.
 I'll be a candle-holder, and *look* on. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look* on. *Bacon's Apophth.*
 18. To *Look* over. To examine; to try one by one.
Look o'er the present and the former time,
 If no example of so vile a crime
 Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 A young child, distracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid ever day to *look* them over. *Locke on Education.*
 19. To *Look* out. To search; to seek.
 When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look* out for a purchase. *Locke.*
 Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look* out for remedies, to listen greedily to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look* out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton on the Cliffs.*
 The curious are *looking* out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift to Pope.*
 20. To *Look* out. To be on the watch.
 Is a man bound to *look* out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*
 21. To *Look* to. To watch; to take care of.
 There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look* to it. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Who knocks so loud at door?
 Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Let this fellow be *looked* to: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*
 Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look* to't. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well to thy herds. *Prov. xxvii. 33.*
 When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look* to our ship. *Bacon.*
 If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look* to him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*
 The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better to it another time. *L'Estrange.*
 For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must *look* to that. *Woodward.*
 22. To *Look* to. To behold.
 To *Look*, v. a.
 1. To *look*; to search for.
 Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
 And seek each where. *Spenser.*
 My father is here *look'd* for every day,
 To pass assurance of a dower. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 2. To turn the eye upon.
 Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings xiv. 8.*
 3. To influence by looks.
 Such a spirit must be left behind!
 A spirit fit to start into an empire,
 And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 4. To *Look* out. To discover by searching.
 Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look* out all the bills I could. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
 Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look* out other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*
Look, interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look* ye.] See! lo! behold! observe.
 Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but as such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*
 LOOK, n. f.
 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon,
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 Thou wilt have the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high looks. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Them gracious heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
 Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*
 And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*
 2. The act of looking or seeing.
 Then on the croud he cast a furious look,
 And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*
 When they met they made a fury stand,
 And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
 And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*
 LOOKER, n. f. [from *look*.]
 1. One that looks.
 2. LOOKER ON. Spectator, not agent.
 Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh found testifies anguish, into the fair *looker* on, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*
 Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers* on. *Hooker.*
 My business in this state
 Made me a *looker* on here in Vienna;
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
 Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
 Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
 Yet stateliest thou an idle *looker* on. *Fairfax, b. i.*
 The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker* on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bac.*
 The people love him;
 The *lookers* on, and the enquiring vulgar,
 Will talk themselves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*
 He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
 And only to have stood a *looker* on. *Addison's Ovid.*
 LOOKING-GLASS, n. f. [from *look* and *glass*.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.
 Command a mirror hither straight,
 That it may shew me what a face I have.
 —Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass*. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*
 We should make no other use of our neighbours faults, than we do of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by. *L'Estrange.*
 The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass*. *Addison on Italy.*
 LOOM, n. f. [from *loom*, a bottom of thread, *Minshaw*.] Lome is a general name for a tool or instrument, *fantus*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
 He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Govverm. of the Tongue.*
 Minerva, studious to compose
 Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
 And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*
 A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom*.
 To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*
 TO LOOM, v. n. [from *loom*, a bottom of thread, *Minshaw*.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*
 LOOM, n. f. A bird.
 A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Fenn Island. *Grew's Museum.*
 LOOK, n. f. [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *loam*.] A forry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon!
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 The false loon, who could not work his will
 By open force, employ'd his flat'ring skill:
 I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
 Are you afraid of me that are your friend?
 This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Dryden.*
 LOOP, n. f. [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
 Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
 With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*
 Make me to see't, or at least so prove it,

That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,
 To hang a doubt on. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Bind our crooked legs in hoops
 Made of shells, with silver loops. *Benj. Johnson.*
 An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and loops. *Addison.*
 LOOPED, adj. [from *loop*.] Full of holes.
 Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
 That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
 How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
 Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
 From seasons such as these. *Shakef. King Lear.*
 LOOPHOLE, n. f. [from *loop* and *hole*.]
 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
 The Indian herdsman shunning heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
 At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
 The nice morn on the Indian steep,
 From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*
 Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
 2. A shift; an evasion.
 Needleless, or needful, I not now contend,
 For fill you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*
 LOOPHOLED, adj. [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.
 This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
 In which y' are hamper'd by the felloek,
 Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 LOORD, n. f. [from *loerd*, Dutch; from *lurdant*, French; *lurdant*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Treux* derives *lurdant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that, at this day, they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but then it is used in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. *Spenser's Scholiast* says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortune'd a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.
 Siker, thou'st but a lazy *loord*,
 And rekes much of thy fwinke,
 That with fond terms and witless words
 To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
 TO LOOSE, v. a. [from *loose*, Saxon.]
 1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
 The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*. *Acts.*
 Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion. *Job xxxviii. 31.*
 Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof. *Rev. v. 2.*
 This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it. *Burnet.*
 2. To relax.
 The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Dan. v. 6.*
 3. To unbind any one bound.
 Loose and bring him to me. *Luke xix. 30.*
 He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbat.*
 4. To free from imprisonment.
 Loose those appointed to death. *Psal. cii. 20.*
 The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Isaiab.*
 5. To free from any obligation.
 Art thou *loosed* from a wife, seek not a wife. *1 Cor. vii.*
 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.
 Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and pelf,
 Lets to the pretor owes than to himself. *Dryden's Persius.*
 7. To free from any thing painful.
 Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity. *Luke xiii. 12.*
 8. To disengage.
 When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
 Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*
 TO LOOSE, v. n. To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.
 Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete. *Acts xxvii. 21.*

LOO

- The emperor *loofing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
Loofing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*
Loose, *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Unbound; untied.
 If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*
 Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Dan. iii. 25.*
 2. Not fast; not fixed.
 Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever confociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.
 4. Not crowded; not close.
 With extended wings a host might pass,
 With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton.*
 5. Wanton; not chaste.
 Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
 Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
 To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
 On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
 Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound.
 When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
 She half consents who silently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 6. Not close; not concise; lax.
 If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*
 7. Vague; indeterminate.
 It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases. *Bacon's holy War.*
 It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbutnot.*
 8. Not strict; not rigid.
 Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker, b. v.*
 9. Unconnected; rambling.
 I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden's Dedication to his Spanish Friar.*
 Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1.*
 10. Lax of body; not coltive.
 What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*
 11. Disengaged; not enslaved.
 Their prevailing principle is, to fit as *loose* from those pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 12. Disengaged from obligation.
 Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts. *Addis.*
 13. Free from confinement.
 They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *Isa. xiv. 17.*
 With the wildest tempests *loose*;
 That thrown again upon the coast,
 I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*
 14. Remiss; not attentive.
 15. To break loose. To gain liberty.
 If to break *loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the free-men. *Locke.*
 Like two black storms on either hand,
 Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
 This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
 Where you, like day, broke *loose* from both appear. *Dryd.*
 16. To let loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.
 And let the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Lev. xiv. 7.*
 We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets *loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity fits heavy upon us. *Taylor's holy Living.*
 In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

LOO

- If one way of improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let *loose* to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made furtive of it. *Locke on Education.*
Loose, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
 Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
 And all the busy pageantry
 That wife men scorn, and fools adore:
 Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
 Lucia, might my big swollen heart
 Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
 Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison's Cato.*
 The fiery Pegasus disdain
 To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
 When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
 He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*
 Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*
 2. Dismission from any restraining force.
 Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percuss'd; as in the sound of a string, where air is percuss'd by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*
Loosely, *adv.* [from *loose*.]
 1. Not fast; not firmly.
 I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
 So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*
 2. Without bandage.
 Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
 About her ears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 3. Without union or connection.
 He has eminently, and within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris's Miscellany.*
 4. Irregularly.
 In this age, a bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives. *Camden's Remains.*
 5. Negligently; carelessly.
 We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*
 The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*
 6. Unfoldly; meanly; without dignity.
 A prince should not be to *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*
 7. Unchastly.
 The stage how *loosely* does Alfreed tread,
 Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*
 To *LO'USEN*, *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part.
 When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way; it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 To *LO'USEN*, *v. a.* [from *loose*.]
 1. To relax any thing tied.
 2. To make less coherent.
 After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good,
 By *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 3. To separate a compages.
 She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
 And plunge the Tufcan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden's En.*
 4. To free from restraint.
 It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and affixes his understanding. *Dryden's Duressnoy.*
 5. To make not coltive.
 Fear *loosens* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon's Nat. History, N. 41.*
LO'USENESS, *n. f.* [from *loose*.]
 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.
 The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 2. Latitude; criminal levity.
 A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasseth at noon-day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.
 He endeavoured to win the common people, both by straitened curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hoyward.*
 4. Lewdness; unchastity.
 Courtly court he made still to his dame,
 Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
 Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Fairy Queen.*
 5. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly.

Taking

LOR

- Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin, and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 In pestilential diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LOOSESTRIFE, *n. f.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] An herb.
 The leaves are entire, oblong, and produced sometimes by pairs, or three or four at each joint of the stalk: the flower consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular order, and is cut into several segments at the top; the fruit is globular, and open at the top, inclosing many seeds fixed to the placenta: it produces large spikes of fine yellow flowers in July, and is prescribed in medicine. *Miller.*
 To *LOP*, *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf.]
 1. To cut the branches of trees.
 Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
 Have *lopp'd*, and hew'd, and made thy body bare
 Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
 Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
 With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milt.*
 The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
 Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*
 The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopp'd*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*
 The hook the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
 To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*
 2. To cut any thing.
 The gardener may *lop* religion as he please.
 So long as there's a head,
 Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*
 All that denominated it paradise was *lopp'd* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 I'm sure in needful bonds it poets ties,
 Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
 To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*
LOR, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. That which is cut from trees.
 Or liker thy head very tottie is,
 So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
 Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,
 As my budding branch thou would'st crop. *Spenser.*
 Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Lappa*, Swedih.] A flea.
LORP, pret. of *lopp*. Obsolete. This is retained in Scotland.
 With that sprang forth a naked swain,
 With spotted wings like peacock's train,
 And laughing *lorp* to a tree. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
LOPPER, *n. f.* [from *lopp*.] One that cuts trees.
LOPPERED, *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainsworth.*
 And thus it is still called in Scotland.
LOQUACIOUS, *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
 1. Full of talk; full of tongue.
 To whom sad Eve,
 Confessing soon; yet not before her judge
 Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milt. Pa. Lo.*
 In council the gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*
 2. Speaking.
 Blind British bards, with volant touch
 Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
 Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*
 3. Blabbing; not secret.
LOQUACITY, *n. f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.
 Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wife man gives sufficient reason for, in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. *Ray on Creation.*
 Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arb.*
LORD, *n. f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.]
 1. Monarch; ruler; governor.
 Man over man
 He made not *lord*.
 Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*
 They call'd their *lord* AEsaxon to the game,
 He shook his head in answer to the name.
 O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
 Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain. *Va. of bu. Wishes.*
 2. Master; supreme person.
 But now I was the *lord*
 Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
 Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
 This house, these servants, and this same myself
 Are yours, my *lord*. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

LOR

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.
 Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*
 'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
 To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*
 4. A husband.
 I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
 My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 5. One who is at the head of any business; an overleer.
 Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two.
 To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tusser's Husb.*
 6. A nobleman.
 Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakspeare.*
 7. A general name for a peer of England.
 Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*
 8. A baron.
 9. An honorary title applied to offices; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.
 To *LORP*, *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically.
 Unrighteous *lord* of love! what law is this,
 That me thou makest thus tormented be?
 The whiles the *lordeth* in licentious bliss
 Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spenser.*
 I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shakspeare.*
 Those huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over begat wealth,
 wealth ushered in pride. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*
 They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,
 And *lorded* over them whom now they serve. *Milton's Ag.*
 I should choole rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood,
 bearing witness to any known truth of our *lord*, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South's Sermons.*
 But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,
 Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden's Persius.*
 The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
 Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,
 Sustain'd. *Philips.*
 The civilizers! the disturbers say,
 The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
 Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
 And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Briton.*
LORDING, *n. f.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule.
 I'll question you
 Of my *lord's* tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
 You were pretty *lordings* then? *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
 To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
 Who feast in bower or hall;
 Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
 That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*
LORDLING, *n. f.* A diminutive lord.
 Traulus, of amphibious breed,
 By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
 By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*
LORDLINESS, *n. f.* [from *lordly*.]
 1. Dignity; high station.
 Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
 Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
 To one so weak. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 2. Pride; haughtiness.
LORDLY, *adj.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Beating a lord.
Lordly fins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*
 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
 So bad a peer—
 —As who, my *lord*?
 —Why, as yourself, my *lord*?
 An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorship? *Shakspeare.*
 Of me as of a common enemy,
 So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
 I know not: *lords* are *lordly* in their wine. *Milt. Agon.*
 Expect another message more imperious,
 More *lordly* thund'ring than thou wilt bear. *Milton.*
 Ev'ry rich and *lordly* swain,
 With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*
LORDLY, *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.
 So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,
 A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
 Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*
LORDSHIP, *n. f.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Dominion; power.
 Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts,
 It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*
 They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark x. 42.*
 There

LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seignior; domain.
How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them?

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.
I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme honour of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE, *n. f.* [from *lepan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not journey with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.
Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LORE, [*leapan*, Saxon.] Loft; destroyed.

LOREL, *n. f.* [from *leapan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel.

Obsolete.
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to decem to:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To LORICATE, *v. a.* To plate over.
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaited over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Roy.*

LO'RIMER, *n. f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RINER, *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LORN, pret. pass. of *lorian*, Saxon.] Forfaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE, *v. a.* [*leapan*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.
The lightest of couriers ran;
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,
ever after used a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesi. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?
Matt. v. 13.

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give;
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again.
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and while it is
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be re-
proached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.
I will go *lose* myself,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and consulted variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.
9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.
These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE, *v. n.*

1. Not to win.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.
Wisdom in discourse with her
loses discount'nan'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE, *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a forry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *lorels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *lorel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His bair breast. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And *lorels* lifted high, where I did look,
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Be not with work of *lorels* wit defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose *lorels* by *lorels* doth shew
More here then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

And, *lorel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS, *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.
The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.
If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord. *Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.

3. Deprivation.
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descri'd;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

4. Destruction.
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.
It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST, *participle adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coat,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOU, *n. f.* [*blaut*, Gothic; *plor*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.
Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*;
Disdain me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we *lose* what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.
Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their talks in equal portions the divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by *lot*: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *lot* and *lot*.

LOVE, *n. f.* [*lot*, Latin.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *love* tree are like those of the nettle; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, containing many short stamina in the bosom: the fruit, which is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS, *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTOS.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LO'TION, *n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cytolæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY, *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a fortige; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which *lots* are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The *lottery* that he had devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work. *South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE, *n. f.* [*lovisicium*, Latin.]

The *loves* of the *loving* leaves are cut about their borders like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD, *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.
Contenting on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confest'd,
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder, and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.
She is loud and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Prov. vii. 11.*

LO'UDLY, *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS, *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furfulness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have fallen out into complaint or *loudness*. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE, *v. a.* [*lupan*, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good Shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*;
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience;
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison's Spectator, N. 170.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.
None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew;
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.
He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

4. To be pleased with.
Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 703.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry;
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*

LOVE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.
Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I 'scaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that;
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.
Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan. i. 9.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love*. *Phil. i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *Rom. xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.
Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,
Marking the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.
No religion that ever was so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

6. Object beloved.
Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*

15 S

The

LOV

The banish'd never hopes his love to see.
The lover and the love of human kind. Dryden.
7. Lewdness.
He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. Shaksp. Rich. III.
8. Unreasonable liking.
The love to sin makes a man sin against his own reason.
Men in love with their opinions may not only suppose
what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. Locke.
9. Fondness; concord.
Come love and health to all!
Then I'll fit down: give me some wine; fill full. Shak.
Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the
spirit of meekness? 1 Cor. iv. 21.
10. Principle of union.
Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement
of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: love is
such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the
soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt
up into one desire. South's Sermons.
11. Picturelike representation of love.
The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked loves below. Dryden's Ovid.
12. A word of endearment.
'Tis no dishonour, trust me, love, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. Dryden's Don Sebastian.
13. Due reverence to God.
I know that you have not the love of God in you. John.
Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one
betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational,
the other a sensitive love: so our love of God consists of two
parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. Hammond.
The love of God makes a man chaste without the labo-
rious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at
glory without any other arms but those of love. Taylor.
14. A kind of thin silk stuff.
This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light,
appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of
a sieve, a piece of cyprus, or lovehood. Boyle on Colours.
LOVEAPPLE. n. f.
The loveapple has a flower consisting of one leaf, which
expands in a circular order; the style afterwards becomes a
roundish, soft, fleshy fruit, divided into several cells, which
contain many flat seeds. Miller.
LOVEKNOT. n. f. [love and knot.] A complicated figure, by
which affection interchanged is figured.
LOVELETTER. n. f. [love and letter.] Letter of courtship.
The children are educated in the different notions of their
parents: the sons follow the father, while the daughters read
loveletters and romances to their mother. Addison's Spect.
LOVELLY. adv. [from lovely.] Amiaably; in such a manner
as to excite love.
Thou look'st
Lovely dreadful.
Orway's Venice Preserv'd.
LOVELINESS. n. f. [from lovely.] Amiaableness; qualities of
mind or body that excite love.
Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-
will, loveliness and lovingness. Sidney, b. i.
When I approach
Her loveliness, so absolute she seems,
That what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. Mil. Pa. Lost.
If there is such a native loveliness in the sex, as to make
them victorious when they are in the wrong, how refittles
is their power when they are on the side of truth? Addison.
LOVELORN. adj. [love and lorn.] Forsaken of one's love.
The love-lorn nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. Milton.
LOVELY. adj. [from love.] Amiaable; exciting love.
The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead. Shaksp. Coriolanus.
Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
and in their death they were not divided. 2 Sam. i. 23.
The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and lovely than the rest, Denham.
That in the meadows grew.
The Christian religion gives us a more lovely character of
God than any religion ever did. Tillotson's Sermons.
The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their lovely breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingl'd odours shed.
LOVEMONGER. n. f. [love and monger.] One who deals in af-
fairs of love.
Thou art an old lovmonger, and speakest skilfully. Shak.
LOVER. n. f. [from love.]
1. One who is in love.

VLOV

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. Shaksp.peare.
Let it be never said, that he whole breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a lover's rest. Dryden.
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.
Your brother and his lover have embrac'd. Shaksp.
I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my lover: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. Shaksp.peare.
3. One who likes any thing.
To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are
amiable things. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
LO'OVER. n. f. [from Louvert, French, an opening.] An open-
ing for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. Spens.
LO'VESECRET. n. f. [love and secret.] Secret between lovers.
What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what love-secret which I must not hear. Dryden's Aur.
LO'VESTICK. adj. [love and stick.] Disorder'd with love; lan-
guishing with amorous desire.
See, on the floor inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their love-sick ditty sing.
To the dear mistress of my love-sick mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd. Dryden's Virg.
Of the reliefs to ease a love-sick mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. Granville.
LO'VESOME. adj. [from love.] Lovely. A word not used.
Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or lovesome can appear. Dryden's Lucretius.
LO'VESONG. n. f. [love and song.] Song expressing love.
Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stab'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a love-song. Shaksp.peare.
Love'song weeds and fatyrick thorns are grown,
Where seeds of better arts were early sown. Donne.
LO'VESUIT. n. f. [love and suit.] Courtship.
His love-suit hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. Shaksp.peare's Cymbeline.
LO'VETALE. n. f. [love and tale.] Narrative of love.
The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.
Cato's a proper person to instruct
A love-tale with. Addison's Cato.
LO'VE-THOUGHT. n. f. [love and thought.] Amorous fancy.
Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Love-thoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. Shaksp.
LO'VE-TOKEN. n. f. [love and token.] Small presents given by lovers.
Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any
lovetoken, such as gold snuff-boxes. Arbuth. and Pope's Ma. St.
LO'VE-TRICK. n. f. [love and trick.] Art of expressing love.
Other disports than dancing jollities;
Other love-tricks than glancing with the eyes. Donne.
LOUGH. n. f. [lough, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland
standing water.
A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests here, Fairfax.
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. Phil. Trans.
LOUGH NELS never freezes. Phil. Trans.
LO'VING. participial adj. [from love.]
1. Kind; affectionate.
So loving to my mother,
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n
To visit her face too roughly. Shaksp. Hamlet.
This earl was of great courage, and for this cause much
loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less loving again. Heyward.
2. Expressing kindness.
The king took her in his arms till she came to herself,
and comforted her with loving words. Ezech. xv. 8.
LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scrip-
tural word.
Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy loving-
kindnesses. Psal. xlv. 6.
He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imper-
fection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him
only under the amiable attributes of goodness and loving-
kindness, and to adore him as our friend and patron. Rogers.
LO'VINGLY. adv. [from loving.] Affectionately; with kind-
ness.
The new king, having no less lovingly performed all du-
ties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his an-
cles as natural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as
for the establishing of his own quiet. Sidney, b. ii.
It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and
meek persons; but he that can do so with the forward and
perverse, he only hath true charity. Taylor.
LO'VINGNESS. n. f. [from loving.] Kindness; affection.
Carrying

LOW

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-
will, loveliness and lovingness. Sidney, b. i.
LOUIS D'OR. n. f. [French.] A golden coin of France, va-
lued at about seventeen shillings.
If he is desired to change a louis d'or, he must consider of
it. Spectator, N. 305.
TO LOUNGE. v. n. [lunderen, Dutch.] To idle; to live
lazily.
LO'UNGER. n. f. [from lounge.] An idler.
LOUNGE. n. f. [longuris, Latin.] A tall gangrel. Ains.
LOUSE. n. f. plural lice. [lur, Saxon; lous, Dutch.] A small
animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men,
beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.
There were lice upon man and beast. Exod. viii. 18.
Frogs, lice, and flies, mult all his palace fill
With loath'd intrusion. Milton.
It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to
affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours
of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do
now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the
lice of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct.
Bentley's Sermons.
Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skip of
a louse. Swift.
TO LOUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from lice.
As for all other good women, that love to do but little
work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sun-
shine, that they have been but a while in Ireland can well
witness. Spenser on Ireland.
You fat and lous'd him all the sun-shine day. Swift.
LOUSEWORT. n. f. The name of a plant; called also rattle
and cock's-comb.
There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow
wild, and in some low meadows are very troublesome; espe-
cially one sort with yellow flowers, which rises to be a foot
high or more, and is often in such plenty as to be the most
predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. Miller.
LOUSILY. adv. [from louse.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
LO'USINESS. n. f. [from lousy.] The state of abounding with
lice.
LO'USY. adj. [from louse.]
1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice.
Let him be daub'd with louse, live high and whore,
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. Dryden's Juu.
Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only lousy in dry times, or
very hot places. Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.
I pray you now remembrance on the lousy knave mine host.
A lousy knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. Shaksp.
LOUT. n. f. [loete, old Dutch. Mr. Lye.] A mean awkward
fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.
Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of
her virtue is reposed in such a lout's hands, had yet, to shew
an obedience, taken on the shepherdish apparel. Sidney.
This lout, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we fence are men, and you are gods. Shaksp.
I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business;
For 'tis no trusting to yon foolish lout.
Thus wail'd the lout in melancholy strain. Gay's Past.
TO LOUPE. v. n. [lupar, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obedience;
to bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a
good sense. In Scotland they say, a fellow with loutan or
lutan shoulders; that is, one who bends forwards; his
shoulders or back.
He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. Fa. Qu.
Under the hand-bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a forlorn green. Ben. Johnson's Underw.
The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance louting low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. Drayton.
TO LOWE. v. a. This word seems in Shaksp.peare to signify,
to overpower.
I am loved by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. Shaksp. Henry VI.
LO'UTISH. adj. [from lout.] Clownish; bumpkinly.
This loutish clown is such, that you never saw so ill-fa-
voured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the de-
gree of ridiculous. Sidney.
LO'UTISHLY. adv. [from lout.] With the air of a clown;
with the gait of a bumpkin.
Low. adj.
1. Not high.
2. Not rising far upwards.
It became a spreading vine of low stature. Ezech. xvii. 6.
3. Not elevated in situation.
O mighty Caesar! do'st thou lye so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? Shaksp. Julius Caesar.
Whatever is washed away from them is carried down
into the lower grounds, and into the sea, and nothing is
brought back. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

LOW

4. Descending far downwards; deep.
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.
As two men were walking by the sea-side at low water,
they saw an oyster, and they both pointed at it together. L'Estrange.
It is low ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillo's
are put in to swell the charge. Atterbury.
6. Not of high price: as, corn is low.
7. Not loud; not noisy.
As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and low:
But if a trumpet take the blast,
It lifts it high, and makes it last. Waller.
The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep
of the stage, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the
farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice
as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause
confusion. Addison on Italy.
8. In latitudes near to the line.
They take their course either high to the north, or low to
the south. Abbot's Descript. of the World.
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of
particulars.
Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred
years time, taking the lower chronology, that the earth had
then food, mankind should be propagated no farther than
Judaea. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
10. Late in time: as, the lower empire.
11. Dejected; depressed.
To be worthy
The lowest, most dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands still in expectation. Shaksp.peare.
His spirits are so low his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a distant found. Dryden.
Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conquest must allway;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and thuns the foe. Prior.
12. Impotent; subdued.
To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater
awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them
as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his
own pleasure. Grandin's Bills of Mortality.
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor. Shaksp.
Try in men of low and mean education, who have never
elevated their thoughts above the spade. Locke.
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, low
tricks.
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.
He has not so many thoughts that are low and vulgar, but,
at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime
and noble. Addison's Spectator, N. 279.
In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of
the heathen world are low and dull. Felton on the Classics.
16. Reduced; in poor circumstances; as, I am low in the world.
Low. adv.
1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly used
in composition.
Proud of their numbers and secure in soul,
The confident and over-lusty French:
Do the low-rated English play at dice? Shaksp. Hen. V.
This is the prettiest low-born lass, that ever
Ran the greenford; nothing she does or seems,
But smacks of something greater than herself,
Too noble for this place. Shaksp.peare's Winter's Tale.
There under Ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. Milton.
My eyes no object met
But low-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. Dryden.
No luxury found room
In low-roof houses, and bare walls of lome. Dryden.
Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And low-built bodies are the growth of Spain. Creech.
Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a
low-spirited creeping family. Swift.
We wand'ring go through dreary wastes,
Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. Pope.
Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and a'rice creeping on,
Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun. Pope.
2. In times near our own.
In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even
as low down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their
flocks and herds. Locke.
3. With a depression of the voice.
Lucia, speak low, he is retir'd to rest. Addison's Cato.
4. In

LOW

4. In a state of subjection.
How comes it that, having been once so low brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again.
To Low. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*.
The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings.
To Low. *v. n.* [from *low*, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*.] To bellow as a cow.
Doth the wild ass bray when he has grafs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder?
The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries, And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies.
Fair lo grac'd his shield, but lo now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*.
Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care.
Lo'wbell. *n. f.* [*low*, Dutch; *leg*, Saxon; or *leg*, Islandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *low*, to flame.
LOWE. *n. f.*
Low, *lo*, comes from the Saxon *pleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *blaiw* is a monument or barrow.
To Low'er. *v. a.* [from *low*.]
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the allerted power.
The suppliant nations
Bow to its enigns, and with *lower'd* sails
Confess the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phœdrus and Hippolytus*.
2. To suffer to sink down.
When the water of rivers issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.
The kingdom will lose by this *lowing* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money.
Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest.
To Lower. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The opposite of itself.
To Lo'w'er. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word; it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather; if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance.]
1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.
Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by this son of York;
And all the clouds that *low'rd* upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The *low'ring* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden*.
When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *low'ring* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes.
The dawn is overcast, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
If on Swithin's feast the welkin *low'rs*,
And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay*.
2. To frown; to pout; to look fullen.
There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *low'ring*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger.
He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But sullen discontent sat *low'ring* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.
Lo'wer. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look.
Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *low'ring* as that face could yield.
Lo'w'ringly. *adv.* [from *low'ring*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.
Lo'w'most. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.
Plants have their femal parts uppermost, living creatures have their *low'rmst*.
It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *low'rmst*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in compa-

LOW

riou to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts.
Lo'wland. *n. f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.
What a devil's he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force.
No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs.
Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low*.]
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.
Lo'wliness. *n. f.* [from *low*.]
1. Humility; freedom from pride.
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.
As justice, verity, temperance, stabilities,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them.
With *lowliness* majestic, from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rise.
If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust.
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.
They continued in that *lowliness* until the time that the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose.
The *lowliness* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice; and it is my duty to give testimony to virtue.
Lo'wly. *adj.* [from *low*.]
1. Humble; meek; mild.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart.
He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death.
With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began.
The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a being, and adore a nature so much superior to our own.
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.
For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims.
3. Not lofty; not sublime.
For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inferi'd shall see.
Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low*.]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.
I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my business is but to the court.
'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.
Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wife:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.
Prefer'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd.
Lo'wn. *n. f.* [*liun*, Irish; *len*, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal.
King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He thought them fustian all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *low'n*.
Lo'wness. *n. f.* [from *low*.]
1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground.
By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foison follow.
The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* often opens it in breadth.
2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external.
Nothing could have subdu'd nature
To such a *lowness*, but his unkind daughter.

LOZ

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And pater in the shift of *lozings*.
3. Want of rank; want of dignity.
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lozings* of condition.
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness.
A transcendent height, as *lozings* me,
Makes her not see, or not show.
His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lozings*, that of Perius is the hardness of his metaphors.
5. Submissiveness.
The people were in such *lozings* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politic a king as his father.
6. Depression; dejection.
Hence proceeded that poverty and *lozings* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person.
Lo'wth'oughted. *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow mindedness.
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowth'oughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being
O grace serene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowth'oughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And faith our early immortality!
Lo'wspirited. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.
Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature.
Lo'wspiced. *n. f.* [*low* and *spiced*.] [*loxodromus*, Lat.]
Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*.
Lo'yal. *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince.
Of Glosster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot.
The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties.
Loyal subjects often seize their prince.
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.
Hail wedded love! by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
Lo'yalist. *n. f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.
The cedar, by the infatigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians.
Lo'yally. *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.
The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd.
Lo'yalty. *n. f.* [*loialité*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer.
To day shalt thou behold a subject die
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*.
Commotions flaw'd the heart
Of all their *loyalties*.
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required.
Unshaken, undecud, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept.
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.
Lo'zeng. *n. f.* [*lozeng*, French.] Of unknown etymology.
1. A rhomb.
The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *lozeng*.
2. *Lozeng* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces,

LUB

to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.
3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.
Lp. a contraction for *lordship*.
Lu'bard. *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.
Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*.
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.
LU'BER. *n. f.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubber*, said by *Junius* to signify in Danish *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.
For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbards* loose many a penie.
These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath.
They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking.
A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be.
Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend.
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* state mankind besride.
How can you name that superannuated *lubber*?
LU'BERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.
I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy.
LU'BERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumsily.
Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high.
Lu. *n. f.* A game at cards.
Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu.
To Lu'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.
There are alimts which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree.
The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the sapaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate.
To Lu'BRICATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smoothe; to make slippery.
LU'BRICITY. *n. f.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]
1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.
Both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.
3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.
The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification.
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject.
A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune.
4. Wantonness; lewdness.
From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided.
LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.
Of short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float
And roul themselves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs.
2. Uncertain; unsteady.
I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality.
3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]
Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adul'tate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming ordures of the stage.
LU'BRICIOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; smooth.
The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it.
2. Uncertain.
The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions.
15 T

LUC

LUBRIFICATION. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and lubrication of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations.

LUBRICATION. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is lubrication and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; such as milk, honey, and mallows.

LUC. *n. f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white lues in their coat.

LUCENT. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise, Nor lend like influence from his lucid seat.

A spot like which perhaps Astronomer in the sun's lucid orb, Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw.

LUCID. *n. f.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, French.] 1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms A military vest of purple flow'd;

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and lucid an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light.

If at the same time a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electric vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear lucid like a glow-worm.

The pearly shell its lucid globe unfold, And Phœbus warm the rip'ning ore to gold.

PELLUCID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Translucent; transparent.

On the fertile banks Of Abbana and Phæphar, lucid streams.

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that lucid substance.

BRIGHT. *adj.* [*brillans*, Latin.] 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long dissensions of the two houses, which, although they had had lucid intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth.

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval;

But Shadwell's genuine night admits no rays, His rising fogs prevail upon the day.

I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book.

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience.

LUCIDITY. *n. f.* [*lucida*, Latin.] Splendor; brightness.

LUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is in itself not ignoble, and luciferous enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt.

LUCIFICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge; and so mixed together; though their lucifick motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted.

LUCK. *n. f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He forc'd his neck into a nooze, To shew his play at fast and loose;

And when he chanc'd to escape, mistook For art and subtlety, his luck.

Some such method may be found by human industry or luck, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than by which they are divided into by the fire.

LUCK. *n. f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] 2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such luck the luckless lucky maid, A long time with that savage people staid;

To gather breath in many miseries, Farewel, good Salisbury, and good luck go with thee.

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury, He told me, that rebellion had ill luck,

And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold, That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the

luck, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent.

LUD

Such, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed.

The guests are found too num'rous for the treat, But all, it seems, who had the luck to eat,

Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat.

LUCKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown luckily full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form.

It happens luckily for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications.

LUCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding.

LUCKLESS. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid, A long time with that savage people staid,

To gather breath in many miseries, Never shall my thoughts be bafe,

Though luckless, yet without disgrace.

What else but his immoderate lust of pow'r, Pray's made and granted in a luckless hour?

LUCKY. *n. f.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more lucky wight, Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,

Fled fast away.

Perhaps some arm more lucky than the rest, May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.

LUCRATIVE. *adj.* [*lucratus*, French; *lucratus*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most lucrative, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so.

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more lucrative method of life by agriculture.

LUCRE. *n. f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and lure in them Have laid this woe here.

They all the sacred mysteries of heav'n To their own vile advantages shall turn,

Of lucre, and ambition.

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd, Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,

The rage of pow'r, the blast of publick breath, The lust of lucre, and the dread of death,

What can be thought of the procuring letters by fraud, and the printing them merely for lucre?

LUCRIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*.

LUCRIFICK. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LUCRATION. *n. f.* [*lucratio*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.

TO LUCUBRATE. *n. f.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION. *n. f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy lucubrations have been perused by several of our friends.

LUCUBRATORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Latin.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a sober dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.

LUCULENT. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.] 1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

The purer rivers flow.

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most luculent testimonies that Christian religion hath.

LUDICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicrus*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this as an instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction.

LUDICROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LUDICROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

LUDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ludificatio*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another.

LUK

LUFF. *n. f.* [in Scotland.] The palm of the hand; as, clap me arries in my luff.

TO LUG. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and luff to wind.

TO LUG. *v. a.* [alucen, Saxon; to pull; *luga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.] 1. To hall or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this Will lug your priests and servants from your sides.

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril, Though lugg'd indeed, and wounded very ill.

When savage bears agree with bears, Shall secret ones lug fancies by th' ears.

See him drag his feeble legs about, Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler lugs him still

Through hedges.

Whole pleasure is to see a strumpet tear A cynick's beard, and lug him by the hair.

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so lug off every one his share.

TO LUG OUT. To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

No time, nor trick of law, their action bars; They will be heard, or they lug out and cut.

TO LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lugs*.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch, Like fowl in air, too damp, and lugs along,

As if she were a body in a body.

LUG. *n. f.* 1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, lugs, and little crabs.

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd For the large leap which Debon did compel

Caulin to make, being eight fies of ground.

LU'GAGE. *n. f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your luggage nobly on your back.

What do you mean To doat thus on such luggage?

Think not thou to find me slack, or need Thy politic maxims, or that cumbersome

Luggage of war there shewn me.

How durst thou with that swollen luggage O' th' self, old it'n, and other baggage,

T' oppose thy lumber against us?

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the rustling winds of passion and opinion; and if the luggage be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked.

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind, And leave the luggage of good works behind.

I am gathering up my luggage, and preparing for my journey.

LUGUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*lugubris*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a sad or whining tone, makes up the sum of many mens humiliations.

LUKEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is *pleod*; in old Frisick *blig*; in Dutch *lucite*; whence probably our *lukes*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second, as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass, All wallow'd in his own, yet lukewarm blood;

That from his wound yet welled fresh alas!

May you a better feast never behold, You knot of mouth friends; smoke and lukewarm water

Is your perfection.

Bathing the body in lukewarm water is of great advantage to temperate hot and sharp humours.

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone diffils with a gentle lukewarm heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat?

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue steadfast, it is an obedience to lukewarm and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion.

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue In lukewarm patriots.

LUKEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

LUM

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury.

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*.

TO LULL. *v. a.* [*lulla*, Danish; *lulla*, Latin.] 1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play

Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound To lull him soft a sleep, that by it lay.

Such sweet compulsion doth in mulick lie, To lull the daughters of necessity.

These lull'd by nightingales embracing slept.

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap, And peace shall lull him in her flow'ry lap;

No more these scenes my meditations aid, Or lull to rest the visionary maid.

By the vocal woods and waters lull'd, And lost in lonely musing in a dream.

LU'LLABY. *n. f.* [*lullus*, Latin. Quem nuticum fuisse deunt contentit Turnebus, from *lull*: it is observable that the nurses call sleep by, by; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles keft, Sung lullaby, to bring the world to rest.

Philomel, with melody, Sing in your sweet lullaby;

Lull a, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby.

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, lullaby to your bounty till I come again.

Drinking is the lullaby used by nurses to still crying children.

LUMBA'GO. *n. f.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.] *Lumbe'go* is a very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony; in comfort with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation; generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers.

LUMBER. *n. f.* [*loma*, zeloma, Saxon; householdstuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains;

And thrown amongst the common lumber.

One son at home Concerns thee more than many guests to come.

If to some useful art he be not bred, He grows more *lumber*, and is worse than dead.

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store, Few hands will rid the lumber of the poor.

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber*.

The poring schollasts mark; Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;

A *lumber*-house of books in ev'ry head.

TO LUMBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In Rollo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear.

TO LUMBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large, Nor *lumber* o'er the meads; nor cross the wood.

LUMINARY. *n. f.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaires*, French.] 1. Any body which gives light.

The great luminary Dispenses light from far.

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from matting.

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island.

LUMINATION. *n. f.* [from *lumen*.] Emission of light.

LUMINOUS. *n. f.* [*luminosus*, French.] 1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate.

The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd, From chaos.

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes.

2. Enlightened.

LUN

2. Enlightened.
Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averie
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
3. Shining; bright.
The most luminous of the prismatic colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton's Opticks.*

LUMP. *n. f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter.
The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Without this various agitation of the water, how could lumps of sugar or salt cast into it be perfectly dissolved in it, that the lumps themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*
An Ombe wretch is pris'ner made;
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were sort'd well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dry.*
To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her lump of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke.*

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity. *Shakespeare.*
Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge lumps of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Kell against Burnet.*

3. Mass undistinguished.

All mens honours
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one lump. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. The whole together; the gross.
If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the lump. *Addison.*
Other epidemical vices are rise and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the lump. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a lump, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be lumped together. *Ayliffe's Par.*
Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were lumped in the same scale. *Addison.*

LU'MPISH. [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpish*, Lat.] A sort of fish.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a lumping pennyworth. *Arbutnot.*
LU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and lumpish. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Sylvia is lumpish, heavy, melancholy. *Shakespeare.*
Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and lumpish. *Suckling.*
Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and lumpish figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how inflexible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the lumpish mass to move. *Dryden.*
LU'MPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard lumpy clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
LU'NACY. *n. f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.
Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the lunacy is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

LUN

Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange lunacy. *Shakespeare.*
There is difference of lunacy: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*
LU'NAR. *n. f.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

They that have revolved that these years were but lunary years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The figure of its seed much resembles a horseshoe, which Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a lunary representation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden.*

LU'NARY. *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From lunary distilling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

LU'NATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with lunatick bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

LU'NATICK. *n. f.* A madman.

The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a lunatick in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Grant's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*
The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and lunatics. *Swift.*

LU'NATION. *n. f.* [*lunaison*, French; *lunas*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the lunations be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH. *n. f.* [*Minshaw* derives it from *lunja*, Spanish; *luncheon*, *lunch* from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teutonic.] It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*. As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stood'st flaring, like an oaf,
I flie'd the luncheon from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thick'n'd well the melfs. *Gay.*

LUNE. *n. f.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French say of a man who is but fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hammer.*

Bestrew them
These dangerous, unsafe lunes i' th' king;
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. A laith: as, the lune of a hawk.

LUNETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A small half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is fix toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevant.*

LUNGS. *n. f.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my lungs are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shakespeare.*

The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brats inspir'd with iron lungs;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are lung-grown. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*
LUNGWORT.

LUR

LU'NOWORT. *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, whose upper part is cut into several segments; from its fitulous flower-cup, which is for the most part pentagonal, rises the pointal encompassed by four embryos, which afterwards become so many seeds inclosed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lunifoliar*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *n. f.* [*lunte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *n. f.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Proteogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and lupines, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Where stalks of lupines grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*

Proteogenes, drawing the picture of Jalyfius, took no other nourishment than lupines mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *lurches*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *lurch* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And leave us in the lurch. *Denham.*

But though th' art of a different church,
I will not leave thee in the lurch. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the lurch. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best-meaning persons in the world? It is safe to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the lurch at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of F. Bull.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and leave us in the lurch, by some of their late refinements. *Addison's Guardian.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*lurch*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.
I myself, sometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.
While the one was upon wing, the other stood lurching upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurch*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.
Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near lurcheth all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque [from the game *lurch*.]
He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He lurcht all swords o' th' garland. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should fo quickly fail and lurch the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the sincere communicant. *South's Sermons.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHE. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.
I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, lurchers, and setters. *Tatler, No. 59.*

His thefts some tradesman pines,
Swift from his play the scudding lurcher flies;
Whilft ev'ry honest tongue stop thief refunds. *Gay.*

2. [*Lurce*, Latin.] A glutton; a gourmandizer. Not used.

LURE. *n. f.* [*lurre*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.
My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, the must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare.*

This lure she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it.
A great estate to an heir, is as a lure to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

LUS

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.
How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her lures, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.
Standing near one that lur'd loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, hur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and lur'd on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you lure
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.
Slow settling o'er the lurid grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson's Summer.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.
Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, lurking in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their works,
But theevily loiter and lurk. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

If sinners entice, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree:
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have let my name at length.

LU'RKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the lurkingplaces where he hideth himself. *1 Sam. xxiii. 23.*

LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.
The food that to him now is as luscious as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the luscious liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their luscious native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase. *South's Sermons.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose lusciousness intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the lusciousness and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *lusc*.

How lush and lusty the grass looks? how green? *Shak.*

LUSK. *adj.* [*lusche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Diët.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.

LUSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive. *Spenser.*
15 U Things

MAG

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.
If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and munitions. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Plain heroic magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton's Agonist.*
Some o'er the public *magazines* preface,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Virg.*
Useful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and disposed with grace. *Pope.*
His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*
 2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave.*
MAGE. *n. f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenser.*
MAGGOT. *n. f.* [*magrods*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; *maðu*, Saxon.]
 1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.
Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small *maggots*. *Ray on Creation.*
From the fore although the insect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in disguise. *Garth's Dispens.*
 2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy.
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* ostentation:
I do forswear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express
In russet yeas, and honest kerly noes. *Shakespeare.*
To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our brethren though by other venters,
Unite them and their different *maggots*,
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion. *Arbutnot.*
- MAGGOTTINESS. *n. f.* [*from maggoty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.
- MAGGOTTY. *adv.* [*from maggot*.]
 1. Full of maggots.
 2. Capricious; whimsical.
To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggoty* unfettered head, is as ridiculous as to think to write fairs in a jumbling coach. *Norris's Miscel.*
- MAGICAL. *n. f.* [*from magick*.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.
I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That magical word of war, we have effected. *Shakespeare.*
They beheld unveiled the magical shield of your Ariosto,
Which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*
By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambric, upon her head, she attained to an evil art and magical force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler, N^o. 110.*
- MAGICALLY. *adv.* [*from magical*.] According to the rites of magick.
In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring magically prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*
- MAGICK. *n. f.* [*magia*, Latin.]
 1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; forcery; enchantment.
She once being loofe,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all these motives. *Rogers.*
 2. The secret operations of natural powers.
The writers of natural *magick* do attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse some immaterial virtue into the part fevered. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MAGICK. *adj.* Acting or doing by powers superior to the known power of nature; incantating; necromantic.
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by *magick* flights
Shall raise such artificial frights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake
Till all thy *magick* structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*
Like castles built by *magick* art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Granville.*

MAG

- MAGICIAN. *n. f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.
What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,
And, where she lifts, makes calmest souls to grieve. *Waller.*
There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician, or a *magician*. *Locke.*
- MAGISTERIAL. *adj.* [*from magister*, Latin.]
 1. Such as suits a master.
Such a frame of government is paternal, not *magisterial*. *King Charles.*
He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *Dryden.*
 2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic.
We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words, and *magisterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Estrange.*
Those men are but trapp'd who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermon.*
 3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry.
Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt. *Grew's Museum.*
- MAGISTERIALLY. *n. f.* [*from magisterial*.] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.
A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Over their pots and pipes, claiming and engrossing all these wholly to themselves; *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South's Sermon.*
- MAGISTERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.
Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*
- MAGISTRY. *n. f.* [*magisterium*, Latin.]
Magistry is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes refinements and substances; as those of jalap, scammony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*
Paracelsus extracteth the *magistry* of wine, expounding it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*
The *magistry* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*
- MAGISTRACY. *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.
You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *B. Johnson.*
He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the public offices of state. *Brecone.*
Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself. *Asterbury.*
Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government. *Clarissa.*
- MAGISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magistralis*, low Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively; *magisterially*.
What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul so *magistrally*. *Bishop Bramhall against Hobbes.*
- MAGISTRATE. *n. f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governor; an executor of the laws.
They chuse their *magistrate*!
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
I treat here of those legal punishments which *magistrates* inflict upon their disobedient subjects. *Deacy of Piety.*
- MAGNALITY. *n. f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Not used.*
Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- MAGNANIMITY. *n. f.* [*magnanimitas*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.
With deadly hue, an armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Fa. 2^{da} Let*

MAG

- Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker, b. v.*
They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to misery beneath their fears,
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton's Agonist.*
Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*
- MAGNANIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.
To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to affume. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*
Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Cofmol.*
- MAGNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [*from magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.
A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*
- MAGNET. *n. f.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.
Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*
It may be reasonable to ask, whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron? *Locke.*
- MAGNETICAL. *adj.* [*from magnet*.]
MAGNETICK. *adj.* [*from magnet*.]
 1. Relating to the magnet.
Review this whole *magnetick* scheme. *Blackmore.*
Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.
The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.
The moon is *magnetick* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*
They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*
- MAGNETICK. *adj.* [*from magnet*.] Drawn out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolute breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
- MAGNETISM. *n. f.* [*from magnet*.] Power of the loadstone; power of attraction.
Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Granville's Scap.*
- MAGNETIZABLE. *adj.* [*from magnetize*.] To be extolled or praised.
Unusual.
Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnetizable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adfections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*
- MAGNETICAL. *adj.* [*magnetical*, Latin.] Illustrious; grand; *Magnetick*. *adj.* [*magnetick*, Latin.]
The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnetick* of fame and glory throughout all countries. *Chron. xxii. 5.*
Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers!
If these *magnetick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
O parent! these are thy *magnetick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- MAGNETICENCE. *n. f.* [*magnetice*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.
This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magneticence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such *magneticence*
Equall'd in all their glories to inhume
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or feat

MAG

- Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison on Italy.*
- MAGNIFICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.
Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*
Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*
 2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.
If he were *magnificent*, he spent much with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped much with an aspiring intent. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- MAGNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly.
Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*
We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew's Cofmol.*
- MAGNIFICO. *n. f.* [*Italian*.] A grandee of Venice.
The duke himself, and the *magnificos*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakespeare.*
- MAGNIFIER. *n. f.* [*from magnify*.]
 1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.
The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
 2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.
To MAGNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]
 1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.
The ambassador, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*
 2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.
Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnify'd*, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. vii.*
 3. To raise in pride or pretension.
He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Dan.*
If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Jeb xix. 5.*
He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan. viii. 25.*
 4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.
How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*
By true reflection I would see my face?
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass?
The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*
As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
 5. A cant word for to have effect.
My governers assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness; but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator, N^o. 432.*
- MAGNITUDE. *n. f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Greatness; grandeur.
With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milt. Agonist.*
 2. Comparative bulk.
This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitudes* touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *K. Charles.*
When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth confisting, and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden's Juv.*
Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

MAGPIE.

MAI

MA'GPIE. *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that understood relations, have
By *magpies* and by *choughs*, and *rooks* brought forth
The secret of man of blood. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Disimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of
two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser de-
scribed looking through a lattice. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* height,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE. *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ains.*

MAID. *n. f.* [*mæden*, *mægen*, Saxon, *maegd*, Dutch.]

MAIDEN. *n. f.* [*mæden*, *mægen*, Saxon, *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.
Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
This is a man old, wrinkl'd, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*

I am not solely led
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of high-
ways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden's Juv.*

Let me die, the said,
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman servant.
My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as *maids* and widows. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then blest'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryd.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.
If she bear a *maid* child. *Lev. xii. 5.*

MAID. *n. f.* A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN. *n. f.* A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN. *n. f.* A species of skate fish.

1. Consisting of virgins.
Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rovd
O'er Menalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once. *Addison's Ovid's Metamorph.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.
He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shakespeare.*

When I am dead, throw me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

MAIDENHAIR. *n. f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] This plant is a native
of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean,
where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is
brought for medicinal use.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his
head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peach.*

MAIDENHEAD. *n. f.* [*from maiden*.]

MAIDENHOOD. *n. f.* [*from maiden*.]

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination.
And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? what secret wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den. *Fairfax.*

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields prefer'd her *maidenhead*. *Fairfax.*

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maiden-*
hood, cannot for all that diffuse succession, but that they are
lined with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakespeare.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now
become a low word.
The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first
appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with
some negligent performance. *Watson.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joys *maidenhead*,
Then spousal rites prejudice the marriage-bed. *Crashaw.*

MAIDENLY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*

MAIDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, mo-
dest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;

Our sex as well as I may chide you for it. *Shakespeare.*

Come, you virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be
blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become?

MAIDHOOD. *n. f.* [*from maid*.] Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

MAIDMARIAN. *n. f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance,
so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks
to the populace.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor
and pipe. *Temple.*

MAIDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation. *Shakespeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in
common friends, whether we are sick or well; the very
maidse'rvants in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

MAJE'STICK. *adj.* [*from majesty*.]

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of
appearance.

They made a doubt
Preference *majestical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakespeare.*

Get the start of the *majestical* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,
To offer it the shew of violence. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

In his face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestical* grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majestical* as a god. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.
It was no mean thing which he purposed: to perform a
work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.
Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance,
both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent
and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Watson.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all must be
grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [*from majestical*.] With dignity; with
grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward the bends, *majestically* bright,
And here he fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white
A prattling thing, a *magpie* height,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
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MAJESTY. *n. f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance
awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*. *Psal. xxix. 4.*

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Psal. xciii.*

Amidst
Thick clouds and dark, doth heav'n's all-ruling fire
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.
Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty*. *1 Chron. xxix.*

To the only wife God be glory and *majesty*. *Jude v. 25.*

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*. *Dan. v. 18.*

3. Dignity; elevation.
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

The title of kings and queens.
Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
From whence I can your *majesty* convey
To some nigh friend.
He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen,
visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above
The *majesty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. f.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian, from *maille*, the mesh
of a net. *Skinner*.] A quo fonte derivantur multa virorum
nomina pr. ut *mailbir*, long or *meller*, breich-vail clypeatus,
vulgo broch-weel. Hy-vad, Howel boldly armed. *Rowland.*

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.

Some

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Some

4

MAI

Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuscute, some a corset bright. *Fairfax, b. i.*
Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this an-
swer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would
be but a silly defence. *Watson.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. Any armour.
We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*maile*, *malette*, French.]

4. MAIL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To arm defensively; to
cover, as with armour.

The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in flame, with papers on my back. *Shakespeare.*

5. To MAIL. *v. a.* [*mail*, Gothic, to cut off; *mailner*, to
maim, old French; *nebain*, Armorick; *manus*, Lat.] To
deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*

The multitude wonder'd when they saw the dumb to speak,
the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they
glorified God. *Matth. xv. 31.*

6. Maim. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a
wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cause to fear, least the want thereof
be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker, b. v.*

Humphry, duke of Gloucester, scarce himself,
That bears to throw a *maim*; two pulls at once;
A lady banish'd, and a limb lost off? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

2. Injury; mischief.
Not so deep a *maim*,
As to be cast forth in the common air,
Have I deserved. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.
A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history, that
the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *adj.* [*maine*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.
In every grand or *main* public duty which God requireth
at the hands of his church, there is, besides that matter and
form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain out-
ward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner admini-
stered. *Hooker, b. iv.*

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*

There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which
drew several armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* streams,
Runs diverse. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

I should be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not diffuse me most. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and
propagation. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long
as possible. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands;
Live on the life, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden's Pers.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various learnings,
they have been wanting in the one *main* thing.
Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed
him in every episode. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast.
Think, you question with a Jew,
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height. *Shakespeare.*

Sceth thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the *main* abyss,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.
We ourselves will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horde. *Shakespeare.*

4. All abreast. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Charg'd our *main* battle's front.

4. Important; forcible.
This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and
gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take
possession of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*

That, which thou aught
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

MAIN. *n. f.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an
improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*

2. The sum; the whole; the general.
They allowed the liturgy and government of the church
of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*

These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been
put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

3. The ocean.
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the

MAI

MA'INPERNOR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.
He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noble-
men became *mainperners* for his appearance at a certain day;
but he making default, the utmost advantage was taken
against his sureties. *Davies on Ireland.*
MA'INPRISE. *n. f.* [main and pris, French.] Delivery into the
custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance;
bail.
Sir William Bretingham was executed for treason, though
the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprise*. *Davies.*
Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant
Deliv'ry from this base restraint. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.
MA'INSAIL. *n. f.* [main and sail.] The sail of the main-
mast.
They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up
the *main-sail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Atts. xxvii.*
MA'INSHEET. *n. f.* [main and sheet.] The sheet or sail of the
mainmast.
Strike, strike the top-sail; let the *main-sheet* fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*
MA'INYARD. *n. f.* [main and yard.] The yard of the main-
mast.
With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which
held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing they cut the
tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbutnot.*
TO MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [maintenir, French.]
1. To preserve; to keep.
The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *main-*
tain the blood in a gentle fermentation, recluse opiations,
and munday it. *Harvey.*
This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryd.*
2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.
God values no man more or less, in placing him high or
low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew's Cosmol.*
3. To vindicate; to justify.
If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of
Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*
These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be
maintained by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*
MAINTAIN.
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*
Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of
parts too much superior to any in the company, that he could
too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*
It is hard to *maintain* the truth. *South.*
4. To continue; to keep up.
Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of
him perceived. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden.*
5. To keep up; to support the expence of.
I seek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my state,
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. *Shakesp.*
What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank
my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakespeare.*
6. To support with the conveniences of life.
It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own la-
bour. *Hooker.*
If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and
much reproach. *Eccles. xxv. 22.*
It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be
maintained by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend
its assertors? *South.*
7. To preserve from failure.
Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore.*
TO MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as
a tenet.
In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our mo-
dern critics, that this age and the last have excelled the an-
cients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
MAINTAINABLE. *adj.* [from maintain.] Defensible; justifiable.
Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, he walls fore
beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he defended the
place against the dauphin. *Hoyward.*
MAINTAINER. *n. f.* [from maintain.] Supporter; cherisher.
He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special
maintainer of all learning. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a
true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*
MAINTENANCE. *n. f.* [maintenant, French.]
1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustentance; sustentation.
It was St. Paul's own choice to *maintain* himself by his la-
bour, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others
did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker, b. i.*
God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appoint-
ed him a law to observe. *Hooker, b. i.*

MAK

Those of better fortune not making learning their *main-*
tenance, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*
2. Support; protection; defence.
They knew that no man might in reason take upon him
to determine his own right, and according to his own deter-
mination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker, b. i.*
The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the
Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in
their posterity. *Spenser on Ireland.*
3. Continuance; security from failure.
Whatever is granted to the church for God's honour,
and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted for and to God.
South's Sermons.
MA'INTOP. *n. f.* [main and top.] The top of the mainmast.
From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryd.*
Dictys could the *maintop-mast* bestride,
And down the ropes with active vigour slide. *Addison.*
MA'JOR. *adj.* [major, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
They bind none, no not though they be many, saving
only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and
then their voices being more in number, must overway their
judgments who are fewer. *Hooker, b. iv.*
The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the
poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly di-
viding the east from the west. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In common discourse we denominate persons and things
according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be
called a wise man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logic.*
2. Greater in dignity.
Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
MA'JOR. *n. f.*
1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.
3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some gene-
rality.
The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of
the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*
4. **MAJOR-general.** The general officer of the second rank.
Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's
answer. *Tatler, N. 53.*
5. **MAJOR-dame.** *n. f.* [major-dame, French.] One who holds
occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORA'TION. *n. f.* [from major.] Encrease; enlargement.
There be five ways of *majoration* of founts: enclosure sim-
ple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection
concurrent; and approach to the senfory. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
MAJORITY. *n. f.* [from major.]
1. The state of being greater.
It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that
maketh the total greater. *Grew's Cosmol.*
2. The greater number. [majorité, French.]
It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to
espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick
weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*
As in senates so in schools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*
Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason
the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year.
Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.
3. [From majores, Latin.] Ancestry.
Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike
their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous
and destructive progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
4. Full age; end of minority.
During the infancy of Henry the III, the barons were
troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no
sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war
against him. *Davies on Ireland.*
5. First rank. Obsolete.
Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
6. The office of a major.
MAIZE, or **Indian Wheat.** *n. f.*
The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed; the
male flowers are produced at remote distances from the fruit
on the same plant, growing generally in a spike upon the top
of the stalk; the female flowers are produced from the wings
of the leaves, and are surrounded by three or four leaves,
which closely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe: this plant is
propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it
is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently
propagated with great care. *Miller.*
Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous
than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To.

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TO MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; machen, German; maken,
Dutch.]
1. To create.
Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen. i. 26.*
The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov. xvi. 4.*
Remember't thou
Thy *making*, while the maker gave thee being. *Milton.*
2. To form of materials.
He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a
molten calf. *Exod. xxxii. 4.*
God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Atts.*
We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but
are artificially *made* out of their by compounding or dividing
them. *Holder on Time.*
3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients.
One of my fellows had the speed of him;
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more
Than would *make* up his message. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*
A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will
make far more liquor than the former measure will contain.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.
4. To form by art what is not natural.
There lavish nature, in her best attire,
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;
And art with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*
5. To produce as the agent.
She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make*
their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to
the contrary. *Hooker, b. v.*
If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me;
then let me be your jest. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Psalm. lxxxiii. 2.*
When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Samp-
son, that he may *make* us sport. *Judge. xvi. 25.*
Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for
the which I have *made* provision. *1 Chron. xxix. 19.*
Why *make* ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead.
Mark v. 39.
He *maketh* intercession to God against Israel. *Rom. xi. 2.*
Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt,
and hast *made* thee a name. *Jer. xxxii. 20.*
Should we then *make* mirth?
Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them to let
them live. *Josh. ix. 15.*
Both combine
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man, *Dryden.*
Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters. *Tate's Juvenal.*
6. To produce as a cause.
Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated
from his neighbour. *Prov. xix. 4.*
A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him be-
fore great men. *Prov. xviii. 16.*
The child who is taught to believe any occurrence to be a
good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a
wide inroad made upon the foundnels of his understanding. *Watts.*
7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use.
Though the appear honest to me, yet in other places she
enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction
made of her. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*
Thou hast *made* an atonement for it. *Exod. xxix. 36.*
I will judge his house for ever, because his sons *made* them-
selves vile, and he restrained them not. *1 Sam. iii. 13.*
We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh. iv. 9.*
He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*
They all began to *make* excuse. *Luke xiv. 18.*
It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a
certain contribution for the poor. *Rom. xv. 26.*
Make full proof of thy ministry. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*
The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers inju-
ries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make*
war likewise upon him. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
Such music as before was never *made*,
But when of old the fons of morning sung. *Milton.*
All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed,
and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all
he had done. *Clarendon.*
Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repeti-
tions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against
Themistius.
The Phcenicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and
attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*
What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run?
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryd.*
While merchants *make* long voyages by sea
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden's Juc.*
To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? *Aeneas un-*

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dertook it by the express commandment of his father's ghost.
Dryden's Dedication to the Aeneis
He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must
allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*
Make some request, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*
Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole
system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
8. To cause to have any quality.
I will *make* your cities waste. *Lev. xxvi. 31.*
Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he
heard them. *Nim. xxx. 12.*
When he had *made* a convenient room, he set it in a wall,
and *made* it fast with iron. *Wisd. xiii. 15.*
Jesus came into Cana, where he *made* the water wine.
John iv. 46.
He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with
Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in
him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make*
him. *Locke.*
9. To bring into any state or condition.
I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod. vii. 1.*
Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel.
Gen. xlvii. 29.
Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod. ii.*
Ye have troubled me to *make* me to sink among the inha-
bitants. *Gen. xxxiv. 30.*
He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the
form of a servant. *Phil. ii. 7.*
He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *John i. 31.*
Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself
servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1 Cor. ix. 19.*
He hath *made* me a by-word of the people, and aforesaying
I was as a tabret. *Job xvii. 6.*
Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against
the Lord. *Jer. xlviii. 26.*
Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example.
Matt. i. 19.
By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in
our understandings, which, though we do not actually con-
template, yet we can bring in fight, and *make* appear again,
and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate
drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company,
and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*
10. To form; to settle.
Those who are wise in courts
Make friendships with the ministers of state,
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*
11. To hold; to keep.
Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*
12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-
self *made* in the unchaste composition. *Shakespere.*
This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite.
Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*
13. To suffer; to incur.
The loss was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions.
He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a se-
cond time. *Bacon.*
14. To commit.
She was in his company at Page's house, and what they
made there I know not. *Shakespere.*
I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the
faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*
15. To compel; to force; to constrain.
That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment
busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not
remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than
bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*
They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great
care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done
hastily. *Locke.*
16. To intend; to purpose to do.
He may ask this civil question, friend!
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*
Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood
of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
17. To raise as profit from any thing.
He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he
made five marks ready money. *Shakespere.*
Did

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Did I make a gain of you by any of them I sent. 2 Cor.
If Auletes, who was a negligent prince, made so much,
what must now the Romans make, who govern it so wisely.
Arbutnot on Coins.
If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very
high; it being hardly possible to make so much of land, un-
less it was reckoned at a very low price.
18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Arbutnot.*
Acolta recordeth, they that fail in the middle can make no
land of either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
I've made the port already.
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*
They ply their shatter'd oars.
To nearest land, and make the Libyan shoars. *Dryden.*
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and make the shoar,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?
19. To gain. *Prior.*
The wind came about, and settled in the west for many
days, so as we could make little or no way. *Bacon.*
I have made way
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*
Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to
make this marriage, it was to make way for the divorce which
he intended afterwards. *Dryden's En.*
20. To force; to gain by force.
Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden's Virg.*
The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is
reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and
making way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit.
When thou makest a dinner, call not thy friends but the
poor. *Luke xiv. 12.*
22. To pay; to give.
He shall make amends for the harm that he hath done. *Lev.*
23. To put; to place.
You must make a great difference between Hercules's la-
bours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden
fleece. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
24. To turn to some use.
Whate'er they catch,
Their fury makes an instrument of war. *Dryden's En.*
25. To incline; to dispose.
It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is,
to make us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least
able to relieve us. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
26. To prove as an argument.
Seeing they judge this to make nothing in the world for
them. *Hooker, b. ii.*
You conceive you have no more to do than, having found
the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of
the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it makes
nothing for you. *Swift.*
27. To represent; to show.
He is not that goafe and afs that Valla would make him.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
28. To constitute.
Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according
to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the making
or encrease of our happiness. *Locke.*
29. To amount to.
Whate'er they were, it maketh no matter to me: God
accepteth no man's person. *Gal. ii. 16.*
30. To mould; to form.
Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the making of the
bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more whole-
some. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Some undeserv'd fault
I'll find about the making of the bed. *Shakespeare.*
They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes,
make the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*
31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy.
He will not let slip any advantage to make away him whose
just title, produced by courage and goodness, may one day
shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The duke of Clarence, lieutenant of Ireland, was, by
practise of evil persons about the king his brother, called
thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean
made away. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He may have a likely guefs,
How these were they that made away his brother. *Shakesp.*
Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek
to make away those that aspire to their succession, that there
was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*
My mother I flew at my very birth, and since have made
away two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the
purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

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Give poets leave to make themselves away. *Reformers.*
What multitude of infants have been made away by those
who brought them into the world. *Addison.*
32. To MAKE away. To transfer.
Debtors, when they are made away,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend make all away. *Waller.*
33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe.
They made no account but that the navy should be abso-
lutely master of the seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.
The same who have made free with the greatest names in
church and state, and exposed to the world the private mis-
fortunes of families. *Dunciad.*
35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.
The grand master, guarded with a company of most va-
liant knights, drove them out again by force, and made good
the place. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify.
When he comes to make good his confident undertaking,
he is fain to say things that agree very little with one an-
other. *Bayle.*
I'll either die, or I'll make good the place. *Dryden.*
As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single
theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the
passions, I with any example he could bring from them could
make it good. *Dryden on dramatick Poets.*
I will add what the same author subjoins to make good his
foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*
37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish.
This letter doth make good the friar's words. *Shakesp.*
38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence.
They made light of it, and went their ways. *Matt. xxii. 5.*
39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant.
How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a
window in the breast of every one that makes or receives love.
Addison's Guardian, N. 106.
40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertain-
ment.
A hundred pound or two, to make merry withal? *Shakesp.*
The king, to make demonstration to the world, that the
proceedings against Sir William Stanley, imposed upon him
by necessity of state, had not diminished the affection he bare
to his brother, went to Latham, to make merry with his mo-
ther and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
A gentleman and his wife will ride to make merry with his
neighbour, and after a day those two go to a third; in which
progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their bur-
thenome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster.
The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take
pride in making much of them, extolling them with infinite
praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The bird is dead
That we have made so much of! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at
the first. *Bacon's Essays.*
The easy and the lazy make much of the gout; and yet
making much of themselves too, they take care to carry it
presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*
42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand.
That they should have knowledge of the languages and
affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a
thing we could not tell what to make of. *Bacon.*
I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least
remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till
about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain
I knew not what to make of, in the same joint of my other
foot. *Temple.*
There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern
inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to make
of. *Addison on Italy.*
I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smil-
ing: I could not make any thing of it. *Tatler.*
Upon one side of the pillar were huge pieces of iron stick-
ing out, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what
to make of. *Gulliver's Travels.*
43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect.
I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this
paper have made so very little of it. *Addison.*
44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem.
Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and made of, by the
Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knolly.*
45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.
Widows, who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have made ever. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
The

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The wife betimes make over their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
47. To MAKE over. To transfer.
The second mercy made over to us by the second covenant,
is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*
Age and youth cannot be made over: nothing but time can
take away years, or give them. *Collier.*
My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches by what
I have already made over to my neck. *Addison's Guard.*
Moor, to whom that patent was made over, was forced to
leave off coining. *Swift.*
48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's
self.
Make out the rest—I am disorder'd so,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
Antiquaries make out the most ancient medals from a letter
with great difficulty to be discerned upon the face and reverse.
Felton on the Clafficks.
It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare
for some suppers. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make
out to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*
Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what
may be made out from them by a wary deduction, may be
depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*
Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little me-
ditation, are apt to distrust every thing for fiction that is not
the dictate of sense, or made out immediately to their senses.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the
government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we
can, upon an imperfect view of things, to make out the
beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregu-
larities of the divine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Scaliger hath made out, that the history of Troy was no
more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*
In the passages from our own divines, most of the reason-
ings which make out both my propositions are already suggest-
ed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
I dare engage to make it out, that, instead of contributing
equal to the landed men, they will have their full principal
and interest at six per Cent. *Swift's Miscel.*
50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain.
They made as sure of health and life, as if both of them
were at their dispose. *Dryden.*
51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession.
But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*
52. To MAKE up. To get together.
How will the farmer be able to make up his rent at quar-
ter-day? *Locke.*
53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to repair.
This kind of comprehension in scripture being therefore
received, still there is no doubt how far we are to proceed
by collection before the full and complete measure of things
necessary be made up. *Hooker, b. i.*
I knew when seven justices could not make up a quarrel.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
54. To MAKE up. To repair.
I fought for a man among them that should make up the
hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezek.*
55. To MAKE up. To compose, as of ingredients.
These are the lineaments of this vice of flattery, which
sure do together make up a face of most extreme deformity.
Government of the Tongue.
He is to encounter an enemy made up of wiles and strata-
gems; an old serpent, and a long experienced deceiver. *South's Sermons.*
Zeal should be made up of the largest measures of spiritual
love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*
Oh he was all made up of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*
Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields
of corn, make up the most delightful little landscape imagina-
ble. *Addison on Italy.*
Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distrefs,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*
The parties among us are made up on one side of moderate
whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*
56. To MAKE up. To shape.
A catapostum is a medicine swallowed solid, and most
commonly made up in pills. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
57. To MAKE up. To supply; to repair.
Whate'er, to make up the doctrine of man's salvation,
is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject
it. *Hooker, b. ii.*
I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my

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subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be
made up in the example. *Glanville's Scip.*
Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden.*
If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordi-
nary expence, it will easily make up the halfpenny a-day which
we have now under consideration. *Addison's Spect.*
This wisely the makes up her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Graville.*
There must needs be another state to make up the inequa-
lities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to ex-
pect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that
the principals would make it up in dignity and respect. *Swift.*
58. To MAKE up. To clear.
The reasons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to make up a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
He was to make up his accounts with his lord, and by an
easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the im-
pending distrefs. *Rogers's Sermons.*
59. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to some-
plete.
Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
—I know she is not; for this match made up,
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakespeare.*
On Wednesday the general account is made up and print-
ed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*
This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and
affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing
well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say
upon experience, and what you will find to be true when
you come to make up the account. *Locke.*
To MAKE, v. n.
1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush.
Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot make away. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I do beseech your majesty make up,
Left your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Lincoln resolved to make on where the king
was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight per-
sons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Warily provide, that while we make forth to that which is
better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon's Essays.*
A wonderful erroneous observation that maketh about, is
commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*
Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*
The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers
making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knolly.*
When they set out from mount Sinai they made northward
unto Rishmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
Some speedy way for passage must be found;
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*
The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And making at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still making from the ground. *Dryden.*
A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of
those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop,
and seizing on a naked sword made after the boy. *Locke.*
Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spa-
nial by his horse's side, I made up to him. *Addison's Freehold.*
The French king makes at us directly, and keeps a king
by him to set over us. *Addison.*
A monstrous boar rushed forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he made,
Whetting his tusks. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitius.*
2. To contribute.
Whate'er makes nothing to your subject, and is impro-
per to it, admit not unto your work. *Dryden.*
Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the
right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it makes for his
own advantage. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

MAK

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth.

That which should *make* for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in scripture they find made.

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him.

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.* whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I observed a thing that may *make* to my present purpose.

It *makes* to this purpose, that the light conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun for some while before they retain light.

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *makes* against me. *Dryden's Ded. to the Aen.*

To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josb. viii. 15.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

To *MAKE* away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make* away with themselves. *Addison's Spectator, N. 231.*

To *MAKE* for. To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifference these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make* for the advantage of England at this present time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but those for whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon's Essays.*

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but safe custody and hold; That *made* for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes. *Milton.*

To *MAKE* up. To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make* up for those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

MAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or strength. *L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*, As ev'ry plot can undermine and shake. *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken of so feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 7.*

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. *n. f.* [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith astonied, Upstart lightly from his looser *make*, And his unsteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Pa. 2y.*

Bid her therefore herself soon ready *make*, To wait on love amongst his lovely crew; Where every one that miseth then her *make*, Shall be by him amercit with penance due. *Spenser.*

For since the wife town, Has let the sports down, Of May games and morris, The maids and their *makes*, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the wipers for their noses. *Benj. Johnson's Owls.*

MAKEBATE. *n. f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispred to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outragious party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MAKER. *n. f.* [from *make*.]

1. The Creator.

MAL

Both in him, in all things, as is meet, The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This the divine Cecilia found, And to her *Maker's* praise confin'd the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raise, And only vocal with the *Maker's* praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our *Maker*, to pursue truths. *Watts's Logic.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

I dare promise her boldly what few of her *makers* of vint and compliments dare to do. *Pope's Letters.*

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed *makers* or marters of all mens manners within the realm. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*

MAKEPEACE. *n. f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age. *Shakespeare.*

MAKEWEIGHT. *n. f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MALACHITE. *n. f.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *malaxa*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

MALADY. *n. f.* [maladie, French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace, Nurse inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breath'd out. *Sidney, b. i.*

Wife physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young; And abstinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakespeare.*

An usual draught, or accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South's Sermons.*

Love's a *malady*, without a cure; Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart, He fires within, and hilles at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALANDERS. *n. f.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the paster of horses.

MALAPERT. *adj.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*; Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakespeare.*

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword. —What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make use of my authority? *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

MALAPERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *malapert*.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MALAPERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert*.] Impudently; saucily.

To *MALAXATE*. *v. a.* [malaxa, Lat.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION. *n. f.* [from *malaxate*.] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [male, French; masculus, Lat.] Of the sex that begets young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Lake.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no male child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift's Examiner, N. 27.*

MALE. *n. f.* The he of any species.

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 852.*

There be more males than females, but in different proportions. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

MALE, in composition, signifies ill, from male, Latin; male, old French.

MALEADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior, or some criminal prelate, for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MALECONTENT. *adj.* [male and content.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

MALECONTENTED. *adj.* dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent*. *Shakespeare, Post.*

MAL

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shakespeare.*

The king, for the better securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have their refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage unto James III. to conclude a peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MALECONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent*.] With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *malecontent*.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness*. *Spectator, N. 445.*

MALEDICTED. *adj.* [maledictus, Latin.] Accursed. *Diect.*

MALEDICTION. *n. f.* [malediction, French; maledictio, Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original cause thereof, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of their natural capacity. *Hooker, b. i.*

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during all which time Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which yet, upon the prince's safe arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Walton.*

MALEFACTION. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cunning of the scene, Been struck to the foul, that presently They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

MALEFACTOR. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth Some monstrous *malefactor*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Fear his word, As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Roscommon.*

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South's Sermons.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease, Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden's Jew.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

MALEFICK. *adj.* [maleficus, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEFFIQUE. *adj.* [maleficus, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEPRACICE. *n. f.* [male and practice.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [malevolentia, Latin.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd Of the most pious Edward with such grace, That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

MALEVOLENT. *adj.* [malevolus, Latin.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms, Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

MALEVOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolence*.] Malignly; malignantly.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from those aspersions that were *malevolently* cast upon him. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

MA'VICE. *n. f.* [malice, French; malitia, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor's holy living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave; *Malice* domestick, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To *MA'VICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will.

Obsolete.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*, Was that his mother which him bore and bred, The most fine-fingered workman on the ground, Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser.*

MALICIOUS. *adj.* [malicious, French; malitiosus, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint Our necessary actions in the fear To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever, As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow That is new trimm'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I grant him bloody,

MAL

Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of ev'ry sin That has a name. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Stand up, O Lord, and be not merciful unto them that offend of *malicious* wickedness. *Psal. lix. 5.*

Thou know'st what *malicious* foe, Envyng our happiness, and of his own Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milton.*

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbidick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MALICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *malicious*.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

MALICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *malicious*.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*, Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MALIGN. *adj.* [maligne, French; malignus, Latin: the g is mute or liquefcent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by a tacit operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If in the constellations war were sprung, Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign* Of fierceest opposition, in mid sky, Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milt.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impostumations. *Bacon's Essays.*

To *MALIGN*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *malign'd* him in the wilderness. *Ecclus. xlv. 18.*

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *malign'd* standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of mens fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALIGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *malignant*.]

1. *Malignence*; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wise's Surgery.*

MALIGNANT. *adj.* [malignant, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boading stars! Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shakespeare.*

Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout, is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the sharpness of the pain. *Temple's Miscel.*

Let the learn'd begin Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in; How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way, What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey? *Dryden to the duchess of Ormond.*

MALIGNANT. *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain *malignants*, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving At place of potency, and sway o' th' state, If he should still *malignantly* remain

Now

MAL

Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MALIGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign*.] One who regards another
with ill will.
Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-
tleties. *Glanville's Apology.*
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of
cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censor.

MALIGNITY. *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless foldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his
disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-
able to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*
3. Evilness of nature.
This shows the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*

MALIGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will;
mischievously.
Left you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume to intrude the times. *Pope.*

MAL'KIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *mal'kin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]

1. A stroke; a blow.

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Or two, or three, against a wall.
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and
that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several
drugs. *Addison's Spect.* No. 195.
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.
Moll is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*
To *MALL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a
mall.

MALLARD. *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild
duck.

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard,
shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown
mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*
MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supporting the nominal essence of gold to be a body of
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and
fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the
degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elas-
tick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-
other, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MALLEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring
the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bod-
ies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

To *MALLEATE*. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;
to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-
tals, and making them useful for tools.

MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.
The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden
mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MALLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.]
The *mallo* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the
corresponding striae or channels: the seed is often shaped like
a kidney: the species are fix, of which the first is found
wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or *mallo* for the pot,
That keep the loofen'd body found. *Dryden.*

MALMSEY. *n. f.*
1. A fort of grape. See *VINE*.
2. A kind of wine.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey*. *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *n. f.* [*meal*, Saxon; *mont*, Dutch.] Grain steeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 308.

MALTDUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]
Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.
Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*. *Mort.*

To *MALT*. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it
malt worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTDRIK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]
All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy
syrop. *Play on the Hamours.*

MALTHORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been,
in *Shakespeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.
You peasant swain, you whorelorn, you *malthorse* drudge.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MAL'TMAN. *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.
MAL'TSTER. *n. f.* [from *tmalt*.] One who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the *maltster*! how fine it will found! *Swift.*
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the
died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.
MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;
wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be
found for the compellation of mother in all lan-
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.
Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to
papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMMEE TREE. *n. f.*
The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which consists
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup
arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in
hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MAMMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure
dressed up.
Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shaksp.*

MAMMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.
MAMMILLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]
Belonging to the paps or dugs.
MAMMOCK. *n. f.* A large shapless piece.
The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamer's Voyage.*

To *MAMMOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;
to pull to pieces.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so for
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mam-*
mock it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MAMMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. *MAN.*

MAM

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.
The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shaksp.*
All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,
man-eating nation. *Beverwood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Conscious of thought.
Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creesh's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.
Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Every man child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.
Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praise have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*

My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shaksp.*
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than
to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.
You may partake of any thing we say:
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *en*, one, any
one.
This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

A *man* in an infant may discover the attention to be im-
possible. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*
would desire.
By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to ad-
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but
run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in
view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they
have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman
ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plan-
tation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
—What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*.
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he is, had
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spect.* No. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.
Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his
youth. *Sam. xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

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has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself,
and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logic.*

10. Not a beast.
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Creesh's Manilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant person: to this sense some refer
the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next
foregoing.
There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast
there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen of gold
to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his
own *man*. *Anf.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.
14. *MAN* of war. A ship of war.
A Flemish *man* of war lighted upon them, and overma-
stered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

MAN

Let her at least the vocal brags inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action.
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, managing his
horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*
3. To govern; to make tractable.
They vault from hunters to the manag'd reed. *Young.*
Let us stick to our point, and we will manage Bull I'll
warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
4. To wield; to move or use easily.
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily ma-
naged. *Newton.*
5. To husband; to make the object of caution.
There is no more to manage! If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd.
6. To manage loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to manage his
protestant subjects in the country; he made over his principa-
lity to France. *Addison on Italy.*
To MANAGE, *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.
Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryden.*
MANAGE, *v. a.* [manage, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
To him put
The manage of my state. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare's*
Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, em-
brace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can
quiet. *Bacon's Essays.*
The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the
worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from
that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direc-
tion of the intention, and likewise from the whole manage of
the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*
Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral
incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful manage and
discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Use; instrumentality.
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped;
for quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse.
In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of manage to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*
The horse you must draw in his career with his manage
and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*
MANAGEABLE, *adj.* [from manage.]
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are,
that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage
may be light and manageable. *Bacon's Essays.*
Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to
bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trem-
bling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are
readily manageable. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Governable; tractable.
MANAGEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from manageable.]
1. Accommodation to easy use.
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less ex-
actness or manageableness of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MANAGEMENT, *n. f.* [management, French.]
1. Conduct; administration.
Mark with what management their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*
An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure
more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, in-
frequent, and noisy management. *Locke on Education.*
The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the
only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing.
He had great management with ecclesiastics in the view of
being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*
MANAGER, *n. f.* [from manage.]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.
A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they have but
ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any un-
derstanding. *South's Sermons.*

MAN

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes
the water into the town. *Addison.*
An artful manager, that crept between
His friend and flame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband.
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a ma-
nager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own mo-
tion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*
The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the
prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that
the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*
MANAGERY, *n. f.* [managerie, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; administration.
They who most exactly describe that battle, give to fill an
account of any conduct or discretion in the manager of that
affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most
particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
2. Husbandry; frugality.
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well at-
tested its good manager, that it is not credible crowns are
conferred gratis. *Deity of Plato.*
3. Manner of using.
No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained
men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,
instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the
ready manager of their weapons. *Deity of Plato.*
MANATION, *n. f.* [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from
something else.
MANCHE, *n. f.* [French.] A sleeve.
MANCHET, *n. f.* [michet, French.] A small loaf of
fine bread.
Take a small toast of manchets, dipped in oil of sweet al-
monds. *Bacon.*
I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a
cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Morley's Dict.*
MANCHINEEL tree, *n. f.* [manzanilla, Latin.]
The manchineel tree has male flowers, or katkins, which
are produced at remote distances from embryos, which be-
come round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a tough woody
nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the
West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak; its
wood, which is fawn out into planks, and brought to Eng-
land, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long,
and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in
cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of
a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun;
for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the
skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to fall
into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing
their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden
pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some
of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by
eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the
leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the
same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under
them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade;
yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*
To MANCIPATE, *v. a.* [mancipio, Latin.] To enslave; to
bind; to tie.
Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet
the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less
manipated to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to va-
rious ends. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*
MANCIPATION, *n. f.* [from mancipate.] Slavery; involuntary
obligation.
MANCIPLE, *n. f.* [mancept, Latin.] The steward of a com-
munity; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor
of a college.
Their manciple fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:
This simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miller of Trumington.*
MANDAMUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king,
so called from the initial word.
MANDARIN, *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
MANDATARY, *n. f.* [mandataire, Fr. from mandu, Latin.]
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative,
and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benedic-
tion. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
MANDATE, *n. f.* [mandatum, Latin.]
1. Command.
Her force is not any where so apparent as in express man-
dates or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation
going before. *Hobbes, b. i.*
The necessity of the times cast the power of the three
estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws,
whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who

MAN

Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful mandate to you. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
This Moor,
Your special mandate, for the state affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryd.*
This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear:
Haste, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*
MANDATOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.
A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a ma-
ster and mandator to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
MANDATORY, *adj.* [mandare, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.
MANDIBLE, *n. f.* [mandibula, Latin.] The jaw; the instru-
ment of manducation.
He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if
the upper mandible did make an articulation with the cran-
ium. *Grew's Museum.*
MANDIBULAR, *n. f.* [from mandibula, Latin.] Belonging to
the jaw.
MANDILION, *n. f.* [mandigliano, Italian.] A soldier's coat.
Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*
MANDREL, *n. f.* [mandrin, French.]
Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff
into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be
turned; this mandrel is called a shank, or pin-mandrel: and
if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the
work to be fastened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a
round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.
MANDRAKE, *n. f.* [mandragora, Lat. mandragora, Fr.]
The flower of the mandrake consists of one leaf in the
shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts;
the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which
are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this
plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The
reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up,
and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to at-
tempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the
violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*
Among other virtues, mandrakes has been falsely celebra-
ted for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific
quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a nar-
cotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curses, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*
Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*
And shrieks like mandrakes, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakespeare.*
Give me of thy sons mandrakes. *Gen. xxx. 14.*
Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a mandrake root. *Dehne.*
To MANDUCATE, *v. a.* [manducare, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCATION, *n. f.* [manducatio, Latin.] Eating.
Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the
food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into
the stomach. *Quincy.*
As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ,
it is apparent that our manducation must be spiritual, and
therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be na-
tural flesh. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
MANE, *n. f.* [mane, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on
the neck of horses, or other animals.
Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the
horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*
A currie comb, mane comb, and whip for a jade. *Tupper.*
The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their
tails and manes on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
A lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows.
For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Hudibras.*
MANEATER, *n. f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthro-
phagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.
MANED, *adj.* [from mane.] Having a mane.
MANES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains
of man after death.
Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*
MANFUL, *adj.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring.
It had devour'd twas for manful. *Hudibras.*
MANFULLY, *adv.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly.

MAN

Artimelia behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea;
when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*
I slew him manfully in fight. *Shakespeare.*
Without false vantage, or base treachery.
He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against,
and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual ene-
mies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall en-
joy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*
MANFULNESS, *n. f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.
MANGCO'RN, *n. f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of se-
veral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.
MANGANESE, *n. f.* [manganesia, low Latin.]
Manganese is extremely well known by name, though the
gallian use it for many different substances, that have the
same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is
properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort
is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*
Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*
MANGE, *n. f.* [de manger, French.] The itch or scab in
cattle.
The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange. *Benj. Johnson.*
Tell what crills does divine
The rot in sheep, or mange in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*
MANGER, *n. f.* [mangeoire, French.] The place or vessel in
which animals are fed with corn.
She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a
manger. *Luke ii. 7.*
A churlish cur got into a manger, and there lay growling
to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
MANGINESS, *n. f.* [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection with
the mange.
To MANGLE, *v. a.* [mangler, Dutch, to be wanting; man-
cus, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to
butcher.
Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have mangled you? *Shak.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The triple porter of the Sygrian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden.*
What could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*
It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read
or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find,
who can hear them when they are disposed to mangle a play
or a novel, where the least word out of the common road
disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*
They have joined the most obdurate consonants without
one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that
most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those
manglings and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*
Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the sense, and
curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
M'NGLER, *n. f.* [from mangle.] A hacker; one that destroys
bunglingly.
Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*
MANGO, *n. f.* [mangon, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java,
brought to Europe pickled.
The fruit with the hulk, when very young, makes a good
preserve, and is used to pickle like mangoes. *Mortimer.*
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, potatges, champignons, cavares. *King.*
MANGY, *adj.* [from mangy.] Infected with the mange; scabby.
Away, thou ill of a mangy dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
MANHATER, *n. f.* [man and hater.] A man-hater; one that
hates mankind.
MANHOOD, *n. f.* [from man.]
1. Human nature.
In Seth was the church of God established; from whom
Christ descended, as touching his manhood. *Raleigh.*
Not therefore joins the son
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
'Tis in my power to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow. *Dryden.*
2. Virility; not womanhood.
3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy

M A N

They shall abound as formerly. O many

r6 B

Have

MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
MANQUELLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer;
a mankiller; a manslaughterer.
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*
MANSE. *n. f.* [*manse*, Latin.] A parsonage house.
MAN'SION. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]
1. Place of residence; abode; house.
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within
you, which being defended from heaven, could not else-
where pick out so sweet a *man'sion*. *Sidney.*
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some
king should build his *man'sion*-house by the model of Solo-
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *man'sion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakep.*
Thy *man'sion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.
A *man'sion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*
2. Residence; abode.
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *man'sions* keep. *Denham.*
MANS'LUGHTER. *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*
slaughter and bold bawdry.
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Man'slaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without
fault, though without malice.
MANS'LAYER. *n. f.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has
killed another.
Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*
MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-
rocious; not wild.
This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*
MANSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.]
Tameless; gentleness.
The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*
MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-
fies a cloak.
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*
within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chim-
nies. *Watson's Architecture.*
If you break any china on the *mantel-tree* or cabinet, gather
up the fragments. *Swift.*
MANTELET. *n. f.* [*manlelet*, French.]
1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of
pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of
almost six feet: they are generally cas'd with tin, and set
upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven be-
fore the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from
the enemy's small-shot: there are other *mantellets* covered on
the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls
of a town or castle. *Harris.*
MANTIGER. *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or ba-
boon.
Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-
tapas's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-
micking *mantiger*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*
MANTLE. *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or gar-
ment thrown over the rest of the dress.
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantles*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakespeare.*
Their actions were covered and disguis'd with *mantles*,
very useful in times of disorder, of religion and justice.
Hayward's Edward VI.
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of
water green fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

MAN

Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*
By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*
Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A filken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*
A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover;
to disguise.
As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I left them
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
To **MAN'TLE**. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this
word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the ex-
pansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her
wings like a *mantle*.]
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.
The swan with arch'd neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, tows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
2. To joy; to revel.
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantles* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*
You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head.
He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove;
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.
There are a sort of men, whose viages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 46.
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horat.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*
MAN'TUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]
A lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's
lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*
MAN'TUAMAKER. *n. f.* [*mantua* and maker.] One who makes
gowns for women.
By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most
fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*
MAN'UAL. *adj.* [*manuallis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of
manual operations, can never attain to that perfection which
is its object. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
2. Used

MAN

2. Used by the hand.
The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to
procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*
MAN'UAL. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the
hand.
This *manual* of laws, stiled the confessor's laws, contains
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the
devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices
allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to
have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillington.*
MAN'UAL. *adj.* [*manubia*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken
in war. *Dish.*
MAN'UBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.
Though the ficker move easily enough up and down in
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*
brium be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to
move it. *Boyle.*
MAN'UDUCTION. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the
hand.
We find no open track, or constant *manuduction*, in this
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-
dent from the constant steadiness and regularity of their mo-
tion. *Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing
the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the
malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermons.*
MANUFACTURE. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,
French.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art.
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mads the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the
manufacture of the country. *Addison on Italy.*
To **MANUFACTURE**. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make
by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
MANUFACTURER. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*,
Lat.] A workman; an artificer.
In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of va-
rious kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of
composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*
To **MANUMIT**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to
dismiss from slavery.
A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the
whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compas-
sion of certain *manumitted* slaves. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchless horde. *Waller.*
MANUMISSION. *n. f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The
act of giving liberty to slaves.
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol
of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*.
Arbutnot on Coins.
To **MANUMIT**. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from
slavery.
Help to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudge-
ries to vice, under which those remain who live without
God. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every
manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MANURANCE. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.
An obsolete word, worthy of revival.
Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-
ning abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly de-
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To **MANU'RE**. *v. a.* [*manuerver*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour.
They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Mil.*
2. To dung; to fatten with composts.
Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea
to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*
Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Theffaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato.*
MAN'URE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;
dung or compost to fatten land.
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

MAN

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
MANU'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-
ment.
The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before
the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould
will bear. *Wotton on Education.*
MANU'RER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a
husbandman.
MANUSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuscript*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A
book written, not printed.
A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-
bick, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of
Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the
jesuits. *Wotton.*
Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*
MAN'Y. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [manig, Saxon.]
1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.
Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, flew many
of us. *Judg. xvi. 24.*
When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to
their multitude. *Di. by on the Soul.*
The apostles never give the least directions to Christians
to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the
many differences which, in those times, happened among
them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Marking number indefinite.
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.
They come to vie power and exence with those that are
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
MAN'Y. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its
frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mane-
geo, manezgo, manizego, manigo, manizu, manio, man-
nu, manyzgo, manezgo, manizu, manize, manigo, me-
nezgo, menego, menegu, menizego, menigo, menizu, me-
nio, menu.]
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.
After him the rascal many ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou fond many! with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakep.*
I had a purpose now
To lead our many to the holy land;
Left rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
A care-craz'd mother of a many children. *Shakespeare.*
The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven,
but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling East and West, before their many ride. *Dryd.*
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment
of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed to find
that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison's Frecholder.*
2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a
substantive.
Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear. *Shakespeare.*
He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not
without many and many a way to the wreaking of a malice.
L'Estrange's Fables.
Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with many a costly stone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
3. Many is used much in composition.
MANYCOLOURED. *adj.* [many and colour.] Having many co-
lours.
Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakep. Tempest.*
He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*
The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*
MANYCORNERED. *adj.* [many and corner.] Polygonal; having
many corners.
Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*
MANYHEADED. *adj.* [many and head.] Having many heads.
Some of the wiser feeling that a popular licence is indeed
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Mus-
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*
The proud Ducfa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*
The

MAR

The manyheaded beast hath broke,
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke.
Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew.
MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.
Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And manylangued nations has survey'd.
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously populous.
He from the manypeopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries.
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both of them *manytimes* taken out of the scriptures.
MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.
Zeldane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a map of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as her's was.
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.
Old coins are like to many maps for explaining the ancient geography.
O'er the map my finger taught to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love.
MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pifanio have map'd it right.
MAPLE tree. *n. f.*
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species, of which the greater maple is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedgerows.
The carver holme, the maple seldom inward found.
Of the rottenest maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye.
MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing.
The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on;
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war.
TO MAR. *v. a.* [amynan, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.
Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be less than himself, doth mar
Both loofer's lot, and victor's praise also.
The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maiming of the scholar in learning.
When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers mar their malt with water.
I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their barks.
— I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favour'dly.
Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,
Take care thou mar not when thou think'st to mend.
Aumarle became the man that all did mar,
Whether through indifferency, chance, or worse.
The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and marring business, when great in dependencies.
O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than mar!
Marr'd all his borrow'd vilages, and betray'd
Him counterfeit.
Had he been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral.
'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coast,
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost.
MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema ma-

MAR

ranatha, which is as much as to say, May't thou be devoted to the greatest of evils; and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes.
MARASMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαρῆναι.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.
Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.
A marasmus imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat.
MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.
Thou marble hew'd, ere long to part with breath;
And houses rear'd, un mindful of thy death.
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine.
The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble.
2. Little balls of marble with which children play.
Marbles taught him percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the lever.
3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.
MARBLE. *adj.*
1. Made of marble.
Pygmalion's fate revert is mine;
His marble love took flesh and blood,
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife.
2. Variegated, or red like marble.
Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word.
The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a marble cover.
TO MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.
A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion.
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd.
MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unfeeling; hard-hearted.
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster.
MARCASITE. *n. f.*
The term marcasite has been very improperly used by some for blimuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The marcasite is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless: it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other fossil bodies, and thence assumes various colours and degrees of hardness. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Corn' wall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more so in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it, besides which it contains a quantity of arsenick.
The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and marcasites indifferently to the same sort of body: I refrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the marcasite is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures.
The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itself to the other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron, copper,

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that marcasites abound with those three minerals.
Here marcasites in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallic state.
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars.
TO MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French, for varicare, Menages, from Mars, Junius.]
1. To move in military form.
Well march we on;
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.
He march'd in battle array with his power against Arphaxad.
Maecaeus march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons.
My father, when some days before his death
He order'd me to march for Utica,
Wept o'er me.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.
Plexurus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not march.
Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm.
Our bodies, e'er try footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die.
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills.
The power of wisdom march'd before.
TO MARCH. *v. n.*
1. To put in military movement.
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers.
2. To bring in regular procession.
March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.
MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]
1. Movement; journey of soldiers.
These troops came to the army harass'd with a long and wearisome march, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts.
Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their marches to begin, and thither tend.
Their march begins in military state.
2. Grave and solemn walk.
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.
3. Deliberate or laborious walk.
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to gain the top of it.
4. Signals to move.
The drums presently striking up a march, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly towards Neofat.
5. Marches, without singular. [march, Gothic; meare, Saxon; marches, French.] Borders; limits; confines.
They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pillaging borderers.
The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and marches round them.
It is not fit that a king of an island should have any marches or borders but the four seas.
MARCHER. *n. f.* [from marcher, French.] President of the marches or borders.
Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords marchers, and had royal liberties.
MARCHIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin marchio.] The wife of a marquis.
The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than marchioness of Pembroke.
From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen, and now he intends to crown

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my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.
The lady marchioness, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband.
MARCHIPANE. *n. f.* [marchipane, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.
Along whole ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in marchipane set.
MARCHID. *adj.* [marchidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.
A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marchid fever.
He on his own filth pours the noblest oil;
That to your marchid dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.
MARCHOUR. *n. f.* [marchor, Latin.] Leannets; the state of withering; waste of flesh.
Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of ventry in some, the extenuation and marchour in others, it much abridgeth our days.
A marchour is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure.
MARE. *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horse.
A pair of couriers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire,
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth,
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.
2. [From mara; the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.
Mab, his merry queen by night,
Betrides young folks that lie upright;
In elder times the mare that hight,
Which plagues them out of measure.
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach.
MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareschal, French, derived by Junius from mare, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an army.
O William; may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be mareschal of France.
MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.] A pearl.
Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the margarite or pearl.
MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb.
MARGE.
MARGENT. *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]
MARGIN.
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.
He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge
Of his sevenfold shield away it took.
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
Or on the beached margin of the sea.
An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood.
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a short note.
As much love in rhyme,
As would be cram'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.
Reconcile those two places, which both you and the margin
Of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel.
He knows in law, nor text, nor margin.
3. The edge of a wound or sore.
All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.
MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed, or written on the margin.
We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss.
What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a marginal star, as being worthy of your second year's review.
MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [march and graf, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.
MARLETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet.
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

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The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the most part, succulent. *Miller.*
Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peach.*
The *marigold*, whose courtier's face Echoes the sun, and doth unlace Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*
Fair is the gilliflow' of gardens sweet, Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*
To *MA'RI'NATE*. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.
Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm loath To *marinate* my fish, or season broth. *King's Cookery.*
MAR'INE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea.
The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*
Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*
No longer Circe could her flame disguise, But to the suppliant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*
MAR'INE. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]
1. Sea-affairs.
Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicritus his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbutnot.*
2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
MA'RI'NER. *n. f.* [from *mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A seaman; a sailor.
The merry *mariner* unto his word Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway Turn'd to the shore. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Your ships are not well mann'd, Your *mariners* are multiteers, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*
We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the remotest Indies. *Glanville's Scip.*
His busy *mariners* he hastes, His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*
What *mariner* is not afraid, To venture in a ship decay'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
MA'RI'ORAM. *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
MA'RI'SH. *n. f.* [*marais*, French; *mejre*, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground; a marsh; a morass; a more.
The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marsh*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*
When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marsh* of Jordan. *1 Mac. ix. 42.*
Lodovinus, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marsh*; where, after being fore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades; Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades, To *marshes* retorts. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
From the other hill To their fix'd station, all in bright array, The cherubim descended; on the ground Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marsh* glides, And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*
MA'RI'SH. *adj.* Morish; fenny; boggy; swampy.
It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marshy* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon's Essays.*
The fen and quagmire so *marshy* by kind, Are to be drained. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
MAR'ITAL. *n. f.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.
If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does, for the most part, consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*
MA'RI'TATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband. *Diſt.*

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MAR'ITIMAL. *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.]
1. Performed on the sea; marine.
I discours'd of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. Relating to the sea; naval.
At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
3. Bordering on the sea.
The friend, the shores *maritimal* Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Ereco, and the less *maritime* kings Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addison's Freeholder.*
MARK. *n. f.* [*marc*, Welsh; *meapc*, Saxon; *merche*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]
1. A token by which any thing is known.
Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several mark upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*
In the present form of the earth there are certain marks and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*
The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper mark of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. A token; an impression.
But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife, To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life: These are the monuments of Helen's love, The flame I bear below, the marks I bore above. *Dryden.*
'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars, The marks of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
At present there are scarce any marks left of a subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with grass and shrubs. *Addison on Italy.*
3. A proof; an evidence.
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language is a mark of union. *Bacon.*
The Argonauts sail'd up the Danube, and from thence pass'd into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a mark of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
4. Notice taken.
Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good mark and scope. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
5. Convenience of notice.
France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.
France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*
7. The evidence of a horse's age.
For all the people's hate, the prince's curses. *Denham.*
At four years old cometh the mark of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 754.
8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.
9. [*Maré*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.
We give thee for reward a thousand marks. *Shakespeare.*
Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a mark, for that manca and mancus is translated, in ancient books, by marca. *C Camden's Remains.*
Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred marks more a noble. *Bacon.*
10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.
Here are marriage vows for signing; Set your marks that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*
TO MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meapcan*, Saxon; *marquer*, French.]
1. To impress with a token, or evidence.
Will it not be received, When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers, That they have don't. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally marked where there is need. *Grew's Cymid.*
2. To distinguish as by a mark.

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That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To note; to take notice of.
Alas, poor country! Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air, Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom. xvi. 17.*
Now swear, and call to witness Heav'n, hell, and earth, I mark it not from one That breathes beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*
TO MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.
Men mark when they hit, and never mark when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon's Essays.*
Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Em.*
MAR'KER. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.]
1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.
MAR'KET. *n. f.* [anciently written *mercāt*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]
1. A publick time of buying and selling.
It were good that the privilege of a market were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many market towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love: For I must tell you friendly in your ear, Sell when you can, you are not for all markets. *Shakespeare. Wjld.* xv. 12.
They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a market for gain. *Wjld.* xv. 12.
If one bushel of wheat and two bushels of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*
2. Purchase and sale.
With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common markets, or pay rents. *Temple.*
The precious weight Of pepper and Sabeian incense take, And with post-haste thy running market make, Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*
3. Rate; price. [*marc*, French.]
'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If, to their share, at least two acres fell, Their country's frugal bounty; so of old Was blood and life at a low market sold. *Dryden's Juv.*
TO MAR'KET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.
MAR'KET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market and bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.
Enter, go in, the marketbell is rung. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
MAR'KET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market and cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.
These things you have articulated, Proclaim'd at marketcrosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
MAR'KET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market and day*.] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.
Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome, Like Mantua, where on marketdays we come, And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He ordered all the Lucrèce to be seized that were found on a marketday in one of his frontier towns. *Addison on Italy.*
MAR'KET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market and folks*.] People that come to the market.
Poor marketfolks, that come to sell their corn. *Shakespeare.*
MAR'KET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market and man*.] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.
Be wary how you place your words, Talk like the vulgar sort of marketmen, That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakespeare.*
The marketman should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*
MAR'KET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market and maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.
You are come A marketmaid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MAR'KET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market and place*.] Place where the market is held.
The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the marketplace. *Sidney*, b. ii.

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The gates he order'd all to be unbar'd, And from the marketplace to draw the guard. *Dryden.*
Behold the marketplace with poor o'erspread; The man of Rofs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*
MAR'KET-PRICE. *n. f.* [*market and price or rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.
MAR'KET-RATE. *n. f.* [*market and rate*.] The measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange.*
He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the marketrate. *Locke.*
MAR'KET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.
Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than markettowns, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser.*
No, no, the pope's mitre may matter Sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our markettown. *Gay.*
MAR'KETABLE. *adj.* [from *market*.]
1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.
A plain fish, and no doubt marketable. *Shakespeare.*
2. Current in the market.
The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port sale of the empire, as if it had been of common marketable wares. *Decay of Piety.*
The marketable value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*
MAR'KMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark.
In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman. —I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd. —A right good markman. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
Whom nothing can procure, When the wide world runs bias from his will, To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. This is the markman, safe and sure, Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*
An ordinary markman may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden's Ded. to the Sp. Essay.*
MAR'L. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, *mepe* is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marl* being the fatness of the earth.]
Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*
We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*
Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 596.
Uneasy steps Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps On heaven's azure. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.
TO MAR'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *marl*.
Those improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been made since money was at five and six per cent. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
Sandy land *marled* will bear good white or blue peas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO MAR'L. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with *marline*. *Ains.*
MAR'LINE. *n. f.* [*meapn*, Skinner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.
Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind; Or scarcloth matts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*
MAR'LINESPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*
MAR'LPIE. *n. f.* [*marl and pit*.] Pit out of which *marl* is dug.
Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marl-pit* in a field. *Woodward.*
MAR'LY. *adj.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with *marl*.
The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*
MAR'MALADE. *n. f.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmels*, Portuguese, a quince.]
Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subastringent, and grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*
MARMORA'TION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble. *Diſt.*
MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Diſt.*
MARMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmoset*, French.] A small monkey. *Diſt.*
I will instruct thee how To snare the nimble marmoset. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
MARMOT.

MAR

MARMOT. *n. f.* [Italian.]

The *marmotte*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abides all winter, doth live upon its own fat.

MARQUETRY. *n. f.* [marqueterie, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS. *n. f.* [marquis, French; *marcbio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, master *marquis*, you are malapert;

Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakep.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquises*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Marquis is used by *Shakespeare* for *marcbionefs*. [marquise, Fr.]

Two noble partners with you: the old duchess

Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquise* Dorset. *Shakespeare.*

MARQUISATE. *n. f.* [marquisat, French.] The feignory of a *marquis*.

MARRER. *n. f.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Afchan's Schoolmaster.*

MARRIAGE. *n. f.* [marriage, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The marriage with his brother's wife

Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose marriage, fend me word to-morrow. *Shakep.*

The French king would have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be

In marriage join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fether his fickleness; but, before the marriage-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I by the honour of my marriage-bed,

After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakep.*

Thou shalt come into the marriage chamber. *Tob. vi. 16.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,

Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

To these whom death again did wed,

This grave's the second marriage-bed:

For though the hand of fate could force

'Twixt soul and body a divorce,

It could not sever man and wife,

Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crafterw.*

Give me, to live and die,

A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison's Spect. No. 81.*

Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

MARRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from marriage.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and consequently that is the proportion of children which any marriageable man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heirefs, whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Speck. No. 237.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the marriageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine

To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines

Her marriageable arms, and with her brings

Her dow'r, th' adopted clusters to adorn

His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

MARRIED. *adj.* [from marry.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you thund' the mury'd state. *Dryden.*

MARROW. *n. f.* [meryg, Saxon; *marrow*, Erse; *mergh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is

MAR

an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vessels or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supply the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were watted, *marrow*, bones, and all,

That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shak.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal

With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,

The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison's Ovid.*

Marrow, in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, he met with his *marrow*.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend

With thee of his *marrow* for fear of it end. *Tusser.*

MARROWBONE. *n. f.* [bone and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MARROWFAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,

Which thou dost glare with. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [marier, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon's Essays, No. 28.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should marry her. *Shakep.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and marry her. *Gen. xxxviii.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife married of a virgin. *Ecclus. xv. 2.*

To MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,

And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakep.*

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Nam. xxvi. 6.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, *Aeneas* might marry, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden's Duffesny.*

MARSH. *n. f.* are derived from the Saxon *meysc*, a fen, or fenny place. *Gilson's Camden.*

MARS. *n. f.* [meysc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courses make that round,

In meadows, and in marshes found,

Of them to call'd the fayry ground,

Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Worms, for colour and shape, alter even as the flag out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the flag worm. *Walton's Angler.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, finewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [althaea, Lat.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [populago, Lat.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the point, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, which are, for the most part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,

To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MARSHAL

MAR

MARSHAL. *n. f.* [marschal, Fr. *marschallus*, low Lat. from *marschal*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims

To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk

To be earl *marshal*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,

As in a lifted field to fight their cause?

Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,

As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro

A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the fame,

Whole name was Appetite; he did bestow

Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,

And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinger; a purveyor; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To M'ARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or found. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville's Serp.*

Anchises lock'd not with so pleas'd a face,

In numbring o'er his future Roman race,

And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,

As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation,

Thou *marshallest* me the way that I was going. *Shakep.*

MARSHALLER. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Ensis.*

MARSHALLSEA. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MARSHFIELD. *n. f.* A gelderose, of which it is a species.

MARSHROCKET. *n. f.* A species of watercresses.

MARSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near flagging water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marshes.

With delicacies of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*

If any born at Ephesus

Be seen at Syracusan *mart*s and fairs, *Shakespeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many may come to a great *mart* of the best horses.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,

And venture madly on a desperate *mart*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd

The pedlar's filken treasury, you've let him go,

And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold

To underservers. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

If he shall think it fits,

A fancy stranger in his court to *mart*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

MAR

MARTEN. *n. f.* [marie, *marre*, Fr. *marier*, Lat.]

MARTERN. *n. f.* [marie, *marre*, Fr. *marier*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.

2. [Martlet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraven, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MARTIAL. *adj.* [martial, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast

Come gently, but not with that mighty rage

Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect,

And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

The queen of *martials*,

And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Essays.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;

But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,

Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike show; fighting war.

See

His thousands, in what *martial* equipage

They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,

Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,

How *martial* musick ev'ry bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon's holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

MARTIALIST. *n. f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howell.*

MARTINGAL. *n. f.* [martingale, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the nose-band of the bridle. *Horris.*

MARTINMAS. *n. f.* [martin and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martinmas* or *martinmas*.

Martinmas beefe doth

M A S

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, martyr for his God. *Thomson.*
To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to destroy.
You could not beg for grace.
Hark wretches, how I mean to martyr you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakespeare.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
MARTYRDOM. *n. f.* [from martyr.] The death of a martyr;
the honour of a martyr.
If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing
Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny
unto him the honour of martyrdom? *Hooker, b. v.*
Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour,
he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of
martyrdom. *Bacon.*
Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of martyrdom. *Crashaw.*
What mists of providence are these,
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*
MARTYROLOGY. *n. f.* [martyrologie, Fr. martyrologium, Lat.]
A register of martyrs.
In the Roman martyrology we find at one time many thou-
sand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a
church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their
coming out. *Stillingfleet.*
MARTYROLOGIST. *n. f.* [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of
martyrology.
MARVEL. *n. f.* [merveille, French.] A wonder; any thing
astonishing. Little in use.
A marvel it were, if a man could espy, in the whole scrip-
ture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that
divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*
I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No marvel, you have to bestir'd your valour; you
cowardly scall! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shakespeare.*
MARVEL of Peru. A flower. *Ains.*
To MARVEL. *v. n.* [merveille, French.] To wonder; to be
astonished. Disused.
You make me marvel. *Shakespeare.*
Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time,
but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*
—The army marvelled at it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, proverbs,
and parables. *Ecclus. xlvii. 17.*
MARVELLOUS. *adj.* [merveilleux, French.]
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.
She has a marvellous white hand, I must confess. *Shakespeare.*
This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. *Psal. cxviii. 23.*
2. Surpassing credit.
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and
especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*
3. The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express any
thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.
MARVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfully;
strangely.
You look not well, feignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care. *Shakespeare.*
Believe me, you are marvellously chang'd. *Shakespeare.*
The encouragement of his two late successes, with which
he was marvellously elated. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
MARVELLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness;
strangeness; astonishingness.
MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [masculin, Fr. masculinus, Latin.]
1. Male; not female.
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long! *Shakespeare.*
His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two masculine
elements exercising their operation upon nature being the fe-
minine. *Peacham on Drawing.*
O! why did God,
Creator wife! that peopl'd highest heav'n
With spirits masculine, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.
You find something bold and masculine in the air and pos-
ture of the first figure, which is that of virtue. *Addison.*
3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the
male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.
MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from masculine.] Like a man.
Aurelia tells me, you have done most masculinely,
And play the orator. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

M A S

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. f.* [from masculine.] Manniness; male
figure or behaviour.
MASH. *n. f.* [masche, Dutch.]
1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written
mesh.
To defend one's self against the stings of bees, have a net
knit with so small mashes, that a bee cannot get through.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguisht
or confused body. [from mischen, Dutch, to mix, or mas-
cher, French.]
3. A mixture for a horse.
Put half a peck of ground malt into a pale, then put to it
as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for
half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse
lukewarm: this mash is to be given to a horse after he has
taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time
of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*
When mares foal, they feed them with mashes, and other
moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To MASH. *v. a.* [mascher, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass.
The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even
mash themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*
To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides
of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without mash-
ing the meat. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.
What was put in the first mashing-tub draw off, as also
that liquor in the second mashing-tub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MASK. *n. f.* [masque, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.
Now love pulled off his mask, and shewed his face unto
her, and told her plainly that he was his prisoner. *Sidney.*
Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling mask away;
The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*
Could we suppose that a mask represented never to natu-
rally the general humour of a character, it can never suit
with the variety of passions that are incident to every single
person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Any pretence or subterfuge.
Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*
3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.
Will you prepare for this masque to-night. *Shakespeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buffle.
They in the end agreed,
That at a masque and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*
This thought might lead me through this world's vain
masks.
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without
attention to rules or probability.
Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively re-
presentation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and
poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks. *Peacham.*
To MASK. *v. a.* [masquer, French.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor.
What will grow out of such errors as go masked under the
cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of
man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of
them. *Hooker.*
'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me masked. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;
But being mask'd he was not sure. *Shakespeare.*
The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the
figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and
I saw in the Villa di Mattheo an antique statue masked, which
was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the eunuch, for it agrees
exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*
2. To cover; to hide.
I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A foul whose intellectual beams
No mists do mask, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*
To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer.
Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What masking stuff's here! *Shakespeare.*
Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*
2. To be disguised any way. *MA'SKER.*

M A S

MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from mask.] One who revels in a mask; a
mummer.
Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over masters,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakespeare.*
Let the scenes abound with light, and let the masters that
are to come down from the scene have some motions upon
the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*
The masters come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*
MA'SON. *n. f.* [maçon, French; mactio, low Latin.] A builder
with stone.
Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true;
that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in
the mason's hand than if they had been smooth. *Watson.*
A mason that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants
no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*
MA'SONRY. *n. f.* [maçonnerie, Fr.] The craft or performance of
a mason.
MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from masque.]
1. A diversion in which the company is masked.
What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. *Pope.*
2. Disguise.
I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee
in masquerade. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to
gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in masquerade.
Peltou on the Classics.
To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in disguise.
A freak took an ass in the head, and away he goes into
the woods, masquerading up and down in a lion's skin.
L'Estrange's Fables.
2. To assemble in masks.
I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy re-
vival of masquerading among us. *Swift.*
MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from masquerade.] A person in a mask.
The most dangerous sort of cheats are but masqueraders un-
der the vizard of friends. *L'Estrange.*
MASS. *n. f.* [masse, Fr. massa, Latin.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.
If it were not for these principles the bodies, of the earth,
planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow
cold and freeze, and become inactive masses. *Newton's Opt.*
Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or
masses to their outides, to as wholly to cover and involve it
in the mass they together constituted. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. A large quantity.
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
He had spent a huge mass of treasure in transporting his
army. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Bulk; vast body.
The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge
a mass of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their
habitation. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
This army of such mass and charge
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards
have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into
Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Essays.*
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.
The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and sha-
dows, and of those masses which Titian calls a bunch of
grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the
light. *Dryden.*
At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a mass
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*
Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems cover-
ed with them, and we must walk into it before we can dis-
tinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful
mass of colours. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. Gross body; the general.
Comets have power over the gross and mass of things; but
they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their ef-
fects. *Bacon's Essays.*
Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal mass do move. *Dryden.*
The mass of the people have opened their eyes, and will
not be governed by Clodius and Curio at the head of their
myrmidons. *Swift.*
If there is not a sufficient quantity of blood and strength
of circulation, it may infect the whole mass of the fluids.
Arbutnot on Aliment.
6. [Missa, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

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Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in
old parchment and mass books, done by monks and priests;
who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*
He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably
wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*
To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.
All their massing furniture almost they took from the law,
least having an altar and a priest they should want vestments.
Hooker, b. iv.
To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signi-
fied to thicken; to strengthen.
They feared the French might, with filling or massing the
house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might an-
noy the haven. *Hayward.*
MASSACRE. *n. f.* [massacre, French, from mazzare, Italian.]
1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.
Of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*
Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. Murder.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
To MASSACRE. *v. a.* [massacrer, French, from the noun.]
To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.
I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And raze their faction, and their family. *Shakespeare.*
Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like
dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not counterme-
us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to massacre
what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*
After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction
of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed
and detested, and sometimes massacred and extirpated. *Atterb.*
MASSICOT. *n. f.* [French.]
Massicot is cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of
this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of
a golden colour, their difference arising from the different de-
grees of fire applied in the operation. White massicot is of a
yellowish white, and is that which has received the least cal-
cination; yellow massicot has received more, and gold-coloured
massicot still more; all of them should be an impalpable
powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are used in paint-
ing. *Trevoux.*
MA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from massy, massive.] Weight; bulk;
MA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [ponderositas, Latin.] Ponderousness.
It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision
which he served in it, than for the massiveness of the dish.
Hakewill on Providence.
MA'SSIVE. *adj.* [massif, French.] Heavy; weighty; pon-
derous; bulky; continuous.
If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too massy for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of
the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the massive armour of
the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*
No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with massy dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*
The more gross and massive parts of the terrestrial globe,
the strata of stone, owe their present order to the deluge.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
If these liquors or glasses were so thick and massy that no
light could get through them, I question not but that they
would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the
same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*
Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in massy fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Statius.*
Swift the signal giv'n,
They start away, and sweep the massy mound
That runs around the hill. *Thomson's Spring.*
MAST. *n. f.* [mast, mât, French; mæpe, Saxon.]
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail
is fixed.
Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech.
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips;
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full masts before you. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
Trees that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting than those
that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples
and pears. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 583.*
When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove
his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake
them down some masts. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The

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The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the mast, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit.

As a savage boar,
With forest mast and fatning marshes fed,
When once he fees himself in toils inclos'd,
Whets his tusks.
Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and mast of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs.
MA'STER. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Furnished with masts.
MA'STER. *n. f.* [*meſter*, Dutch; *maître*, French; *magiſter*, Latin.]

1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant.
But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *maſter* of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this fame myſelf
Are yours my lord.
Take up thy *maſter*.
My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *maſter* would take aught
But the two rings.

2. A director; a governor.
If thou be made the *maſter* of a feaſt, be among them as
one of the reſt.
My friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *maſter* of the poet, and the ſong.
3. Owner; proprietor.
An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on
Alexander the Great, and who had employed the ſtrongeſt
figures of his rhetoric in the praife of Bucephalus, would
do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him;
becauſe it would be believed, that he rather took the horſe
for his ſubject than the *maſter*.
4. A lord; a ruler.
Wiſdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the
maſter of a houſe.
There Cæſar, grac'd with both Minerva's, throne,
Cæſar, the world's great *maſter*, and his own.
The pride of royal blood, that checks my ſoul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To ſue for pity, and to own a *maſter*.
5. Chief; head.
Chief *maſter*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I muſt do to procure me grace.
As a wife *maſter*-builder I have laid the foundation, and
another buildeth thereon.
The beſt ſets are the heads got from the very tops of the
root; the next are the runners, which ſpread from the *maſter*
roots.
6. Poſſeſſor.
When I have thus made myſelf *maſter* of a hundred thou-
ſand drachms, I ſhall naturally ſet myſelf on the foot of a
prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in
marriage.
The duke of Savoy may make himſelf *maſter* of the French
dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone.
7. Commander of a trading ſhip.
An unhappy *maſter* is he that is made cunning by many
ſhipwrecks; a miſerable merchant, that is neither rich nor
wiſe, but after ſome bankrouths.
A failor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap;
Her huſband's to Aleppo gone, *maſter* o' th' Tyger.
8. One uncontrouled.
Let ev'ry man be *maſter* of his time
Till ſeven at night.
Great, and increaſing; but by ſea
He is an abſolute *maſter*.
9. A compellation of reſpect.
Maſter doctor, you have brought thoſe drugs.
Stand by, my *maſter*, bring him near the king.
Maſters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow, general.

10. A young gentleman.
If gaming does an aged fire entice,
Then my young *maſter* ſwiftly learns the vice:
Maſter lay with his bedchamber towards the ſouth ſun;
miſ lodged in a garret, expoſed to the north wind.
Where there are little *maſters* and miſes in a houſe, they
are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants; the
only remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales.
11. One who teaches; a teacher.
Very few men are wiſe by their own council, or learned

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by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by him-
ſelf had a fool to his *maſter*.
To the Jews join the Egyptians, the fiſt *maſters* of learn-
ing.

Maſters and teachers ſhould not raiſe difficulties to their ſcho-
lars; but ſmooth their way, and help them forwards.
12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience.
The great mocking *maſter* mock'd not then,
When he ſaid, Truth was buried here below.
Spencer and Fairfax, great *maſters* of our language, ſaw
much farther into the beauties of our numbers than thoſe who
followed.
A man muſt not only be able to judge of words and ſtile,
but he muſt be a *maſter* of them too; he muſt perfectly un-
derſtand his author's tongue, and abſolutely command his
own.
He that does not pretend to painting, is not touch'd at
the commendation of a *maſter* in that profeſſion.
No care is taken to improve young men in their own lan-
guage, that they may thoroughly underſtand, and be *maſters*
of it.

13. A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, *maſter* of arts.
To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be a *maſter* to; to rule; to govern.
Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *maſter* thee.
2. To conquer; to overpower; to ſubdue.
Thrice bleſſed they that *maſter* to their blood,
To undergo ſuch maiden pilgrimage.
The princes of Germany did not think him ſent to com-
mand the empire, who was neither able to rule his inſolent
ſubjects in England, nor *maſter* his rebellious people of Ire-
land.
Then comes ſome third party, that *maſters* both plaintiff
and defendant, and carries away the booty.
Honour burns in me, not ſo fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *maſter'd* by the light.
Obſtinacy and wilful neglects muſt be *maſter'd*, even
though it coſt blows.
A man can no more juſtly make uſe of another's neceſſity,
than he that has more ſtrength can ſeize upon a weaker,
maſter him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat,
offer him death or ſlavery.
The reformation of an habitual ſinner is a work of time
and patience; evil cuſtoms muſt be *maſter'd* and ſubdued by
degrees.
3. To execute with ſkill.
I do not take myſelf to be ſo perfect in the tranſactions
and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part:
and I will not offer at that I cannot *maſter*.
MA'STERDOM. *n. f.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule. Not in
uſe.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my diſpatch,
Which ſhall to all our nights and days to come
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and *maſterdom*.
MA'STER-HAND. *n. f.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.
Muſick reſembles poetry, in each
Are nameleſs graces which no methods teach,
And which a *maſter-hand* alone can reach.
MA'STER-TEST. *n. f.* Principal jeſt.
Who ſhall break the *maſter-jeſt*?
And what, and how, upon the reſt.
MA'STER-KEY. *n. f.* The key which opens many locks, of
which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.
This *maſter-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon.
MA'STER-LEAVER. *n. f.* One that leaves or deſerts his *maſter*.
Oh Antony,
Nobler than my revolt is infamous,
Forgive me in thine own particular;
But let the world rank me in regiſter
A *maſter-leaver*, and a fugitive.

MA'STER-SINEW. *n. f.*
The *maſter-sinew* is a large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough,
and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the
wind-galls are uſually ſeated, which is the largeſt and moſt
viſible ſinew in a horſe's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or
reſtrained.
MA'STER-STRING. *n. f.* Principal ſtring.
He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tend' reſt point; the *maſter-string*
That makes moſt harmony or diſcord to me.
I own the glorious ſubject fires my breaſt.
MA'STER-STROKE. *n. f.* Capital performance.
Ye ſkilful *maſters* of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your ſearch has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd, and raviſh'd you have ſeen,
The conduct, prudence, and ſtupendous art,
And *maſter-strokes* in each mechanic part.

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Wanting a *maſter* or owner.
When all was paſt took up his forlorn weed,
His ſilver ſhield now idle *maſterleſs*.
The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loſes,
Your ſword or mine, or *maſterleſs* leaves both
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Of wiſe contrivance, and of judgment ſhine,
In all the parts of nature we aſſert,
Than in the brighteſt works of human art.
A man either diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger
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MA'STERPIECE. *n. f.* [*maſter* and *piece*.]
1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extra-
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work of reformation, and is worthy of his *maſterly* pains.
'Tis done; and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis.
Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art,
and the *maſterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a
prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty.
This wondrous *maſterpiece* I ſain would ſee;
This fatal Helen, who can waſte ſpire.
The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole meumor-
phoſes.
In the fiſt ages, when the great ſouls, and *maſterpieces* of
human nature, were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſim-
plicity of behaviour.
2. Chief excellence.
Beating up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*.
Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*, in which he ſo much
excell'd, that men were not alham'd with being deceived
but twice by him.

MA'STERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *maſter*.]
1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority; pre-eminence.
For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,
To quito, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive.
3. Chief work.
Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind.
4. Skill; knowledge.
You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *maſterſhip* in floating.
How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *maſter*-
ſhip?
MA'STER-TEETH. *n. f.* [*maſter* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.
Some living creatures have their *maſter-teeth* indented one
within another like ſaws; as lions and dogs.
MA'STERWORD. *n. f.* [*maſter*, and *word*, Saxon.]
The *maſterword* is a plant with a roſe and umbellated
flower, conſiſting of ſeveral petals, which are ſometimes
heart-shaped, and ſometimes intire, ranged in a circle, and
reſting on the empalement; which afterward becomes a fruit,
compoſed of two ſeeds, which are plain, almoſt oval, gently
freaked and bordered, and generally caſting their cover; to
theſe marks muſt be added, that their leaves are winged, and
pretty large: the root is uſed in medicine.
Maſterwort is raiſed of ſeeds, or runners from the roots.

MA'STERY. *n. f.* [*maſtriſe*, French, from *maſter*.]
1. Dominion; rule.
If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of
the palſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon
the roots.
2. Superiority; pre-eminence.
If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crown'd except
he ſtrive lawfully.
This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their
ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard.

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He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair.
The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all matted, as in
the skin, but in more open work. *Dryden.*
MA'TADORE. n. f. [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] A hand
of cards so called from its efficacy against the adverse player.
Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
MA'TACHIN. n. f. [French.] An old dance. *Pope.*
Who ever saw a *matadin* dance to imitate fighting: this
was a fight that did imitate the *matadin*; for they being but
three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him
who struck the third. *Sidney.*
MATCH. n. f. [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably
from *mico*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as *Skinner* conjectures,
from the Saxon *maca*, a companion, because a match is
companion to a gun.] Any thing that catches fire; generally
a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sul-
phur.
Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them
last longest without stench. *Bacon.*
He made use of her trees as of *matches* to set Drina a fire.
Hoswel's Vocal Forest.
Being willing to try something that would not cherish much
fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal,
we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. *Boyle.*
2. [From *μαχη*, a fight, or from *maca*, Saxon, one equal to
another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is
contest or opposition.
Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? *Shakespeare.*
The goat was mine, by fingering fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*
3. [From *maca*, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to
contest or oppose.
Government mitigates the inequality of power among par-
ticular persons, and makes an innocent man, though of the
lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects.
Addison's Freeholder.
The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*
The natural flame that attends vice, makes them zealous
to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against
religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength,
and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*
4. One that suits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage.
The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Becoming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakespeare.*
Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches*
than those of its own making.
With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withstand. *Dryden.*
6. One to be married.
She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich
in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match*
of the West. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
TO MATCH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To be equal to.
No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every measure fail me. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
2. To shew an equal.
No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his con-
duct. *South's Sermons.*
3. To equal; to oppose.
Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*
What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*
The shepherd's calendar of Spenser is not to be *matched* in
any modern language. *Dryden.*
4. To suit; to proportion.
Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Recommen.*
Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*
Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of
patterns and colours. *Swift's Miscel.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage.
Great king,
I would not from your love make such a fray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

MAT

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*
When a man thinks himself *match'd* to one who should be
a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a
beast. *South's Sermons.*
A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*
TO MATCH. v. n.
1. To be married.
A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blef-
sing to *match* with some heroic-minded lady. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shakespeare.*
Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*
All creatures else are all *match'd*, or stark mad. *Shakespeare.*
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*
2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.
MA'TCHABLE. adj. [from *match*.]
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.
Ye, whose high worths surpassing Paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser, Sonnet 66.*
2. Correspondent.
Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our
shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but
in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
MA'TCHLESS. adj. [from *match*.] Without an equal.
This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*
Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryd.*
MA'TCHLESSLY. n. f. In a manner not to be equalled.
MA'TCHLESSNESS. n. f. [from *matchless*.] State of being with-
out an equal.
MA'TCHMAKER. n. f. [*match* and *make*.]
1. One who contrives marriages.
You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.
MATE. n. f. [*maca*, Saxon; *maet*, Dutch.]
1. A husband or wife.
I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy *mate* for such immortal mate,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Queen.*
2. A companion, male or female.
Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakespeare.*
My competitor.
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakespeare.*
You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*
Damon, behold your breaking purple cloud;
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud:
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryd.*
Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*
3. The male or female of animals.
Part single, or with *mate*;
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral fray. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*
Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any
other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
4. One that fails in the same ship.
What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Recommen.*
5. One that eats at the same table.
6. The second in subordination; as, the master's *mate*; the
chirurgion's *mate*.
TO MATE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry.
Ensample make of him your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Qu.*
The hind, that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
2. To be equal to.
Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the matchful chestnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*
Parnassus is its name; whose forked rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion waiting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*
3. To

MAT

To oppose; to equal.
I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a founder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
4. [*Mater*, French; *matas*, Spanish.] To subdue; to con-
found; to crush.
That is good deceit. *Shakespeare.*
Which *mater* him first, that first intends deceit. *Shakespeare.*
The great effects that may come of industry and per-
severance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind
and *mater* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
My sense she 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my fight. *Shakespeare.*
Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shakespeare.*
MATERIAL. adj. [*materiel*, French; *materialis*, Latin.]
1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.
When we judge, our minds we mirrors make;
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*
That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees,
though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted
by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*
2. Important; momentous; essential.
We must propose unto all men certain petitions incident,
and very *material* in causes of this nature. *Hooker, b. v.*
Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not a thing
either one way or another, in this present question, *material*.
Hooker, b. iv.
What part of the world forever we fall into, the ordinary
use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accom-
panied the fame, as one of the principal and most *mate-*
rial duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker, b. v.*
It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein,
very *material* to the state of that government. *Spenser.*
The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that
book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*
He would not stay at your petitions made;
His business more *material*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material*
in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 98.*
I pass the rest, whose every race and name,
And kinds are less *material* to my theme. *Dryden's Virg.*
As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see
many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such
as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*
In this *material* point, the constitution of the English go-
vernment far exceeds all others. *Swift.*
MATERIALS. n. f. [this word is scarcely used in the singular;
materials, French.] The substance of which any thing is
made.
The West-Indians, and many nations of the Africans,
finding means and *materials* have been taught, by their own
necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*
Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*,
the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used
by the ancients. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. i.*
David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the
building of the temple, because he had dip't his hands in blood,
was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*
That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man
might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestos, which
being once kindled will burn without being consumed. *Wilk.*
The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged
themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very
great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*
Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are sug-
gested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
MATERIALIST. n. f. [from *material*.] One who denies spi-
ritual substances.
He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist*. *Dryd.*
MATERIALITY. n. f. [*materialité*, Fr. from *material*.] Co-
poreity; material existence; not spirituality.
Considering that corporeity could not agree with this uni-
versal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his
ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he
made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence,
and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each
idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*
MATERIALLY. adv. [from *material*.]
1. In the state of matter.
I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a body by
fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*
2. Not formally.
Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and

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corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention
whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act
otherwise evil. *South's Sermons.*
3. Importantly; essentially.
All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*;
as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and con-
tinue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*
MATERIALNESS. n. f. [from *material*.] State of being mate-
rial; importance.
MATERIATE. } adj. [*materiatus*, Latin.] Consisting of mat-
MATERIATED. } ter.
After long enquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose
some subject which is immaterial or less *materiate*, such as
this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified,
and become not partial. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 114.*
MATERIATION. n. f. [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of form-
ing matter.
Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a
formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation*
even of matter itself. *Brewton.*
MATERNAL. adj. [*maternus*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly;
befitting or pertaining to a mother.
The babe had all that infant care beguiles;
And early knew his mother in her smiles:
At his first aptness the maternal love
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*
MATERNITY. n. f. [*maternité*, French, from *maternus*, Lat.]
The character or relation of a mother.
MAT-FELON. n. f. [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A
species of knap-weed growing wild.
MATHEMATICAL. } adj. [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered
MATHEMATICK. } according to the doctrine of the
mathematicians.
The East and West,
Upon the globe; a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham's Sophy.*
It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend
or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *ma-*
thematick points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*
I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an
exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley's Serm.*
MATHEMATICALLY. adv. [from *mathematick*.] According to
the laws of the mathematical sciences.
We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the
sun is according to the density of the sun-beams, and is reci-
procally proportional to the square of the distance from the
body of the sun. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MATHEMATICIAN. n. f. [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*,
French.] A man versed in the mathematics.
One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured
me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was
in examining *Aeneas's* voyage by the map. *Addison's Spect.*
MATHEMATICKS. n. f. [*μαθηματικα*.] That science which
contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or mea-
sured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstract-
ed quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is inter-
woven with physical considerations. *Harris.*
The *mathematicks* and the metaphysics
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shak.*
See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*
MATHE'S. n. f. An herb. *Ans.*
MATHE'SIS. n. f. [*μαθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics.
Mad *Mathe'sis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*
MATIN. adj. [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning;
used in the morning.
Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet rung. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee;
Thy image steals between my god and me. *Pope.*
MATIN. n. f. Morning.
The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakespeare.*
MATINS. n. f. [*matines*, French.] Morning worship.
The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins*. *Cleveland.*
By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques:
the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and
matins, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*
That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' ethereal powers
With midnight *matins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*
MATRASS. n. f. [*matras*, French.]
Matrass is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for
digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and some-
times rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*
Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of
the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus's, covering
them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

MA'TRICE.

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MA'TRICE. *n. f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]
 1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.
 If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and cloisels that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon*.
 2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.
 Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward*.
MA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]
 1. Slaughter of a mother.
 Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.
 2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsl.*
TO MATR'ICULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*: a *matrix*, quod ea velut *matrice* continetur *militum nomina*. *Ainsl.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.
 He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton's Life of Sanderson*.
MATR'ICULATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.
 Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbutnot*.
MATR'ICULATION. *n. f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating.
 A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe*.
MATRIMONIAL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; conubial; nuptial; hymeneal.
 If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 So spake domestic Adam in his care,
 And *matrimonial* love. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
 Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
 The *matrimonial* victory is mine. *Dryden*.
MATRIMONIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.
 He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going unto a religious house. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
MATRIMONY. *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.
 If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer*.
MA'TRIX. *n. f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.
 If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the fun. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
MA'TRON. *n. f.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]
 1. An elderly lady.
 Come, civil night,
 Thou sober-suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare*.
 Your wives, your daughters,
 Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
 The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler*, N^o. 53.
 2. An old woman.
 A *matron* sage
 Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope's Odyf.*
MA'TRONAL. *adj.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.
 He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon*.
MA'TRONLY. *adj.* *matron* and *like*.] Elderly; ancient.
 The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
MATROSS. *n. f.*
Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey*.
MAT'TER. *n. f.* [*matiere*, French; *materia*, Latin.]
 1. Body; substance extended.
 If then the foul another foul do make,
 Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
 She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
 But in the foul there is no *matter* found.
 It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such fizes and figures, and with such other propert-

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ties, and in such proportion to space, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newt.*
 Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logic*.
 2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.
 The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.
 3. Subject; thing treated.
 The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted.
 I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
 Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men.
 I shall turn
 Full fraught with joyful tidings of these works,
 New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryden*.
 He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped.
 This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne*.
 Be thou the copious *matter* of my song. *Phillips*.
 4. The whole; the very thing supposed.
 5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.
 To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Matters succeeded so well with him, that every-body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estr.*
 Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
 A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
 Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator*.
 If chance herself should vary,
 Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior*.
 6. Cause of disturbance.
 Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shak.*
 What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
 That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
 Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 7. Subject of suit or complaint.
 Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?
 —Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shak.*
 If the craftsman have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them plead one another. *Ainsl. xix. 38.*
 In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gods, it would go on the other. *Bacon*.
 8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.
 If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 And please yourselves this day;
 No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden*.
 A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
 No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,
 From steepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
 His herd. *Dryden*.
 Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;
 The first who dares be angry breaths his last. *Granville*.
 9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.
 The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*?
 Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon*.
 Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon's Essays*.
 It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquiescence, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon's War with Spain*.
 10. Question considered.
 Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South*.

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11. Space or quantity nearly computed.
 Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass. *L'Estrange*.
 I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo. *Congreve's Way of the World*.
 12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.
 In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated I opened it. *Wifeman's Surgery*.
 13. Upon the MATTER. A low phrase now out of use, importing, considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly. In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that upon the *matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising. *Bacon's Essays*.
 Upon the *matter*, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read. *Bishop Sanderson*.
 The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left upon the *matter* nothing to support it. *Clarendon*.
 Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the *matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not upon the *matter* as satisfactory to a wife man as a demonstration. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
TO MAT'TER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be of importance; to import.
 It *matters* not, so they deny it all;
 And can but carry the lye constantly. *Benj. Johnson's Catal.*
 It *matters* not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke*.
 If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;
 And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;
 She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
 I plead her sex's claim: what *matters* hers? *Prior*.
 2. To generate matter by suppuration.
 Deadly wounds inward bleed, each flight fore *mattereth*. *Sidney, b. i.*
 The herpes beneath *mattereth*, and were dried up with common emollients. *Wifeman's Surgery*.
TO MAT'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, I *matter* not that cummy.
MAT'TERY. *adj.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter.
 The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transceding to the lungs, causes their *mat'tery* cough. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
MAT'TOCK. *n. f.* [*matruc*, Saxon.]
 1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood.
 Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakespeare*.
 2. A pickaxe.
 You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,
 And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakespeare*.
 The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks*.
 To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. vii.
MAT'TRESS. *n. f.* [*matras*, French; *atras*, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.
 Their *mattresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbutnot*.
 Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
 With golden canopies and beds of state;
 But the poor patient will as soon be found
 On the hard *mattress*, or the mother ground. *Dryden*.
MAT'URATION. *n. f.* [from *mature*, Latin.]
 1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe.
 One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 466.
 There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impostumes; as also other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 312.
 We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley's Sermon*.
 2. [In physick.] *Maturation*, by some physical writers, is applied to the supuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy*.
MAT'URATIVE. *adj.* [from *mature*, Latin.]
 1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.
 Between the tropics and the equator their second Summer is hotter, and more *maturation* of fruits than the former. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*, b. iv.
 Butter is *maturation*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wifeman's Surgery*.
MAT'URE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Latin.]
 1. Ripe; perfected by time.

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When once he was *mature* for man:
 In Britain where was he,
 That could stand up his parallel, *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
 Or rival object be?
 Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom any vanity to gratify. *Addison on Italy*.
Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
 Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior*.
 How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
 Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope's Odyf.*
 2. Brought near to completion.
 This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 Here i' th' sands
 Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
 With this ungracious paper strike the fight
 Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.
TO MAT'URE. *v. a.* [*mature*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness.
 Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Love indulg'd my labours past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope*.
MAT'URELY. *adv.* [from *mature*.]
 1. Ripely; completely.
 2. With counsel well-digested.
 A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift*.
 3. Early; soon.
 We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley's Sermons*.
MAT'URITY. *n. f.* [*maturitas*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.
 It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
 Impatient nature had taught motion
 To start from time, and cheerfully to fly
 Before, and seize upon *maturity*. *Cresshaw*.
 Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion. *Rogers's Sermons*.
MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who being drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look, a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled.
 And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise. *Southern's Spartan Dame*.
 And largely, what she wants in words, supplies
 With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Rescomman*.
MA'UDLIN. *n. f.* [*ageratum*, Latin.] A plant.
 The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels, but in other respects it is very like the costmary. The species are three. *Miller*.
MA'UGRE. *adj.* [*malgré*, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. It is now out of use.
Maugre all the world, will I keep safe;
 Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shakespeare*.
Maugre thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;
 Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakespeare*.
 I through the ample air in triumph high
 Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show
 The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.
Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast,
 As long as monarchy should last.
 He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself everywhere, *maugre* all opposition or persecution. *Burnet*.
MA'VIS. *n. f.* [*maueis*, French.] A thrush. An old word.
 The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
 When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;
 So doth the cuckoo, when the *mauis* sings.
 Begins his wile's note apace to clear. *Spenser's Sonnet*.
 In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *mauises*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TO MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruise;
 Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
 And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,
 To witness truth? *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
 The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
 Whether he should to Rome directly go. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

MAY

- I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state.
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*.
MAUL. *n. f.* [*maulus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer.
A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow.
MAUND. *n. f.* [*manb*, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand-basket.
To *MAUNDER*. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur.
He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wife's Surgery*.
MAUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.
MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor.] The Thursday before Good-friday.
MAUSOLEUM. *n. f.* [Latin; *mausoleus*, French.] A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by his queen *Artimisia* to her husband *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*.
A pompous funeral monument.
MAW. *n. f.* [*maga*, Saxon; *maaghe*, Dutch.]
1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maus* a sprat new stomach brings.
We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maus* of living creatures, and of their bloods.
Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *mau*, this vast unhidebound corps.
The serpent, who his *mau* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held.
2. The craw of birds.
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *mau* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.
MAWKISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *mau*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.
Flow, welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer,
So sweetly *mauwish*, and so smoothly dull.
MAWKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *mauwish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.
MAWMET. *n. f.* [or *mammet*, from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.
MAWMISH. *adj.* [from *mauwm* or *mauwmnet*.] Foolish; idle; nauseous.
It is one of the most nauseous, *mauwish* mortifications, for a man of sense to have to do with a punctual, finical top.
MAW-WORM. *n. f.* [*mau* and *worm*.]
Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern tunic of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *mau-worms*.
MA'XILLAR. *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw-bone.
The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones.
MA'XIM. *n. f.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.
This *maxim* out of love I teach.
It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new conquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than of strength.
Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward.
That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom.
MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [*magan*, Saxon; *mighen*, Dutch.]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you may do for me [per me licet] all you can.
He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, desirous to improve himself, may get into the conversation of persons of condition.
2. To be possible; with the words *may be*.
To be the workmen what they may be, let us speak of the work.
3. To be by chance.
It may be, I shall otherwise bethink me of it.
How old may *Phyllis* be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages.

MAY

4. To have power.
This also tendeth to no more but what the king may do: for what he may do is of two kinds; what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible.
Make the most of life you may.
5. A word expressing desire.
May you live happily and long for the service of your country.
MAY-be. Perhaps.
May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret pow'r to appease inflamed rage.
May-be, the am'rous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose.
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.
What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason.
MAY. *n. f.* [*maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.
On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May*,
Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air.
Maidens are *May* when they are maids,
But the sky changes when they are wives.
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luthood.
May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daisies, hawthorns, and blue-bottles.
Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
To *MAY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning.
When merry *May* first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *may*ing they do go.
Cupid with *Aurora* playing,
As he met her once a *may*ing.
MAY-BUG. *n. f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
MAY-DAY. *n. f.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*.
'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning.
MAY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*.
MAY-FLY. *n. f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis.
MAY-GAME. *n. f.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of *May*.
The king this while, though he seem'd to account of the designs of *Perkin* but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts.
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again.
MAY-LILY. *n. f.* The same with *lily* of the valley.
MAY-POLE. *n. f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*.
Amid the area wide she took her stand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand.
MAY-WEED. *n. f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also flinking chamomile, which grows wild.
The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth feat,
The fitches pul downward both rie and the wheat.
MAYOR. *n. f.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.
My Lord, the *mayor* of London comes to greet you.
When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* straight
To stop the rumour.
The *mayor* of this town locked up the gates of the city.
Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the *mayor* of some poor, paltry town.
MAYORALTY. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.
It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth burgesses to the parliament.
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*.
MAYOR. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.
MA'ZARD. *n. f.* [*maichaire*, French.] A jaw.
Now my lady *Worm's* chapels, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade.
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*.
MAZE. *n. f.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; *maze*, a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground.
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow.
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof.
I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may.
To *MAZE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue.
MA'ZV. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused.
The *Lapithae* to chariots add the state
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round.
MA'ZER. *n. f.* [*maiser*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.
Then, lo! *Perigot*, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchafted many a fair fight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war.
Virgil observes, like *Theocritus*, a just decorum, both of the subject and the persons, as particularly in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved.
M. D. *Medicine doctor*, doctor of physick.
Me,
1. The oblique case of *I*.
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore.
For me the fates severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense.
2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.
He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table.
He presently, as greatness knows itself,
Steps me a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor.
I, having been acquainted with the smell before, knew it was Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the dogs.
I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid.
3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*; as, methinks.
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.
ME'ACOCK. *n. f.* [*mes cog*, *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.
ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.
'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curtest frow.
MEAD. *n. f.* [*maeo*, Saxon; *maethe*, Dutch; *meth*, German; *bydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.
Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach.
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars.
MEAD. *n. f.* [*maeo*, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery, not *MEADOW*.
Where al thing in common do rest,
Come feed with the pasture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead?
A hand select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground.
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.
MEAD-SAFFRON. *n. f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.
The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments: it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin.
MEADOW-SWEET. *n. f.* [*ulmaria*, Lat.] A plant.

MEA

- The *meadow-sweet* hath a flower composed of several leaves placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a rose, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit composed of many little membranous crooked huffs gathered into an head, each of which generally contains one seed.
ME'AGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.
Thou art to lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.
Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chafe the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit.
MEAGER were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Whatever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*.
The reeking entrails
He to his *meagre* maffiffs made a prey.
Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In swarms th' offending wretch furrow,
All brooding on the blasted ground:
And limping death, last'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date.
2. Poor; hungry.
Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil.
To *MEAGER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.
It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep.
ME'AGERNES. *n. f.* [from *meager*.]
1. Leanness; want of flesh.
2. Scantiness; bareness.
Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament.
MEAK. *n. f.* A hook with a long handle.
A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
MEAL. *n. f.* [*male*, Saxon, repast or portion.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time.
Boaz said unto her at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morsel.
The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals.
2. A repast.
What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee?
Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils.
They made me a miser's feast of happiness,
And cou'd not furnish out another *meal*.
3. A part; a fragment.
That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meals*, brought in, and answered there.
4. [*Maiege*, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility.
An old weazel conveys himself into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them.
To *MEAL*. *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.
Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
ME'ALMAN. *n. f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.
ME'ALY. *adj.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.
The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment.
2. Besprinkled, as with meal.
With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths.
Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,
The sop light fluttering spreads his *mealy* wings.
MEALY-MOUTHED. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the fore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.
She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain.
MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bathfulness; restraint of speech.

MEAN

ME A

MEAN. *adj.* [mean, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
She was stricken with most obdurate love to a young man but of mean parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphus; so mean, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means, without other desert, became known of her. *Sidney, b. ii.*
This fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune mean, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*
Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures, kings. *Shak.*
2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.
The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the found of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Can you imagine I so mean could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*
We fast not to please men, nor to promote any mean,
worldly interest. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
3. Contemptible; despicable.
The Roman legions, and great Caesar found
Our fathers no mean foes. *Philips.*
I have sacrific'd much of my own self-love, in preventing
not only many mean things from seeing the light, but many
which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*
4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth; low in power.
Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness,
that many are only not disproved nor disallowed of God
for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*
The lands he not holden of her majesty in chief, but by a
mean tenure in fockage, or by knight's service at the most.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.
By this extortion he suddenly grew from a mean to a mighty
estate, inasmuch that his ancient inheritance being not one
thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispense ten thousand
pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*
To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his mean abode a sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*
5. [Moyen, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-
graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a mean
figure. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Now read with them those organick arts which enable
men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style
of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*
6. Intervening; intermediate.
In the mean while the heaven was black with clouds and
wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings xviii. 45.*
There is French wheat, which is bearded, and requireth
the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty;
and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is contented
with a meaner earth, and contenting with a suitable gain.
Carew on Cornwall.
MEAN. *n. f.* [moyen, French.]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.
Of 'tis seen,
Our mean securities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Temperance with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a mean. *Shaksp.*
There is a mean in all things, and a certain measure
wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which
they never can depart. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any mean in poeie. *Roscommon.*
Against her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden mean herself confines. *Denham.*
2. Measure; regulation.
The rolling sea refounding soft,
In his big bafe them fifty answered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A solemn mean unto them measured. *Fairy Queen.*
3. Interval; interim; mean time.
But fith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the mean vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Fairy Queen.*
4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.
Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known
the valiant mean of her safety. *Sidney, b. i.*
As long as that which Christians did was good, and no
way subject to just reproach, their virtuous conversation was a
mean to work the Heathens conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*
It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth
incest, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as
much as himself might have chosen whether his wits should
by that mean have been taken from him. *Hooker, b. i.*

ME A

- He tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their fundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*
I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converse and business
May be more free. *Shaksp. Othello.*
No place will please me so, no mean of death,
As here by Caesar and by you cut off. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Nature is made better by no mean,
But nature makes that mean; so over that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Your doctrine leads them to look on this end as essential,
and on the mean as indifferent. *Lord Bolingbroke to Swift.*
5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very gram-
matically with an adjective singular.
The more base art thou,
To make such means for her as thou hast done,
And leave her on such flight conditions. *Shaksp. Othello.*
By this means he had them the more at vantage, being
tired and harrassed with a long march. *Bacon's Henry III.*
Because he wanted means to perform any great action, he
made means to return the sooner. *Davies on Ireland.*
Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, means good, the season fit,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not. *Daniel.*
By this means not only many helpless persons will be pro-
vided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by
any other hopes. *Spenser's Sermons.*
Who is there that hath the leisure and meant to collect all
the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as
safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*
A good character, when established, should not be relied in
as an end, but only employed as a means of doing still farther
good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God by re-
ligious duties, and by that means, securing the continuance
of his goodness. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
6. By all MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; with-
out fail.
7. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.
The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as
that on the other. *Addison on Italy.*
8. Means are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from
despoilment.
Your means are very slender, and your waste is great. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Rust sword; cool bluffs; and, parolles, live
Safe in flame! being fool'd, by foolry thrive;
There's place and means for every man alive. *Shaksp.*
For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
Give you advancement. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Effect did not build or adorn any house; the queen per-
chance spending his time, and himself his means. *Watson.*
9. MEAN-TIME. In the intervening time: sometimes an
adverbial mode of speech.
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*
Mean-time the rapid heav'n's rowl'd down the light,
And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night. *Dryden.*
Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
His waving streamers to the winds displays. *Dryden.*
Mean time, in shades of night Aeneas lies;
Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes. *Dryden.*
Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison's Cato.*
The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country
against the Goths; mean-time the Britons, left to shift for
themselves, and daily harrassed by cruel inroads from the
Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*
To MEAN. *v. n.* [meanen, Dutch.] To have in the mind; to
intend; to purpose.
When your children shall say, What mean you by this fer-
vice? ye shall say, It is the passover. *Exod. xii. 26.*
These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live. *Milton.*
To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpose; to intend; to design.
Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good,
to save much people alive. *Gen. i. 20.*
And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.
I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer
With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear:
So loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

ME A

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.
I more easily forgo an argument on which I could delight
to dwell; I mean your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Whatever was meant by them, it could not be that Cain,
as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*
MEANDER. *n. f.* [Meander is a river in Phrygia remarkable
for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage;
serpentine winding; winding course.
Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have
searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries,
and integrals of the body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverse meander errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*
While ling'ring rivers in meanders glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*
Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the
lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten
long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the meanders
of the law, and all the courts. *Arbutnot.*
MEANDROUS. *adj.* [from meander.] Winding; flexuous.
MEANING. *n. f.* [from mean.]
1. Purpose; intention.
I am no honest man, if there be any good meaning toward
you. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. Habitual intention.
Some whole meaning hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *Roscommon.*
3. The sense; the thing understood.
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the Muses nine. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*
These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explain'd the meaning quite away. *Pope.*
No word more frequently in the mouths of men than con-
science; and the meaning of it is, in some measure, under-
stood; however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who
apply other meanings to it which God Almighty never in-
tended. *Swift's Miscel.*
MEANLY. *adv.* [from mean.]
1. Moderately; not in a great degree.
Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man meanly
learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward
learning in others. *Achan's Schoolmaster.*
In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but meanly cultiva-
ted, but painting eminently flourish'd. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
2. Without dignity; poorly.
It was the winter wild,
While the heav'n-born child,
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies.
The Persian state will not endure a king
So meanly born. *Denham's Sophy.*
3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously.
Would you meanly thus rely
On power, you know I must obey. *Prior.*
4. Without respect.
Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have some-
thing desirable in them; we cannot bear to have others think
meanly of them. *Watts's Logick.*
MEANNESS. *n. f.* [from mean.]
1. Want of excellence.
The minister's greatness or meanness of knowledge to do
other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom
our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*
This figure is of a later date by the meanness of the work-
manship. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
No other nymphs have title to mens hearts,
But as their meanness larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*
Poverty, and meanness of condition, expose the wisest to
scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather
upon things great than good. *South's Sermons.*
3. Lowness of mind.
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply
a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South's Sermons.*
4. Sordidness; niggardiness.
MEANLY, perf. and part. pass. of to mean.
By Silvia if thy charming self be meant;
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent:
O! let me in Aminta's praises join;
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*
MEASE. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of measure: as, a mease
of herrings is five hundred.] *Ans.*
MEASLES. *n. f.* [Ingrubilis, Latin.]
Measles are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in
the common practice, and bear this name, which is a dimi-
nutive of morbus, because it hath been accounted a species

ME A

- of such malignant and pestilential fevers, to which compara-
tively this is in a much inferior degree. *Quincy.*
My lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs
were rife and mortal, as likewise the measles. *Arbutnot.*
2. A disease of swine.
Once, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs
sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived
on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the swine died of
the measles, and the sheep of the rot. *B. Johnson's Discovery.*
3. A disease of trees.
Fruit-bearers are often infected with the measles, by being
scorched with the sun. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MEASLED. *adj.* [from measles.] Infected with the measles.
Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in measled pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worship, that dost grow
On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras, p. i.*
MEASLY. *adj.* [from measles.] Scabbed with the measles.
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her against the stump,
And dimally was heard to whine,
All as the scrubb'd her measly rump. *Swift.*
MEASURABLE. *adj.*
1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computa-
tion.
God's eternal duration is permanent and indivisible, not
measurable by time and motion, nor to be computed by num-
ber of successive moments. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Moderate; in small quantity.
MEASURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from measurable.] Quality of ad-
mitting to be measured.
MEASURABLY. *adv.* [from measurable.] Moderately.
Wine measurably drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness
of the heart. *Ecclus. xxxi. 28.*
MEASURE. *n. f.* [mesure, French; mensura, Latin.]
1. That by which any thing is measured.
A taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and measure in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble hatte
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shaksp. King John.*
A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity,
serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*
All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is
the application of one to another which makes actual mea-
sures. *Holder on Time.*
When Moses speaks of measures, for example, of an ephah,
he presumes they knew what measure he meant: that he him-
self was skilled in weights and measures, arithmetic and geo-
metry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.
God's goodness is the measure of his providence. *Mare.*
I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash mea-
sures, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville's Scep.*
3. Proportion; quantity settled.
Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every
thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to
any end, which is not proportionable thereto; and to propo-
tion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*
I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its
measures of punishment; yet it is certain there is such a law. *Locke.*
4. A stated quantity: as, a measure of wine.
Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a measure
The table round. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
5. Sufficient quantity.
I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me measure of revenge. *Shaksp.*
6. Allotment; portion allotted.
Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,
And ev'ry measure fail me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We will not boast of things without our measure, but ac-
cording to the measure of the rule which God hath distribu-
ted to us, a measure to reach even unto you. *2 Cor. x. 13.*
If else thou seek'st
Ought, not surpassing human measure, say.
Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid
flock, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself
against all pain beyond the common measures of humanity,
but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
7. Degree.
I have laid down, in some measure, the description of the
old world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
There is a great measure of discretion to be used in the per-
formance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your

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- own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
- The rains were but preparatory in some measure, and the violence and conflagration of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Proportionate time; musical time.
- Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains. *Prior.*
9. Motion harmonically regulated.
- My legs can keep no measure in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakespeare.*
- As when the stars in their ethereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in measures of their former dance. *Dryden.*
10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.
- Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a measure, full of state and anchentury. *Shakespeare.*
- Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures. *Shakespeare.*
11. Moderation; not excess.
- O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstacy;
In measure rein thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
- Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure. *I Job vi. 14.*
12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is
- Τρεῖς ἱκανοὶ δεκάδας τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἵστανται
Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ τὴν μετρίαν αἰδέσθων.
Αὐτοῖς τὸ μέτρον.
- Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psal.*
13. Any thing adjusted.
- He only lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and measures taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor's holy living.*
- Christ reveals to us the measures according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
- I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of measure, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*
- The numbers themselves, though of the heroic measure, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*
15. Tune; proportionate notes.
- The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
Which thrither came to hear their music sweet,
And to the measures of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spenser.*
16. Mean of action; mean to an end.
- His majesty found what wrong measures he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*
17. To have hard measure; to be hardly dealt by.
1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.
- Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronæa, proud letters, writ back, that if he measured his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon's Apophth.*
2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.
- A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To measure kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shakespeare.*
- I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park-gate; and therefore haste away,
For we must measure twenty miles to-day. *Shakespeare.*
- The vessel ploughs the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*
3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.
- Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can measure thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*
4. To adjust; to proportion.
- To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*
- Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he measures the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*
5. To mark out in stated quantities.
- What thou seek is that portion of eternity which is called time, measured out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Adison's Spectator.*
6. To allot or distribute by measure.

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- With what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again. *Math. vii. 2.*
- MEASURELESS. *adj.* [from *measure*.] Immeasurable; immeasurable.
- He shut up the measureless content. *Shakespeare.*
- MEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.
- MEASURER. *n. f.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.
- MEASURING. *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.
- When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are measuring casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Wallis.*
- MEAT. *n. f.* [*met*, French.]
1. Flesh to be eaten.
- To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and meat, for his father by the way. *Gen. xlv. 23.*
- Carnivore, and birds of prey, are no good meat; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 859.*
- There was a multitude of excises; as, the vestigal macelli, a tax upon meat. *Arbutnot.*
2. Food in general.
- Never words were music to thine ear,
And never meat sweet-favour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or car'd. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*
- Meats for the belly, and the belly for meats; but God shall destroy both. *I Cor. vi. 13.*
- MEATED. *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.
- Strong oxen and horses, well shod and well clad,
Well meated and used. *Tusser's Husb.*
- MEATHE. *n. f.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink.
- For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and meathes
From many a berry. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
- MEAZLING. *part.* generally called *mizzling*. See *Mizzle*.
- The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in meazling and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbutnot on Air.*
- MECHANICAL. *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. *mechanique*, French; *μηχανικ*, Gr.]
- MECHANICK. *n. f.* [from *μηχανή*.]
1. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.
- Know you not, being mechanical, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shakespeare.*
- Hang him, mechanical salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakespeare.*
- Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a mechanical dialect. *Rowson.*
2. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.
- Many a fair precept in poetry is, like a seeming demonstration in mathematics, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanical operation. *Dryden.*
- The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not mechanical; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Skilled in mechanics.
- MECHANICK. *n. f.* A manufacturer; a low workman.
- Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- Again with Rome's mechanicks. *Shakespeare.*
- A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good mechanick, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*
- MECHANICKS. *n. f.* [*mechanica*, Latin.]
- Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Horris.*
- The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- Salomon was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Broom.*
- MECHANICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanick.
- They suppose even the common animals that are in beings to have been formed mechanically among the rest. *Ray.*
- Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things mechanically, and refer other causes to metaphysics. *Newton.*

MECHANICALNESS.

MED

- MECHANICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *mechanick*.]
1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanick.
2. Meaness.
- MECHANICIAN. *n. f.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
- Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as mechanicians speak. *Boyle.*
- MECHANISM. *n. f.* [*mechanisme*, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws.
- After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual mechanism, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by mechanism or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*
2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.
- MECHANICAN. *n. f.*
- Mechanic is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickness of a man's wrist, usually divided into two branches at the bottom: what we see of it is commonly cut transversely into slices for the convenience of drying it: its first introduction into Europe was about two hundred and twenty years ago: it is brought from the province of *Mechacan* in South America, from whence it has its name: the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks, which are angular, and full of a resinous milky juice, climb upon every thing which stands near them: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
- MECONIUM. *n. f.* [*mekonion*.]
1. Expelled juice of poppy.
2. The first excrement of children.
- Infants new-born have a *mekonium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- MEDAL. *n. f.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]
1. An ancient coin.
- The Roman medals were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stamped, and issued out of the mint. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
- MEDALLICK. *n. f.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals.
- You will never, with all your medallick eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Arbutnot on Ancient Medals.*
- MEDALLION. *n. f.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.
- Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Arbutnot.*
- MEDALLIST. *n. f.* [*medailliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.
- In the language of a medallist, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Arbutnot on Ancient Medals.*
- TO MEDDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with*.
- It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but meddle not with the back, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*
- With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only meddle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 945.*
- I have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*
2. To interpose; to act in any thing.
- For my part, I'll not meddle nor make any farther. *Shakespeare.*
- In every turn of state, without meddling on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*
- The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*
- What hast thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbutnot.*
3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously.
- Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt. *2 Kings xiv. 10.*
- It is an honour for a man to cease from strife; but every fool will be meddling. *Prov. xx. 3.*
- This meddling priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*
- Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside. *Thomson's Winter.*
- TO MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from *meder*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.
- Obsolete.
- A meddled state of the orders of the gospel, and the ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hosker, b. iv.*
- He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus meddled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*
- MEDDLER. *n. f.* [from *meddle*.] One who buies himself with things in which he has no concern.
- Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as meddlers, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*
- This may be applied to those that assume to themselves

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- the merits of other mens services, meddlers, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*
- MEDDLESOME. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a meddlesome busy body. *Ains.*
- MEDIASTINE. *n. f.* [French; *mediastinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.
- None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the *pleura*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- TO MEDIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]
1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.
- The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some mediating schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two.
- By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before mediated between the parts of their body. *Digby.*
- TO MEDIATE. *v. a.*
1. To form by mediation.
- The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose, and mediate a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*
- I possess chemists and corporularians of advantages by the confederacy I am mediating between them. *Boyle.*
2. To limit by something in the middle.
- They styled a double step, that is, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot a pace equal to five feet. *Holder on Time.*
- MEDIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.]
1. Interposed; intervening.
- Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes.
- Anxious we hover in a mediate state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*
2. Acting as a means. Unusual.
- The most important care of a new and vigorous king, was his marriage for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*
- MEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.
- God worketh all things amongst us mediately by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and mediately by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- MEDIATION. *n. f.* [*mediation*, French, from *medius*, Lat.]
1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.
- Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their mediation. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
- Noble offices thou may'st effect
Of mediation, after I am dead.
Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shakespeare.*
- The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their mediation in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*
2. Agency; an intervenient power.
- The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the mediation of these passions. *South's Sermon.*
- It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the mediation of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*
3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
- MEDIATOR. *n. f.* [*mediateur*, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
- You had found by experience the trouble of all mens conscience, and for all matters to yourself, as a mediator between them and their sovereign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
2. An intercessor; an entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.
- It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be mediators between God and them. *Stillingsfleet.*
3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.
- Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd,
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*
- MEDIATORIAL. *adj.* [from *mediator*.] Belonging to a mediator.
- ME'DIATORY. *n. f.* [*diator*.]
- All other effects of Christ's mediatorial office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
- MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.
- MEDIA'TRIX. *n. f.* [*mediatrix*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ains.*
- ME'DIC.

MED

MEDIC. *n. f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.
The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, sometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
MEDICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MEDICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally.
That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the fame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*
MEDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.
Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of that stronger physick, the censure. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple's Miscel.*
MEDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAMENTALLY. *n. f.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.
The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulllest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentially in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.
TO MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.
The fumes, steams, and fumes of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*
To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*
She secured the whiteness of my hand by medicated gloves. *Rambler.*
MEDICATION. *n. f.* [from *medicate*.]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.
The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The use of physick.
He advieth to observe the times of the equinoxes and solstices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv.
MEDICINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.
Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use. *Bacon.*
Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*
The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are *medicinal*. *Walton's Angler.*
MEDICINAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin:] This word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.
1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.
Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to physick.
Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder. *Butler.*
Such are called *medicinal-days* by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*
Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*
MEDICINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.
The witnesses that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *medicinally* good. *Dryden.*
MEDICINE. *n. f.* [*medicina*, Fr. *medicina*, Latin.] It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med-cine*. *Phy-sick*; any remedy administered by a physician.
O, my dear father! restoration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Let's make us *medicines* of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit dieth the bones. *Prov. xvii. 22.*
I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
To cure this deadly grief. *Dryden.*
TO MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. Not used.
Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicinate* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owest yesterday. *Shaksp. Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MEDICRITY. *n. f.* [*medicritus*, French; *medicritus*, Latin.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.
They contained no fishy compofure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *medicrity* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MEDICRITY. *n. f.* [*medicritus*, French; *medicritus*, Latin.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.
Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *medicrity* of success. *Bacon.*
There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *medicrity*. *Wotton.*
He likens the *medicrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profusion, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *medicrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*
2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.
Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *medicrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker, b. i.*
When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *medicrity*. *Hooker.*
TO MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, French; *meditor*, Latin.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive.
Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding. *Ecclesi. xiv. 20.*
Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.
Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*
Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Porter.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.
Them among
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.
His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal. i. 2.*
I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal. lxxvii. 12.*
Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*
To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being great pleasure and peace. *Tillyson's Sermons.*
MEDITATION. *n. f.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.
I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger.
Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.
His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert cell.
Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*
3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
MEDITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]
1. Addicted to meditation. *Ang.*
2. Expressing intention or design. *Me'diter'ran.*

MED

MEDITERRANEAN. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterraneus*, Fr.]
MEDITERRANEAN. }
MEDITERRANEAN. }
1. Encircled with land.
In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the sea.
It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*
We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*
MEDIVM. *n. f.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening.
Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of found from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*
I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*
Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, unimured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*
He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison's Spect.* No. 257.
The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newt.*
Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.
This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.
The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*
MEDLAR. *n. f.* [*medullar*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or lacinated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree.
You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
I was fain to sorrow it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chefnuts. *Peacham.*
No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleveland.*
Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*
TO MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
TO MEDLY. }
MEDLY. *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *minge*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.
Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of hostemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*
Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilments, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*
They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato.*
Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Frederick, No. 50.*
There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*
MEDLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.
I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*
MEDULLAR. } *adj.* [*medullaris*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.]
MEDULLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow.

MED

MEE. These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullary* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like canals or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
MEED. *n. f.* [*meb*, Saxon; *miere*, Teutonic.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.
He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Hubberd.*
Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Fairy Queen.*
Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*
If so a cloak and vesture be my *meed*
Till his return, no title shall I plead. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Present; gift.
Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
MEEK. *adj.* [*meek*, Saxon; *meek*, Dutch.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.
Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numb. xii. 3.*
But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek-ey'd* peace. *Milton.*
We ought to be very cautious and *meek-spirited*, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*
TO MEKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften.
This word I have found no where else.
The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meeked*, and he join'd his fullen joy. *Thomson.*
MEEKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.
Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Queen.*
No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*
MEEKNESS. *n. f.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.
That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace. *Hubberd.*
You sign your place and calling, in full seemings,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
When his late distemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
MEER. *adj.* See **MERE**. Simple; unmix'd.
MEER. *n. f.* [See **MERE**.] A lake; a boundary.
MEERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hammer.*
What, although you fled! why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MEET. *adj.* [of obscure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used.
Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*
If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meest*. *Whitgift.*
I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meest for death. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
What, at any time have you heard her say?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shak. York is meetest man.*
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
I am in your hand; do with me as seemeth good and *meet* unto you. *Jer. xxvi. 14.*
The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*
2. **MEET with.** Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expression.
Nice, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
TO MEET. *v. a.* pret. I met; I have met; particip. met. [met, Saxon; to hind; *moeten*, Dutch.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter.
Met! thou my poits?
His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges xi. 34.*
2. To join another in the same place.
When shall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?
Well, send him word to *meet* us in the field. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
I knew

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I knew not, till I met
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted feat. *Dryden.*
Not look back to see,
When what we love we never must meet again. *Dryden.*
To close one with another.
The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the moun-
tains on each side grow higher, till at last they meet. *Addison.*
To find; to be treated with; to light on.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which meets contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours meet a prosperous end. *Granville.*
To assemble from different parts.
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*
To MEET, v. n.
1. To encounter; to close face to face.
2. To encounter in hostility.
3. To assemble; to come together.
They appointed a day to meet in together. *2 Mac. xiv. 21.*
The materials of that building happily met together, and
very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order,
that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*
To MEET with. To light on; to find.
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh
as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*
We met with many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*
A little sun you mourn, while most have met
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*
Hercules' meeting with pleasure and virtue, was invented by
Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*
What a majesty and force does one meet with in these short
inscriptions: are not you amazed to see so much history gar-
thered into so small a compass? *Addison on ancient Medals.*
To MEET with. To join.
Falls that at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*
To MEET with. To encounter; to engage.
He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf. *Shakespeare.*
Royal mistress,
Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rome's Ambitious Step-mother.*
To latinism. To obviate; occurere objecto.
Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with an objec-
tion, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience
from the time past to the present will not be found. *Bacon.*
To advance half way.
He yields himself to the man of business with reluctance,
but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and
all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*
Our meeting hearts
Contented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rewie.*
To unite; to join: as, these rivers meet at such a place and
join.
MEETERS, n. f. [from meet.] One that accosts another.
There are beside
Lascivious meeters, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shakespeare.*
MEETING, n. f. [from meet.]
1. An assembly; a convention.
If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this
your meeting intends, were of the household of faith, then
their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the
good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Since the ladies have been left out of all meetings except
parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*
2. A congress.
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting,
and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*
3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.
4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.
MEETING-HOUSE, n. f. [meeting and house.] Place where Dis-
senters assemble to worship.
His heart misgave him that the churches were so many
meeting-houses; but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*
MEETLY, [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.
MEETNESS, n. f. [from meet.] Fitness; propriety.
MEGRIM, n. f. [from Hemigrany, migrain, megrim, ἡμικρανία.]
Disorder of the head.
In every megrim or vertigo there is an obtenebation joined
with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
There green'd in shades from day's detested glare,
Spleen sighs for ever on her penive bed,
Pain at her side, and megrim at her head. *Pope.*
To MEINE, v. a. To mingle.
MEINY, n. f. [menig, Saxon. See MANY. Meinie, Fr.]
A retinue; domestick servants.
They summon'd up their meiny; Arat took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakespeare.*

MEL

MELANCHOLY, n. f. [from μέλας and χολή.] Such medi-
cines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.
MELANCHOLICK, adj. [from melancholy.] Disordered with
melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.
The king found himself in the head of his army, after so
many accidents and melancholick perplexities. *Clarendon.*
If he be mad, or angry, or melancholick, or spitefully, he
will paint whatever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*
The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Just as the melancholick eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*
MELANCHOLY, n. f. [melancholie, Fr. from μέλας and χολή.]
1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black
bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too
viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines,
and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*
2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed
on one object.
I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation;
nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's,
which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor
the lawyer's, which is politic; nor the lady's, which is
nice; nor the lover's, which is all these; but it is a mel-
ancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted
from many objects, and indeed, the sundry contemplation
of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a
most humorous sadness. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.
He protested unto them, that he had only been to seek so-
litary places by an extreme melancholy that had possessed him.
Sidney, b. ii.
All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here,
we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not
make us angels. *Taylor's holy Living.*
This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*
MELANCHOLY, adj. [melancholique, French.]
1. Gloomy; dismal.
Think of all our miseries
But as some melancholy dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham's Sephy.*
If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade. *Pope.*
2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.
How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy. *Shakespeare.*
He observes Lamech more melancholy than usual, and im-
agines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah,
whom he loved. *Locke.*
MELICERIS, n. f. [μελικερís.]
Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting
of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way
to pressure, but returns again. If the matter forming it
resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like
honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fatty sub-
stance, steatomata. *Sharp's Surgery.*
MELILOT, n. f. [melilot, Fr. melilotus, Latin.] A plant.
The melilot hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose
empanement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a
naked capsule, that is, not hid in the empanement, as in tre-
foil, pregnant with one or two roundish seeds: the leaves
grow by threes on the foot-stalks, and the flowers are pro-
duced in a spike. *Miller.*
To MELIORATE, v. a. [meliorer, Fr. from melior.] To bet-
ter; to improve.
Grafting meliorates the fruit; for that the nourishment is
better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*
But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly meliorate.
A man ought by no means to think, that he should be able
so much as to alter or meliorate the humour of an ungrateful
person by any acts of kindness. *Saunders's Sermons.*
Castration serves to meliorate the flesh of those beasts that
suffer it. *Graunt.*
Much labour is requir'd in trees.
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and meliorate the rest. *Dryden's Virg.*
MELIORATION, n. f. [melioration, Fr. from meliorate.] Im-
provement; act of bettering.
For the melioration of music there is yet much left, in
this point of exquisite comforts, to try.
MELIORITY, n. f. [from melior.] State of being better.
Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their
way, in despite of them that hold them hardest to it; so that
this colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of weak-
ness. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

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The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world,
the discernable ends of them, the meliority above what was
necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is
the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelli-
gent and benign agent. *Bentley.*
To MELL, v. n. [meller, se meller, Fr.] To mix; to meddle.
Obsolete.
With fathers sits not with such things to mell. *Spenser.*
Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling.
Now I see thou dost but clutter,
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
MELLI-FEROUS, adj. Productive of honey.
MELLI-FICATION, n. f. [mellifico, Latin.] The art or practice
of making honey; production of honey.
In judging of the constitution of the air, many things be-
sides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries,
the silence of grasshoppers, and want of mellification in bees.
Arbutnot on Air.
MELLI-FLUENCE, n. f. [mel and fluo, Latin.] A honied flow;
a flow of sweetnels.
MELLI-FLUENT, adj. [mel and fluo, Latin.] Flowing with
MELLI-FLUOUS, } honey; flowing with sweetnels.
A mellifluous voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakespeare.*
As all those things which are most mellifluous are soonest
changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and
pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows and repentances.
Raleigh's Hist. of the World.
Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring, l. 605.*
MELLOW, adj. [meappa, soft, Saxon; Sinner: more nearly
from mollis, melle, mallow, mellow; though r is indeed easily
changed into l in common speech.]
1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.
A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shak.*
An apple in my hand works different effects upon my
senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a
mellow scent; and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*
A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit, without a winter storm. *Dryden.*
2. Soft in sound.
Of seven smooth joints a mellow pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Dametas gave. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; unctuous.
Camomile flieth with mellow grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*
4. Drunk; melted down with drink.
Greedy of physicians frequent fees,
From female mellow praise he takes degrees. *Recommon.*
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*
To MELLOW, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to be ripened; to ripen by age.
Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his mellow'd years. *Shakespeare.*
The royal tree hath left its royal fruit,
Which mellow'd by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the feat of majesty. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. *Addison.*
2. To soften.
They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the
weather prove frosty to mellow it, they do not plow it again
till April. *Mortimer's Husb.*
3. To mature to perfection.
This episode is not only now the most pleasing entertain-
ment of the Æneis, but was so accounted in his own age,
and before it was mellowed into that reputation which time
has given it. *Dryden.*
To MELLOW, v. n. To be matured; to ripen.
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see't, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To ripe and mellow there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*
MELLOWNESS, n. f. [from mellow.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.
My reason can consider greenness, mellowness, sweetness,
or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality
that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodies.*
The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature mellowness doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*
2. Maturity; full age.
MELOCOTON, n. f. [melocotone, Spanish; malum cotoneum,
Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.
In apricots, peaches, or melocotones upon a wall, the greatest

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fruits are towards the bottom. *Bach.*
MELODIOUS, adj. [from melody.] Musical; harmonious.
Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow, *Milton.*
Melodious murmurs! warbling tune his praise.
And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A musick more melodious than the spheres. *Dryden.*
MELODIOUSLY, adv. [from melodious.] Musically; harmo-
niously.
MELODIOUSNESS, n. f. [from melodious.] Harmoniousness;
musicalness.
MELODY, n. f. [μελωδία.] Musick; harmony of sound.
The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poe-
try alone but in musick also, judged them both to be things
most necessary for the house of God, left behind him for that
purpose a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther
the author of adding unto poetry melody in publick prayer,
melody both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of
mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards
God. *Hooker, b. v.*
Singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord.
Eph. v. 19.
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hudst with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfume'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody. *Shakespeare.*
Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse. *Thomson's Spring, l. 570.*
MELOS, n. f. [melos, Fr. melo, Latin.]
1. A plant.
The flower of the melon consists of one leaf, which is of
the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and ex-
actly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are
barren, not adhering to the embryo; others are fruitful, grow-
ing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a
fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled,
and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be
cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*
2. The fruit.
We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely;
the cucumbers and the melons. *Num. xi. 5.*
MELON-THISTLE, n. f. [melocotus, Latin.]
The whole plant of the melon-thistle hath a singular ap-
pearance, is very succulent, and hath many angles, which are
beset with sharp thorns. *Miller.*
To MELT, v. a. [mylean, Saxon.]
1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.
How they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and
liquor fishermen's boots with me! *Shakespeare.*
When the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters
to boil. *Isa. lxiv. 2.*
This price, which is given above the value of the silver in
our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being melt-
ed down. *Locke.*
Will a goldsmith give one ounce and a quarter of coined
silver for one ounce of bullion, when, by putting it into his
melting pot, he can make it bullion? *Locke.*
The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could melt, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*
If your butter when melted tastes of brags, it is your mas-
ter's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift.*
2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.
To take in pieces this frame of nature, and melt it down
into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine
wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful compo-
sition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*
3. To soften to love or tenderness.
The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity melts the mind to love. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast.*
Alas! thy story melts away my soul. *Addison's Cato.*
4. To waste away.
Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, melted down thy youth
In different beds of lust. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
To MELT, v. n.
1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.
Let them melt away as waters which run continually. *Psalm.*
The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly pass the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*
2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow ten-
der, mild, or gentle.
I melt, and am not
Of stronger earth than others. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Dighton and Forrest;
Albeit, they were flesh villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakespeare.*
This said; the mov'd affluents melt in tears. *Dryden.*
Melting

MEM

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd to find a fight.
3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Dryden.*
Whether are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be subdued by affliction.
My soul melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou me. *Psal.*
MELTER. *n. f.* [from *mel.*] One that melts metals.
Miso and Mopla, like a couple of foreswat melters, were
getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their
garments. *Sidney, b. ii.*
This the author attributes to the remissness of the former
melters, in not exhausting the ore. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like something melting.
Zelmane lay upon a bank, with her face bent over Ladon,
that her tears falling into the water, one might have
thought the began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the running
river. *Sidney, b. ii.*
MELT-WEL. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
MEMBER. *n. f.* [*membre*, French; *membrum*, Latin.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things.
Jam. iii. 5.
2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.
Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition,
the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that
member of the distinction in which the respondent denied it.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. Any part of an integral.
In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the
principal members, and every part of them, should be great.
Addison's Spect. N. 267.
4. One of a community.
My going to demand justice upon the five members, my
enemies loaded with obloquies. *King Charles.*
Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made
Me free, a member of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*
Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in
the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the
members as had done any considerable service to their country.
Addison on Italy.
MEMBRANE. *n. f.* [*membrana*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]
A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven
together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the
fibres of the membranes give them an elasticity, whereby they
can contract, and closely grasp, the parts they contain, and
their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is
the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely
suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united
when wounded. *Quincy.*
The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation,
the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*
The inner membrane that involved the several liquors of
the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*
MEMBRANACEOUS. *adj.* [*membraneus*, Fr. from *membrana*,
MEMBRANEUS. *Lat.*] Consisting of membranes.
Lute strings, which are made of the membranous parts of
the guts strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet
weather. *Boyle.*
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous
covering called the filly-hov. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muscular,
but a membranous stomach; that kind of food being torn
into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a
membranous stomach. *Roy on Creation.*
Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the
membranous parts, are diuretick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Birds of prey have membranaceous, not muscular stomachs.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
MEMENTO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to
awaken the memory.
Our gracious master, for his learning and piety, is not
only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes;
yet he is still but a man, and reasonable memento's may be
useful. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Is not the frequent spectacle of other peoples deaths a memento
sufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Estrange.*
MEMOIR. *n. f.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of transactions familiarly written.
Be our great master's future charge
To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

MEM

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues
of the Roman empire, and hardly any memoirs from whence
it might be collected. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
MEMORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Wor-
thy of memory; not to be forgotten.
Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the memorable
friendship that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*
From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by memorable deeds,
For the that this desires doth still remain.
Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But basely fled that memorable day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey.
Dryden's Ovid.
MEMORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of
memory.
I resolved to new pave every street within the liberties, and
entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly.
Guardian, N^o. 166.
MEMORANDUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note to help the me-
mory.
Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules.
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift's Miscel.*
MEMORIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Prefervative of memory.
Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,
And gives memorial dainty kisses to it.
May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of
monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following
lines as an inscription memorial of it. *Brown.*
The tomb with many arms and trophies raise;
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*
2. Contained in memory.
The case is the same with the memorial possessions of the
greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with
many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts.*
MEMORIAL. *n. f.*
1. A monument; something to preserve memory.
All churches have had their names; some as memorials of
peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the trinity itself,
some of Christ underundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not
a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all.
Hooker.
A memorial unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense
before the Lord. *Num. xvi. 43.*
All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or
memorials thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their
original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained
their force by immemorial usage. *Hale.*
In other parts like deeds deserv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton.*
Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and
feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a con-
quered temptation. *South's Sermons.*
Medals are so many monuments configned over to eterni-
ty, that may last when all other memorials of the same age
are worn out or lost. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
2. Hint to assist the memory.
He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and se-
cret observations, and full of notes and memorials of his own
hand touching persons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the
ground of this history. *Heyward.*
MEMORIALIST. *n. f.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes me-
morials.
I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the memo-
rialist had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a cer-
tain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator, N^o. 629.*
MEMORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*] To record; to commit to
memory by writing.
They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians,
especially in those times in which the fame was supposed.
Sponser on Ireland.
Let their names that were bravely lost be rather memo-
rized in the full table of time: for my part, I love no ambi-
tious pains in an eloquent description of miseries. *Watson.*
MEMORY. *n. f.* [*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]
1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; reten-
tion; reminiscence; recollection.
Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those
ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been
lost aside out of sight. *Locke.*
The memory is perpetually looking back, when we have no-
thing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in
animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may
ruminate, when their present pasture fails. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Exemption

MEN

2. Exemption from oblivion.
That ever-living man of memory, *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Henry the Fifth!
3. Time of knowledge.
Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd
How first this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy memory, was done. *Milton.*
4. Memorial; monumental record.
Be better suited;
These weeds are memories of those worse hours:
I pray thee put them off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
A swan in memory of Cygnus shines;
The mourning filters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addison.*
5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waffle to convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
MEN, the plural of man.
Wits live obscurely men know not how; or die obscurely
men mark not when. *Ascham.*
For men, there are to be considered the valour and num-
ber: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards va-
lour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English va-
lour lieth about the soldiers heart. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be con-
ducted by the soldiers and men of war. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
MEN-PLASER. *n. f.* [*men* and *plaser*.] One too careful to
please others.
Servants be obedient to them that are your masters: not
with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ,
doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph. vi. 6.*
TO MENACE. *v. a.* [*menace*, Fr.] To threaten; to threaten.
Who ever knew the heavens menace so? *Shakespeare.*
Your eyes do menace me: why look you pale?
Who sent you hither? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did menace me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shakespeare.*
From this league
Peep'd harms that menace'd him. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god menace'd if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden's Fables.*
MENACE. *n. f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.
He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it
may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he be-
lieved the curse at last. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
The Trojans view the dusky cloud from far,
And the dark menace of the distant war. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
MENACER. *n. f.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener;
one that threatens.
Hence menace! nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness, But begone! *Philips.*
MENAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A collection of animals.
I saw here the largest menage that I met with any-where.
Addison on Italy.
MENAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*menages* and *zyas*.] A medicine that pro-
motes the flux of the menses.
TO MEND. *v. a.* [*mendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay.
They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend
the house. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 10.*
2. To correct; to alter for the better.
The best service they could do to the state, was to mend
the lives and manners of the persons who composed it.
Temple's Miscel.
You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing
reason, to master his timorousness, and mend the weakness of
his constitution. *Locke on Education.*
Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends
garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not mended. *Swift.*
3. To help; to advance.
Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it mends some,
and impairs others: and he that is helped takes it for a for-
tune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*
If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to
the punctum flans of the schools, they will thereby very little
mend the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite
duration. *Locke.*
4. To improve; to increase.
Death comes not at all; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'r, or cries. *Milton.*
When upon the sands the traveller,
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he mends his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place.
He saw the monster mend his pace; he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*
TO MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good;
to be changed for the better.

MEN

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets mend?
Pope's Essay on Criticism.
MENDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended. A
low word.
MENDACITY. *n. f.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falsehood.
In this delivery there were additional mendacities; for
the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and po-
sitively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, re-
plied, Left ye die. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
MENDER. *n. f.* [from *mend.*] One who makes any change for
the better.
What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe
conscience; a mender of bad foils. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
MENDICANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a
state of beggary.
Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who,
out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby
they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily re-
duce themselves to a poor, and perhaps mendicant, state.
Fiddes's Sermons.
MENDICANT. *n. f.* [*mendicans*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some
begging fraternity in the Romish church.
TO MENDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg;
to ask alms.
MENDICITY. *n. f.* [*mendicitas*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life
of a beggar.
MENDES for amends.
Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her;
and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands. *Shak.*
MENIAL. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *meni*, Saxon, or *mesnie*,
old French.]
1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.
Two menial dogs before their master pres'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.
Dryden's Aeneis.
2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word.
The women attendants perform only the most menial of-
fices. *Gulliver's Travels.*
MENIAL. *n. f.* One of the train of servants.
MENINGES. *n. f.* [*meninges*, Fr.] The meninges are the two mem-
branes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia ma-
ter and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucre,
is, from its thickness, so denominated. *Diet.*
The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is
thrust forth by the contraction of the meninges. *Wijeman.*
MENOLOGY. *n. f.* [*μηνολόγιον*; *menologe*, French.] A register
of months.
In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many
thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian: the menology saith
they were twenty thousand. *Stillingfleet.*
MENOW. *n. f.* commonly *minnow*. A fish.
MENSA. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; trans-
acted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalized.
Conversation either mental or mensal. *Clarissa.*
MENSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr. *menstruus*, Latin.]
1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.
She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her men-
strual orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of
her's being equal to about fourteen days and nights of ours.
Bentley's Sermons.
2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstruus*, Fr.]
The distills of the menstrual or strong waters hinder the
incorporation, as well as those of the metal. *Bacon.*
MENSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] Having the catamenia.
O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a menstrual woman art remov'd. *Sandys's Par.*
Many, from being women, have proved men at the first
point of their menstrual eruptions. *Brown.*
MENSTRUUM. *n. f.* [This name probably was derived from
some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the
moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]
All liquors are called menstrua which are used as dissol-
vents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, de-
coction. *Quincy.*
Inquire what is the proper menstruum to dissolve metal, what
will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what
several menstrua will dissolve any metal. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*
White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by rea-
son of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the
light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in
menstrua they be reduced into very small particles, and then
they become transparent. *Newton's Opticks.*
MEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [*mensurabilitas*, French.] Capacity of
being measured.
MEASURABLE. *adj.* [*mensura*, Latin.] Measurable; that may
be measured.
We measure our time by law and not by nature. The so-
lar month is no periodical motion, and not easily measurable,
and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be
measured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

MER

MENSURAL. *adj.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Relating to measure.
TO MENSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
MENSURATION. *n. f.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.
 After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate.
MENTAL. *adj.* [mentale, French; mentis, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a *mental* power
 This eye shoots forth? How big imagination
 Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture
 One might interpret.
 So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,
 Ev'n to the inmost seat of *mental* light,
 That Adam now enforc'd to close his eyes,
 Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
 The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a very great conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them.

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,
 Of plattick forms, and *mental* powers.
 Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging especially to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them.

MENTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body.

MENTION. *n. f.* [mention, Fr. mention, Latin.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this house.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the mention of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity.

TO MENTION. *v. a.* [mentioner, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will mention the loving-kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.

These mentioned by their names were princes in their families.

The rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat are written in the book of Jehu, who is mentioned in the book of Kings.

All his transgressions shall not be mentioned.

MEPHITICAL. *adj.* [mephitis, Lat.] Ill favoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever.

MERACIOUS. *adj.* [meracius, Latin.] Strong; racy.

MERCABLE. *adj.* [mercor, Lat.] To be sold or bought.

MERCANTANT. *n. f.* [mercantante, Ital.] This word in Shakespeare seems to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?
 — A mercantant, or else a pedant.

I know not what but formal in apparel.

MERCANTILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, partly military.

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or mercantile life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul.

MERCAT. *n. f.* [mercatus, Latin.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple.

MERCATURE. *n. f.* [mercatura, Latin.] The practice of buying and selling.

MERCENARINESS. *n. f.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions.

MERCENARY. *adj.* [mercenarius, Fr. mercenarius, Lat.] Venal; hired; sold for money; acting only for hire.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
 Lie drown'd, and foked in mercenary blood.

Divers Almain, who served in the garisons, being merely mercenary, did easily incline to the strongest.

The appellation of servant imports a mercenary temper, and

MER

denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience.

I was not for nothing I the crown resign'd;
 I still must own a mercenary mind.

MERCENARY. *n. f.* [mercenarius, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

He a poor mercenary serves for bread;
 For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed.

MERCER. *n. f.* [mercier, French.] One who sells silks.

The draper and mercer may measure religion as they please, and the weaver may cast her upon what loom he pleases.

MERCERY. *n. f.* [mercerie, Fr. from mercer.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.

TO MERCHANT. *v. n.* [marchander, French.] To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando merchant with France for the restoring Rouc-siglon and Perpignan, oppignorated to them.

MERCHANTISE. *n. f.* [marchandise, French.]
 1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *merchantise*, fall into some leud action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imputed upon his father.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou shalt forgive nothing: it is *merchantise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require.

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
 With precious *merchantise*, she forth doth lay.

Thou shalt not tell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchantise* of her.

As for any *merchantise* you have brought, ye shall have your return in *merchantise* or in gold.

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can find what *merchantise* they please to Mexico.

TO MERCHANTISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

The Phenicians, of whose exceeding *merchantising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants.

MERCHANT. *n. f.* [marchand, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath slaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
 Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux.

The Lord hath given a commandment against the merchant city to destroy the strong holds thereof.

The most celebrated merchants in the world were situated in the island of Tyre.

MERCHANTLY. *adj.* [from merchant.] Like a merchant.

MERCHANTLIKE. *adj.* [from merchant.] Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN. *n. f.* [merchant and man.] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful merchant-man hath them.

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of merchant-men to Italy.

MERCHANTABLE. *adj.* [mercabilis, Lat. from merchant.] Fit to be bought or sold.

Why they placed this invention in the heaven, beside the medical and merchantable commodity of caltor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal.

MERCIAL. *adj.* [from mercy.] This word in Spenser signifies merciful.

Nought but well mought him betight:
 He is so meek, wife, merciable,

And with his word his work is convenable.

MERCIFUL. *adj.* [mercy and full.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed.

MERCIFULLY. *adv.* [from merciful.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his hand, mercifully severe, hath been pleased to lay upon thee.

MERCIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from merciful.] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all these excellencies together is a kind of *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections.

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one, to which the promise of secular wealth is most frequently made.

MERCILESS. *adj.* [from mercy.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel; severe.

His mother merciless,
 Most merciless of women Wyden high,

Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
 And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.

The foe is merciless, and will not pity.

MER

Think not their rage to desperate t' essay
 An element more mercilefs than they.

What God so mean,
 So mercilefs a tyrant to obey!

Whatever ravages a mercilefs distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever.

The torrent mercilefs imbibes
 Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

MERCILESSLY. *adv.* [from mercilefs.] In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS. *n. f.* [from mercilefs.] Want of pity.

MERCURIAL. *adj.* [mercurialis, Lat.]
 1. Formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: This is his hand,
 His foot mercurial, his martial thigh,

The brawns of Hercules.
 This youth was such a mercurial, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out.

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the pathetic part.

2. Consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION. *adj.* [from mercury.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

I add the ways of mercurification.

MERCURY. *n. f.* [mercurius, Latin.]
 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is mercury.

The gall of animals and mercury kill worms; and the water in which mercury is boiled has this effect.

2. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the mercury of man is fix'd,
 Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;

The dross cements what else were too refin'd,
 And in one interst body acts with mind.

3. A news-paper.

4. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

MERCURY. *n. f.* [mercurialis, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the mercury are crenated, and grow by pairs opposite: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which expands and is cut into three segments; these are male and female in different places: the flowers of the male grow in long spikes, and consist of many stamina and apices, which are loaded with farina; the ovary of the female plant becomes a testiculated fruit, having a single round seed in each cell.

Herb mercury is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly exceeds.

MERCY. *n. f.* [merci, French, contracted from misericordia, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heav'n have mercy on me!
 — I say, amen.

And have you mercy too?

Mercy is not strain'd;
 It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
 Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;
 It blest him that gives and him that takes.

Arise, and have mercy upon Zion.
 Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and in mercy ordering all.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of mercy for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love.

Good heav'n, whose darling attribute we find
 Is boundless grace, and mercy to mankind,
 Abhors the cruel.

We adore his undeserved mercy towards us, that he made us the chief of the visible creation.

2. Pardon.

As offer'd mercy is.

That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here.

I cry thee mercy with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature.

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

What good condition can a treaty find
 I th' part that is at mercy?

The most authentic record of so ancient a family should lie at the mercy of every infant who flings a stone.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is from the next moment, at his mercy.

MERCY-SEAT. *n. f.* [mercy and seat.]

The mercy-seat was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended for-

MER

wards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him.

Make a mercy-seat of pure gold.

MERE. *adj.* [merus, Latin.] That or this only; such and no other thing else; this only.

This avarice
 Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root
 Than Summer-teeming lust; and it hath been
 The sword of our slain kings: yet do not fear,
 Scotland hath foilons to fill up your will
 Of your mere own.

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,
 Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
 To feed my means.

The mere Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization.

From mere success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed.

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
 To serve mere engines to the ruling mind.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
 Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
 Of a mere, lifeless, violated form.

MERE or mere, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always signify the same with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake.

MERE. *n. f.* [mepe, Saxon.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winnander mere*.

I may say nothing of meres stored both with fish and fowl.

2. A boundary.

The millayer of a mere-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiss of lands.

MERELY. *adv.* [from mere.] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been merely and only mystical.

These external manners of laments
 Are merely shadows to the unseen grief,
 That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are merely innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them.

Above a thousand bought his almanack merely to find what he said against me.

Prize not your life for other ends
 Than merely to oblige your friends.

MERETRICIOUS. *adj.* [meretricius, meretrix, Latin.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every meretricious semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with.

Not by affected, meretricious arts,
 But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.

MERETRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from meretricious.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from meretricious.] False allure-ment like those of strumpets.

MERIDIAN. *n. f.* [meridian, French; meridian, Lat.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his East a glorious race,
 Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace.

2. The line drawn from North to South, which the Sun crosses at noon.

The true meridian is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West.

The Sun or Moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the meridian.

3. The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul.

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
 And from that full meridian of my glory
 I haste now to my setting.

Your full majesty at once breaks forth
 In the meridian of your reign.

MERIDIAN. *adj.*

1. At the point of noon.

Sometimes towards Eden, which now in his view
 Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;

Sometimes

MER

- Sometimes towards heav'n, and the full blazing Sun,
Which now far high in his meridian tow'r. *Milton.*
2. Extended from North to South.
Compare the meridian line afforded by magnetical needles
with one mathematically drawn, and observe the variation of
the needle, or its declination from the true meridian line. *Boyle.*
3. Raised to the highest point.
- MERIDIONAL. *adj.* [meridional, French.]
1. Southern.
In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern
point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by
the meridian or proper hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and
stoves, would be meridianal. *Wotton's Architect.*
- MERIDIONALITY. *n. f.* [from meridianal.] Position in the
South; aspect toward the South. *Ans.*
- MERIDIONALLY. *adv.* [from meridianal.] With a southern
aspect.
The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do
place their bed from North to South, and delight to sleep
meridionally. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
- MERIT. *n. f.* [meritum, Latin; meritis, French.]
1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.
You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a merit of her cruelty. *Dryden.*
Rofcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit but his own. *Pope.*
She valu'd nothing less
Than titles, figure, shape, and dress;
That merit should be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*
2. Reward deserved.
Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold assertor of refistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right.
As I am studious to promote the honour of my native
country, I put Chaucer's merits to the trial, by turning some
of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*
When a point hath been well examined, and our own
judgment settled, after a large survey of the merits of the
cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*
- TO MERIT. *v. a.* [meritis, French.]
1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.
Amplify have merited of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing from
God. *South's Sermons.*
2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but some-
times of ill.
Whatsoever jewels I have merited, I am sure I have re-
ceived none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have pur-
chased at an infinite rate. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Nilus from your bounty claim,
Who merited the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*
- MERITORIOUS. *adj.* [meritorius, Fr. from merit.] Deserving of
reward; high in desert.
Instead of so great and meritorious a service, in bringing all
the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did
great hurt. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The war that hath such a foundation will not only be re-
puted just, but holy and meritorious. *Raleigh's Essays.*
A most sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by
the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the
incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.
Bishop Sanderson.
This is not only the most prudent, but the most meritorious
charity, which we can practice. *Addison's Spect.*
- MERITORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from meritorious.] In such a manner
as to deserve reward.
He carried himself meritoriously in foreign employments
in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the
patriots. *Wotton.*
- MERITORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from meritorious.] The act or state
of deserving well.
There was a full persuasion of the high meritoriousness of
what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground
it upon, and consequently it was not confidence. *South.*
- MERITOR. *n. f.* [ofitulum, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ans.*
- MERLIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.
Not yielding over to old age his country delights; he was
at that time following a merlin. *Sidney.*

MER

- ME'RMALD. *n. f.* [mer, the sea, and maid.] A sea woman; an
animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.
I'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall. *Shakespeare.*
Thou remembrest,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.
Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The mermaid's songs, which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas?
Few eyes have escaped the picture of a mermaid: Horace
his monster, with woman's head above and fishy extremity
below, answers the shape of the ancient syrens that attempt-
ed upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
- MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ans.*
- MERRILY. *adv.* [from merry.]
1. Gaily; civilly; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with
laughter.
Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakespeare.*
When men come to borrow of your masters, they ap-
proach sadly, and go away merrily. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
You have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany
you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
A paisan of France thinks of no more than his coarse
bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes,
labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays
merrily on holidays. *Temple's Misc.*
- Merrily sing, and sport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*
- ME'RRIMAKE. *n. f.* [merry and make.] A festival; a meeting
for mirth.
Thenot now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser's Puff.*
The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and gear,
And pass the bounds of modest merrymake,
Her dalliance he despised. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- TO ME'RRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feast; to be jovial.
With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moid all day, and merrymake at night. *Gay's Pastorals.*
- ME'RRIMENT. *n. f.* [from merry.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness;
laughter.
Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
A number of merriments and jests, wherewith they have
pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving
God. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Methought it was the found
Of riot and ill-managed merriment. *Milton.*
- ME'RRINESS. *n. f.* [from merry.] Mirth; merry disposition.
The title shall give us cause to climb in the merriness. *Shakespeare.*
- MERRY. *adj.*
1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
They drank and were merry with him. *Gen. xliii. 34.*
By the vine languisheth, all the merry-hearted sigh. *Ips. xxiv.*
Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the
company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed;
and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the com-
pany to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Man is the merriest species of the creation; all above and
below him are serious. *Addison.*
2. Causing laughter.
You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a merry jest. *Shakespeare.*
3. Prosperous.
In my small pinnacle I can sail,
Contemning all the bluffing roar;
And running with a merry gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore. *Dryden.*
- TO MAKE MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.
They trod the grapes and made merry, and went into the
house of their God. *Jude, ix. 27.*
A fox 'py'd a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches making
merry over a dish of pullets. *Strange.*
- MERRY-ANDREW. *n. f.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.
He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if
there went no more to the making of a counsellor than the
faculties of a merry-andrew or tumbler. *Le Strange.*
- The first who made the experiment was a merry-an-
drew. *Spectator, No. 599.*

MERRY-THOUGHT.

MES

- ME'RYTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [merry and thought.] A forked bone
on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull
in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betoken-
ing priority of marriage.
Let him not be breaking merrythoughts under the table with
my cousin. *Eachard's Contempt of the Clergy.*
- MESERA'ICK. *n. f.* [μεσάριον; mesaraique, Fr. analogy re-
quires it mesaraique.] Belonging to the mystery.
It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the
mesaraiques, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into
the sieve. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- The most subtle part of the chyle passeth immediately into
the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge
themselves into the mesaraique veins. *Arbutnot.*
- ME'SION. *n. f.* [mesio, Lat.] The act of sinking, or thrust-
ing over head. *Ans.*
- MESSEMS, impersonal verb. [me and seems, or it seems to me:
for this word it is now too common to use methinks or me-
thought, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me;
methinks.
Alas, of ghosts I hear the gaffly cries;
Yet there, mesems, I hear her singing loud. *Sidney.*
Mesemed by my tide a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Fairy Queen.*
To that general subjection of the land mesems that the
custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser.*
- ME'SENTERY. *n. f.* [μεσεντήριον; mesenter, Fr.] That round
which the guts are convolved.
When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed
with the lymph. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- MESENTE'RIK. *adj.* [mesenterique, French, from mesentery.]
Relating to the mesentery.
They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving
a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilates this
chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from
the mesenteric glands, unite in large channels, and pass di-
rectly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Boyle.*
- MESH. *n. f.* [meshe, Dutch; make, old French: it were
therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, mesh.]
The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a
net.
The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough
which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind en-
tangled in the meshes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of
good counsel the cripple. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glances to betray
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*
With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:
These all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:
The greatest portion of th' arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,
Whose narrow meshes stop the grosser food. *Blackmore.*
- TO MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to en-
snare.
The flies by chance mesh in her hair,
From her bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone. *Dryden.*
- ME'SHY. *adj.* [from mesh.] Reticulated; of net-work.
Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,
Some make his meshy bed, but leave his rest. *Carew.*
Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*
- ME'SLIN. *n. f.* [from mesler, French, to mix; or rather cor-
ruptly pronounced for mescellane. See MASLIN.] Mixed corn:
as, wheat and rye.
What reason is there which should but induce, and there-
fore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old diffimi-
litude between the people of God and the heathen nations
about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to
put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal
not to sow their fields with meslin. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- If work for the thresher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of meslin unthresh'd go save. *Tusser.*
- MESOLIV'YCS. *n. f.* [μεσολιευς.] A precious stone, black,
with a streak of white in the middle. *Dia.*
- MESOLOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [μεσολογος, λογος, and αριθμος.]
The logarithms of the sines and tangents, so denominated
by Kepler. *Harris.*
- MESOMELAS. *n. f.* [μεσομελας.] A precious stone with a black
vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*
- ME'SPIS. *n. f.* [probably misprinted for mesprise; mespris, Fr.]
Contempt; scorn.
Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chose
But bear the rigour of his bold mesprise,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

MET

- MESS. *n. f.* [meis, old French; messe, Italian; missus, Latin;
mess, Gothick; mere, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity
of food sent to table together.
The bounteous hufwife, nature, on each bust
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worship's mess. *Shakespeare.*
I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of porridge.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
- Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates,
they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*
From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a mess almost as it came in. *Pope.*
- TO MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.
- ME'SSAGE. *n. f.* [message, Fr.] An errand; any thing commit-
ted to another to be told to a third.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her spright. *Spenser, Sonnet 81.*
May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears! *Shakespeare.*
She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wondrous virtues; sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless messages. *Shakespeare.*
Gently hast thou told
Thy message, which might else in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the
word will suffer for his sake; the message will still find recep-
tion according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*
- The welcome message made, was soon receiv'd;
'Twas to be with'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden.*
- ME'SSENGER. *n. f.* [messager, French.] One who carries an
errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who
brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger;
a forerunner.
Came running in, much like a man dismaid,
A messenger with letters, which his message said. *Fa. Qu.*
You grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shakespeare.*
Run after that same peevish messenger,
The duke's man. *Shakespeare.*
The earl dispatched messengers one after another to the king,
with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and
yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon.*
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope.*
- MESSIAH. *n. f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the
Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.
Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against
Jesus the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the Mes-
siah. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
- MESSFEURS. *n. f.* [Fr. plural of monsieur.] Sirs; gentle-
men.
- ME'SSMATE. *n. f.* [messi and mate.] One who eats at the same
table.
- ME'SSUAGE. *n. f.* [messuagium, law Latin; formed perhaps
message by mistake of the n in court-hand for u, they being
written alike, message from maison, French.] The house and
ground set apart for household uses.
- MET, the preterite and part of meet.
A set of very well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to
be met with in other countries, take it for granted they can
never be in the wrong so long as they can oppose ministers of
state. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 48.*
- METAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [μεταγραμματισμος.]
Anagrammatism, or metagrammatism, is a dissolution of a
name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new
connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition,
subtraction, or change of any letter into different words,
making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.
Camden's Remains.
- METABASIS. *n. f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which
the orator passes from one thing to another. *Di.*
- METABOLA. *n. f.* [μεταβολη.] In medicine, a change of time,
air, or disease.
- METACARPUS. *n. f.* [μετακαρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of
the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fin-
gers. *Di.*
- The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of
the carpus to the metacarpus, *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- METACARPAL. *adj.* [from metacarpus.] Belonging to the me-
tacarpus. *Di.*
- It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut
the finger from the metacarpal bone. *Shorpe's Surgery.*
- ME'TAL. *n. f.* [metal, French; metallum, Latin.]
We understand by the term metal a firm, heavy, and hard
substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when
16 K
cold

MET

cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The metals are fix in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the semi metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out. *Moxon.*
2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written mettle. See METTLE.

Being glad to find their companions had so much metal, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*
3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of metal he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hadibras, p. i.*
METALYSIS. *n. f.* [μετάλησις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*
METALLICAL. *adj.* [from metallum, Lat. metallique, French.]
METALLICK. *adj.* Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or fulgibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Watson's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of min'ral treasure, and metallick ore. *Blackmore.*
METALLIFEROUS. *adj.* [metallum and fero, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

METALLINE. *adj.* [from metal.]
1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º. 84.*

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely metalline cylinder, not interrupted by interperfed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

METALLIST. *n. f.* [from metal; metallist, Fr.] A worker in metals; or skilled in metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exercit.*

METALLOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [metallum and γραφή.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

METALLURGIST. *n. f.* [metallum and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY. *n. f.* [metallum and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

TO METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [metamorphose, Fr. μεταμορφώω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast metamorphos'd me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakespeare.*

They became degenerate and metamorphos'd like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite to suddenly metamorphos'd into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Watson's Buckingham.*

From such rude principles our form began;
And earth was metamorphos'd into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [metamorphose, Fr. μεταμορφώσις.] 1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of metamorphosis, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Gov. Tongue.*

The fifteenth book is the master-piece of the whole metamorphosis. *Dryden.*

What! my noble colonel in metamorphosis! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as metamorphoses, are far more rare. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several of the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

METAPHOR. *n. f.* [metaphore, Fr. μέταφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

MET

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopea delights. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil's Æneid.*

METAPHORICAL. *adj.* [metaphorique, Fr. from metaphor.] METAPHORICK. *adj.* Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a metaphorical use. *Hooker.*

METAPHRASE. *n. f.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as metaphor.

METAPHRAST. *n. f.* [μετάφραστής, Fr. μετάφραστής.] On translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. *adj.*

1. Verified in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

He thee higher,
To chaffise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and metaphysical aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

METAPHYSICK. *n. f.* [μεταφυσική, Fr. μέταφυσική.] On metaphysics; *ology*; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematics and the metaphysics,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakespeare.*

Call her the metaphysics of her sex,
And say the tortures wits, as quarts vex
Physicians. *Cleopatra.*

If fight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his metaphysics. *Peacham on Drawing.*

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See metaphysick call for aid on sense! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topics of ontology or metaphysick, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watson's Logic.*

METAPHYSIS. *n. f.* [μετάφυσικος.] Transformation; metamorphosis. *Dict.*

METAPLASM. *n. f.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTASIS. *n. f.* [μετάστασις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a metastasis, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumption.*

METATARSAL. *adj.* [from metatarsus.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the metatarsal bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

METATARSUS. *n. f.* [μέτα and τάρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the metatarsus. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

METATHESIS. *n. f.* [μετάθεσις.] A transposition.

TO METE. *v. a.* [metor, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and mete the valley of Succoth. *Psal.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to mete it. *Heldr.*

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never mete the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun
Mets out, when every daily round is run. *Cress.*

METEWAND. *n. f.* [mete and wand.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

METERYARD. *n. f.* A true length wherewith measures are taken. A true touchstone, a sure meteward lieth before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in meteward, weight, or measure. *Lev. xix. 35.*

TO METEMPSYCHOSE. *v. a.* [from metempsychosis.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be metempsychos'd, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS. *n. f.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

METEOR. *n. f.* [meteore, Fr. météore.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Lock'd*

MET

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case? *Shakespeare.*

Of his heart's meteors tilting in his face? *Shakespeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like meteor shone influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These burning fits but meteors be;
Whole matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee, *Donne.*

Are an unchangeable firmament.
Then flaming meteors, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

METEOROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from meteorology.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Many others are considerable in meteorological divinity.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or meteorological impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEOROLOGIST. *n. f.* [from meteorology.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The meteorologist observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

METEORLOGY. *n. f.* [μετεωρολογία and λόγος.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural meteorology, or innate presentation of wind and weather. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

METEOROUS. *adj.* [from meteor.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fix station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding meteanous, as ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

METER. *n. f.* [from meteo.] A measurer: as, a coal-meter, a land-meter.

METHEGLIN. *n. f.* [meddyglyn, Welsh, from medd and glyn, glutinare ait Minshew, vel a meddyg medicus & llyn potus quia potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Methbeglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare.*

T' allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new methbeglin join. *Dryden.*

METHINKS, verb impersonal. [me and thinks.] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound me and I. I think; it seems to me; methinks. See MERESEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. Methinks was used even by those who used likewise meresems.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and methinks, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, methinks, he breaks it. *Dryd.*

There is another circumstance, which, methinks, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her. *Addison's Spect. N.º. 487.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

METHOD. *n. f.* [methode, Fr. méthode.]

Method, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the method of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker, b. v.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this method in your looke. *Shakespeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the method I think best to be observed in schools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several methods for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addison's Spect. N.º. 409.*

METHODICAL. *adj.* [methodique, Fr. from method.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

MET

The observations follow one another without that methodical regularity requisite in a prose author. *Addison's Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories. *Rogers.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison's Resolam.*

METHODICALLY. *adv.* [from methodical.] According to method and order.

All the rules of painting are methodically, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

To begin methodically, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Snuckling.*

TO METHODISE. *v. a.* [from method.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Refolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal spy retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And methodize revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to methodize his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Speator, N.º. 476.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections methodized and explained, in the works of a good critic. *Addison's Spect. N.º. 291.*

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature still, but nature methodis'd. *Pope.*

METHONIST. *n. f.* [from method.]

1. A physician who practices by theory.

Our warriest physicians, not only chemists but methodists, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, the preterite of methinks. See METHINKS and MERESEMS. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has methought, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from methinks.

Methought, a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakespeare.*

Since I thought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;
Kneel'd, and before him humbly'd all my heart.

Methought, I saw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breast; and to my memory
His promise, "That thy feed shall bruise our foe." *Milt.*

In these
I found not what, methought, I wanted still. *Milton.*

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METONYMICAL. *adj.* [from metonymy.] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY. *adv.* [from metonymical.] By metonymy, not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour metonymically, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

METONYMY. *n. f.* [metonymie, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the material; he died by steel, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a metonymy usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another.

METOPSCOPY. *n. f.* [metoposcopia, Fr. μέτωπος and σκοπία.] The study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. f.* [metrum, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the metre sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

He taught his Romans in much better metre,
To laugh at fools. *Pope.*

METRICAL. *adj.* [metricus, Latin; metrique, Fr.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS. *n. f.* [metropolis, Latin; metropole, French; μέτρον and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renown'd metropolis,
With glittering spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their metropolis. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the metropolis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison on Italy.*

METROPOLITAN.

MEW

METROPOLITAN. *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.
He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that metropolitan, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*
METROPOLITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.
Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute metropolitan bishops. *Raleigh.*
METROPOLITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.
He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the metropolitan city of Stiria. *Kneller.*
METTL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *mettle*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]
1. Spirit; spiriteliness; courage.
What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shakespeare.*
I had rather go with fir priest than fir knight: I care not who knows of my *mettle*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the feditious. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*
He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*
'Tis more to guide than spur the mule's steed,
Refrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courier, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*
2. Substance: this at least should be *mettle*.
Oh thou! whole self-fame *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakespeare.*
METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.
Such a light and *mettled* dance
Saw you never. *Benj. Johnson.*
Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* floods, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison.*
METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.
Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler, N^o. 61.*
METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spiriteliness.
MEW. *n. f.* [*mue*, French.]
1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.
Forth-coming from her darksome *meu*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew. *Fairy Queen.*
There then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly fights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*,
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never shows. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*,
And in broad fields preserv'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*
2. [Map, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.
Among the first fort we reckon coots, fanderlings, and *meaves*. *Carew.*
The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*
TO MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.
He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Hubbard.*
Unto the bush her eye did sudden glance,
In which vain Braggadocio was *mew'd*,
And saw it stir. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakespeare. King John.*
Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakespeare.*
More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden's Juv.*
It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*
2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers.
I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their *ayries*, *mewings*, culling, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

MIC

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Cleveland.*
Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupplied with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,
Sabeen fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*
3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.
Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shakespeare.*
They will not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Conf.*
TO MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.
The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakespeare.*
MEZERON. *n. f.* A species of spurge laurel.
Mezeron is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*
MEZZOTINTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.
MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.
The salt Medway, that trickling streams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackish waves be *meynt*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
M'ASM. *n. f.* [from *mazas*, iniquo, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from disordered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.
The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and constituent parts of the body. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*
MICE, the plural of *mouse*.
Mice that mar the land. *Sam. vi. 5.*
MICHAELMAS. *n. f.* [*Michael* and *masi*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.
They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*
TO MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid. *Hammer.*
Marry this is *miching* malice; it means mischief. *Shak.*
M'CHER. *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of fight; a hedge-creeper. *Hammer.*
Miche or *Mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow.
How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *miche* bind. *Sidney.*
Shall the blessed fun of heav'n prove a *miche*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. i.*
MICKLE. *adj.* [mcel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *mickle*.
This reade is rife that oftentime
Great cumburs fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his mis not *mickle*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden's Remains.*
If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*
All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*
MICROCOSM. *n. f.* [*micro* and *cosmos*.] The little world. Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.
You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creature this world is. *Donne.*
As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*
Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politic. *Swift.*
MICROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*micro* and *graphein*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *The*

MID

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Museum.*
MICROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*micro* and *scopia*; *microscope*, Fr.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.
If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*
The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
MICROMETER. *n. f.* [*micro* and *metron*; *micrometre*, French.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.
MICROSCOPICAL. *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]
MICROSCOPICK. *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]
1. Made by a microscope.
Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
2. Affixed by a microscope.
Evading even the *microscopick* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson's Summer.*
3. Resembling a microscope.
Why has not man a *microscopick* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*
MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]
1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in mid air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*
Ere the mid hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th'num'rous host he past. *Rowe.*
2. It is much used in composition.
MID-COURSE. *n. f.* [from *mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.
Why in the East
Darkness ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*
MID-DAY. *n. f.* [from *mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.
Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney, b. ii.*
His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than mid-day sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakespeare.*
Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*
Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same fultry winds and scorching heats?
Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Fa. Qu.*
MIDDE. *adj.* [moele, Saxon.]
1. Equally distant from the two extremes.
The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the middle virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon's Essays.*
A middle station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*
To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle-sized* brigantines. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
I like people of *middle* understanding and middle rank. *Sto.*
2. Intermediate; intervening.
Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*
3. Middle finger; the long finger.
You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*
MIDDLE. *n. f.*
1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.
There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judg.*
With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that who is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras, p. i.*
2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.
The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

MID

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [middle and age.] Placed about the middle of life.
A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift to Pope.*
MIDDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.
Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest. *More.*
The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Newton's Opticks.*
The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MIDDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.]
1. Of middle rank.
A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.
The signers of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*
MIDLAND. *adj.* [from *mid* and *land*.]
1. That which is remote from the coast.
The same name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Caesar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestick. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale.*
2. In the midst of the land; mediterranean.
There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*
MIDGE. *n. f.* [moeze, Saxon.] A gnat.
MID-HEAVEN. *n. f.* [from *mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky.
But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight. *Milton.*
MIDLEG. *n. f.* [from *mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.
He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white fatten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk. *Bacon.*
MIDMOST. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.] The middle.
Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. *Dryden.*
Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, mercilefs in length, the *midmost* sifter drew. *Dry.*
What dulness dropt among her sons imprest,
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*
MIDNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *mid* and *night*.] *Milton* seems to have accented this last syllable. The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.
To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go to bed betimes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
How now, you secret, black and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*
By night he fled, and at *midnight* returned
From compassing the earth; cautious of day. *Milton.*
After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stillinger.*
Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*
In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth. *Aitbury.*
They can tell precisely what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Caesar was slain. *Wat's Logick.*
MIDRIFT. *n. f.* [mihryfte, Saxon.] The diaphragm.
The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the

MID

the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side: its fibres, from this semicircular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeurosis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, so as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition. Quincy.

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone
That beat out life. Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. xi.
In the gullet, where it perforates the *midriff*, the carious fibres of that muscular part are infected. Ray.

MID-SEA. *n. f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets

With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. Dryden.

MIDSHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*from mid*, *ship*, and *man*.]

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose station, when they are on duty, is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other superior officers: they also assist on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. They are usually young gentlemen, who having served their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment. Harris.

MIDST. *n. f.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. Taylor's *Guide to Devotion*.

Arise, ye subtle spirits, that can spy

When love is enter'd in a female's eye;

You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,

And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. Dryden.

MIDST. *adj.* [*contracted from middl*, the superlative of *mid*.]

Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol

Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. Milton.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. Dryden's *Duress*.

MIDSTREAM. *n. f.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his; I creeping by the side,

And shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. Dryden.

MIDSUMMER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *summer*.] The summer solstice, popularly reckoned to fall on June the twenty-fourth.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsummer*. Swift.

At eve last *Midsummer* no sleep I fought. Gay's *Past*.

MIDWAY. *n. f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No midway 'twixt these extremes at all. Shakespeare.

He were an excellent man that were made in the midway between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. Shakespeare. *Much ado about nothing*.

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well

Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread

Paths indirect, or in the midway faint! Milton's *Par. Lost*.

The hare laid himself down about midway, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. L'Estrange's *Fables*.

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the midway. Broome's *Notes on the Odyssey*.

MIDWAY. *adj.* Middle between two places.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,

Shew scarce so gross as beetles. Shakespeare.

MIDWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,

She met his glance midway. Dryden's *Boccaccio*.

MIDWIFE. *n. f.* [*This is derived, both by Skinner and Junius, from mid or med, a reward, and pif, Saxon.*] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,

And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. Donne.

Without a *midwife* these their throws sustain,

And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. Sandys.

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,

And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,

And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. Dryden's *Knights Tale*.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. Locke.

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But no man, sure! e'er left his house
And faddl'd ball with thoughts so wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,
Before he knew the was with child. Prior.

MIDWIFERY. *n. f.* [*from midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.

2. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flows,

Scorning the *midwifery* of rip'ning shows,

In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth. Stepney.

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. Child's *Discourse on Trade*.

3. Trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,

Nor cease your sowing till *Midwinter* ends. Dryden.

MIEN. *n. f.* [*mine*, French.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is seen

Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. Waller.

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs. Burnet's *Theory of the Earth*.

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,

And turn superior to the vulgar herd. Prior.

What winning graces, what majestic *mien*,

She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. Pope.

MIGHT, the preterite of *may*.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* to be doubt. Locke.

MIGHT. *n. f.* [*might*, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,

But wanting rest, will also want *might*. Spenser.

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,

And can more easily be thought than said;

Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,

Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid. Fa. Qu.

An oath of mickle *might*. Shakespeare. *Henry V*.

Wherefore should not strength and *might*

There fail, where virtue fails. Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. vi.

With *might* and main they chae'd the murderous fox,

With brazen trumpets and inflated box. Dryden.

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might* and main. Ayliffe's *Pargson*.

MIGHTILY. *adv.* [*from mighty*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. Hooker, b. v.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. Shakespeare.

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a fence scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'dst thy children *mightily*. Shakespeare.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave.

That *mightily* deceives you. Shakespeare. *Titus Andronicus*.

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the ass complain'd *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. L'Estrange's *Fables*.

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. Woodward.

I was *mightily* pleas'd with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. Spectator, N^o. 578.

MIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,

And follow'd with gen'ral throng and sweat

Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! Shak. *Henry VIII*.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands? Shak.

MIGHTY. *adj.* [*from might*.]

1. Powerful; strong.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. Gen. x. 8.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. 1 Efd. iv. 41.

He is wife in heart and *mighty* in strength. Job ii. 1.

2. Excellent, or powerful in any act.

The *mighty* master smil'd. Dryden.

MIGHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns;

He reigns; How long? Till some usurper rise,

And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise: Prior.

Studies new lines. Dryden.

MIGRATION. *n. f.* [*migratio*, *migre*, Lat.] Act of changing place.

Aristotle

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Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latancy, and migration, fanity, and venation. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

Although such alterations, transitions, migrations of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. Woodward's *Nat. Hist*.

MILCH. *adj.* [*from milk*.] Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,

Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;

And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle, And makes *milk* kine yield blood. Shakespeare.

When the saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,

The instant burst of clamour that the made,

In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,

Would have made *milk* the burning eyes of heav'n. Shak.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milk*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. Bacon's *Nat. Hist*, N^o. 778.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milk* women. Graunt's *Bills of Mortality*.

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milk*-cows, or fattening cattle. Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

MILD. *adj.* [*mild*, Saxon.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the fever part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. Bacon's *Advice to Villiers*.

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,

Who dost mankind below with pity see. Dryden.

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. Rogers's *Sermons*.

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn renews her light,

And *milder* glory to the noon. Waller.

Nothing reserv'd or fullen was to see,

But sweet regards, and pleasing fancy;

Mild was his accent, and his action free. Dryden.

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,

More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. Pope.

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,

And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the light. Addison.

3. Not acid; not coriolic; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. Davies.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays

Upon two distant pots of ale, Prior.

Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. Ains.

MILDERNAX. *n. f.* Cannabum nauticum.

MILDEW. *n. f.* [*milceape*, Saxon.]

Mildew is a disease that happens in plants, and is caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils, the inmost substance of the plant, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive sap; upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the blossoms and fruit are much prejudiced; or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which is frequently found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun enough to draw it upwards to any considerable height, nor wind of force strong enough to disperse it: it condenses and falls on plants, and with its thick, clammy substance stops the pores, and by that means prevents perspiration. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the East, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto, where finding proper nutriment they deposit their eggs, and multiply so fast as to cover the whole surfaces of the plants, and, by corroding the vessels, prevent the motion of the sap. It is observable, that whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it seldom recovers it in two or three years, and many times never is intirely clear from it after. Hill.

Down fell the *mildew* of his furred words. Fairfax.

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. Bacon.

Soon blasting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. Dryden.

MIL

To MILDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,

Blasting his wholesome brother. Shakespeare. *Hamlet*.

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. Shakespeare. *King Lear*.

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,

A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyras's sage. Gay's *Trivia*.

MILDLY. *adv.* [*from mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning, Dryden.

Cease thy sorrow and complaining.

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. Bacon's *Nat. Hist*, N^o. 375.

MILDNESS. *n. f.* [*from mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;

You are much more at talk for want of wisdom,

Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. Shakespeare. *King Lear*.

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;

Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. Dryden.

His probity and *mildness* shows

His care of friends and scorn of foes. Addison.

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;

Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. Dryden.

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *n. f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. Shakespeare.

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,

A moving grove. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. Clarendon, b. ii.

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,

To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. Blackmore.

MILESTONE. *n. f.* [*mile* and *stone*.] Stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL. *n. f.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,

With these alluring favours strew the ground. Dryden.

MILHARY. *adj.* [*militum* millet, Latin; *militaire*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *military* glands open. Cheyne.

MILHARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*. Temple's *Miscel*.

MILITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*;

MIL

MILITIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.
Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his militia be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon's Essays*, N. 30.
The militia was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon*.
Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light militia of the lower sky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.
MILK. *n. f.* [meelc, Saxon; melek, Dutch.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.
Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers!
Where-ever in your fightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
Milk is the occasion of many tumours of divers kinds. *Wise's Surgery*.
When milk is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden*.
I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple's Miscel.*
Broths and milk-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours*.
2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds.
Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond milk, or made into a milk of themselves, like unto almond milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon*.
To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.
Capacious chargers all around were laid
Full pails, and vessels of the milking trade. *Pope's Odyssey*.
2. To suck.
I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare*.
MILKEN. *adj.* [from milk.] Consisting of milk.
The remedies are to be propofed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued at least a year. *Temple*.
MILKER. *n. f.* [from milk.] One that milks animals.
His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the milker's hand. *Dryden*.
MILKINESS. *n. f.* [from milky.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.
Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And milkiness of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.
The fatness and oiliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its milkiness. *Floyer on the Humours*.
MILKILVERED. *adj.* [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.
Milkilvered man!
That bear't a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shak.*
MILKMAID. *n. f.* [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy.
When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virg.*
A lovely milkmaid he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 44.
MILKMAN. *n. f.* [milk and man.] A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL. *n. f.* [milk and pail.] Vessel into which cows are milked.
That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the milkpail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind*.
MILKPAN. *n. f.* [milk and pan.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the milkpans, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*
MILKPOTTAGE. *n. f.* [milk and pottage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
For breakfast and supper, milk and milkpottage are very fit for children. *Locke*.
MILKSCORE. *n. f.* [milk and score.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
He ordered the lord high treasurer to pay off the debts of the crown, particularly a milkscore of three years standing. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 36.
He is better acquainted with the milkscore than his steward's accounts. *Addison's Spect.* N. 482.
MILKSPON. *n. f.* [milk and spon.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards in his praise will say, that he was none of the idle milkspons that was brought up by the fire-side,

MIL

but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser on Ireland*.
A milkspoon, one that never in his life
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow. *Shak. Rich. III.*
We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a milkspoon. *Addison's Spect.*
But give him port and potent sack;
From milkspoon he starts up mohack. *Prior*.
MILKTOOTH. *n. f.* [milk and tooth.]
Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew. *Furrier's Dict.*
MILKTHISTLE. *n. f.* [milk and thistle:] plants that have a white juice are named milky. An herb.
MILKTREFOIL. *n. f.* An herb.
MILKVETCH. *n. f.* [altragalus, Latin.]
The milkvetich hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the keel, and the wings; out of the flower-cup arises the point covered with a sheath, which becomes a bicapsular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves grow by pairs along the middle rib, with an odd one at the end. *Miller*.
MILKWEED. *n. f.* [milk and weed.] A plant.
MILKWHITE. *adj.* [milk and white.] White as milk.
She a black silk cap on him begun
To fet, for foil of his milkwhite rose. *Sidney*.
Then will I raise aloft the milkwhite rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shakespeare*.
Where the bull and cow are both milkwhite,
They never do beget a coal-black calf. *Shakespeare*.
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before milkwhite, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleness.
A milkwhite goat for you I did provide;
Two milkwhite kids run filking by her side. *Dryden*.
MILKWORT. *n. f.* [milk and wort.]
Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, whose brims are expanded, and cut into several segments; from the centre arises the point, which afterward becomes a round fruit or husk, opening from the top downwards, and filled with small seeds. *Miller*.
MILKWOMAN. *n. f.* [milk and woman.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
Even your milkwoman and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
MILKY. *adj.* [from milk.]
1. Made of milk.
2. Resembling milk.
Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move the god. *Pope*.
Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a milky juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
3. Yielding milk.
Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the milky mothers of the plains. *Rescousman*.
4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It turns in less than two nights. *Shakespeare*.
This milky gentleness and course of yours,
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
MILKY-WAY. *n. f.* [milky and way.] The galaxy.
The milky-way, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopic observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. It passes through the constellations of Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perseus, Andromeda, part of Ophiucus and Gemini, in the northern hemisphere; and in the southern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis and the Ara. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared; as that in Cassiopeia, which was seen in A. D. 1572; that in the breast of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius; which have appeared for a while, and then become invisible again. *Harris*.
Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies to find the milky-way:
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight. *Creech's Manilius*.
How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the milky-way. *Cheyne*.
MILL.

MIL

MILL. *n. f.* [molen, Dutch; mola, Lat. melin, Welsh; myln, Saxon; moulin, Fr. molen, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill. *Sidney*.
More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.
Olives ground in mills their fatness boast. *Dryden*.
A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the mill. *Sharp's Surgery*.
To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; molen; mola, Islandick.]
1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To stamp coin in the mints.
It would be better for your milled medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison*.
Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift*.
MILL-COG. *n. f.* [mill and cog.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
The timber is useful for mill-cogs. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
MILL-DAM. *n. f.* [mill and dam.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams. *Mortimer*.
MILL-HORSE. *n. f.* Horse that turns a mill.
His impetuous was a mill-horse, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney*, b. ii.
MILLMOUNTAINS. *n. f.* An herb.
MILL-TEETH. *n. f.* [mill and teeth.] The grinders; dentes molares, double teeth.
The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
MILLENAIRIAN. *n. f.* [from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.
MILLENNARY. *adj.* [millenaire, Fr. millenarius, Latin.] Consisting of a thousand.
The millenary festertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus HS. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
MILLENNIST. *n. f.* [from mille, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.
MILLENNIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.
We must give a full account of that state called the millennium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
MILLENNIAL. *adj.* [from millennium, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.
To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness. *Burnet*.
MILLEPEDES. *n. f.* [millepedes, French; mille and pes, Latin.] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.
If pheasants and partridge are sick give them millepedes and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
MILLER. *n. f.* [from mill.] One who attends a mill.
More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare*.
Gillius, who made enquiry of millers who dwell upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Breun's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.
MILLER. *n. f.* A fly.
MILLER-THUMB. *n. f.* [miller and thumb.] A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead. *Ainsl.*
MILLESIMAL. *adj.* [millesimus, Latin.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in millesimal fractions, till he confessed there was no end. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
MILLET. *n. f.* [militum, Lat. mil and miller, Fr.]
1. A plant.
The millet hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings. *Miller*.
In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish studd, about the bigness of a grain of millet.
Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful, in discharges of the kidneys. *Woodward on Feffils*.
2. A kind of fish.
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whitening, mackerel, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

MIM

MILLINER. *n. f.* [I believe from Milanor, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who sells ribands and dresses for women.
He was perfumed like a milliner;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
The mercers and milliners complain of her want of public spirit. *Tatler*, N. 52.
MILLION. *n. f.* [million, Fr. milliogne, Italian.]
1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.
Within thine eyes far twenty thousand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare*.
2. A proverbial name for any very great number.
That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke*.
There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke*.
She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees
The mite, invisible else. *Philips*.
Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior*.
MILLIONTH. *adj.* [from million.] The ten hundred thousandth.
The first embryo of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk. *Bentley's Sermons*.
MILLSTONE. *n. f.* [mill and stone.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.
No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
Æliop's beafts saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
MILT. *n. f.* [mildt, Dutch.]
1. The sperm of the male fish.
You shall scarce take a carp without a milts, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton's Angler*.
2. [Milt, Saxon.] The spleen.
To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILTNER. *n. f.* [from milt.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawnner.
The spawnner and miltner labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton's Angler*.
MILT-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.
MIME. *n. f.* [mime, Fr. mime; mimus, Latin.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.
Think't thou, mime, this is great?
To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.
Think't thou, mime, this is great? or that they strive
Whose noise shall keep thy miming most alive,
Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,
Out-dance the baboon, or out-boast the brave. *B. Johnson*.
MIMER. *n. f.* [from mime.] A mimic; a buffoon.
Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimers. *Milton's Samson Agonistes*.
MIMICAL. *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative; besitting a mimic; acting the mimic.
Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Watson on Education*.
A mimical daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled.
Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and mimical gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
MIMICALLY. *adv.* [from mimical.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.
MIMICK. *n. f.* [mimicus, Latin.]
1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.
Like poor Andrew I advance,
False mimick of my master's dance:
Around the cord a while I sprawl,
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior*.
2. A mean or servile imitator.
Of France the mimick, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*
MIMICK. *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative.
The busy head with mimick art runs o'er
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift's Miscel.*
To MIMICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
Morpheus express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belye. *Dryden*.
Who would with care some happy fiction frame;
So mimicks truth, it looks the very same. *Granville*.

MIN

MIMICKRY. *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.
By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a flyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*minos* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

MINACIOUS. *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINACITY. *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY. *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.
The king made a statute minatory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mince*; *mince*, French, small.]
1. To cut into very small parts.
She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakefp.*
With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons.*
Revive the wits;
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.
I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakefp.'s Henry V.*
Think it a bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounced thy throat shall cut,
And *mince* it. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks
prefigures snow; that *minces* virtue, and does shake the head
to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakefp.'s Othello.*
These gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Siren; now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part
of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression,
I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*
These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general
deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a
partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

TO MINCE. *v. n.*
1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of
scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.
By her side did sit the bold Saniloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*
I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*
2. To speak small and imperfectly.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished
from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad-
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

MINCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.

MIND. *n. f.* [gemine, Saxon.]
1. The intelligent power.
I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
This word being often used for the soul giving life, is at-
tributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of
a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which
word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or
that *mind*; and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues;
as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: some-
times for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: some-
times for the knowledge of principles, which we have with-
out discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences:
but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the
understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure,
simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or

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more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it
doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing
any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt
to be delivered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.
Our question is, whether all be *fin* which is done without
direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did
at any time amiss, by following their own *minde* without ask-
ing counsel of God. *Hooker, b. ii.*
We will consider of your suit.
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakefp.*
Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*.
I will have nothing else but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakefp.*
Be of the same *mind* one towards another. *Rom. xii. 16.*
Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forlake her not. *Ecclesi.*
They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall
their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such
a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*
He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*
All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant
to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of
fins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to in-
fringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state,
what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

3. Thoughts; sentiments.
Th' ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion.
The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakefp.*
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas
of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has
existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coex-
tended with infinite space.
The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Graville.*

5. Memory; remembrance.
The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put
him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path diffus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts,
ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his
fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
A wholesome law time out of *mind*;
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark; to attend.
His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,
Forgetful of his own that *minde* another's cares. *Fa. Qr.*
Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*
If, in the raving of a frantick mule,
And *minde* more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Reformers.*
Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*
He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and
inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to attend to those pro-
spects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.
Let me be punished, that have *minde* you
Of what you should forget. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
I desire to *mind* those persons of what Saint Austin hath
said. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This *minde* me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory.
I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, if it
could be proved, is of little use. *Lact.*

TO MIND. *v. a.* To incline; to be disposed.
When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will
convey away all his lordships to scoundrels in trust. *Spenser.*

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MIND. *n. f.* [from *mind*.] Disposed; inclined; affected.
We come to know
How you stand minded in the weighty difference
Between the king and you. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so minded still. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
If men were minded to live virtuously, to believe a God
would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for
its advancement. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Pyrrhus is nobly minded; and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

MINDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory.
I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I
promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MINDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.

MINDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

MINDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]
1. Inattentive; regardless.
Curled Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakefp.*
As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.
Pronounce thee a gross low, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
God first made angels bodiless, pure, *mindless*;
Then other things, which *mindless* bodies be:
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected
in his mind.
He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that
noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed
himself his servant. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MINE. *n. f.* [mine, French; *myyn* or *mun*, Welsh, from *maen*
lapis, in the plural *meini*.]
1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or mi-
nerals.
Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*
A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-
pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not
what to make of. *Boyle.*
The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quan-
tity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*
2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for
want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be
lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is
over it may be blown up and destroyed.
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken
down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale and *mine*,
Assaulting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TO MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows;
to form any hollow underground.
The ranging stork in flatly beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* conies throud in rocky cells. *Watton.*
Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists, from
its surface down to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.

TO MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by
slow degrees, or secret means.
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakefp.'s Hamlet.*

MIN

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the
mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Playward.*
The slow fever *mines* the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

MINER. *n. f.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]
1. One that digs for metals.
By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines.
As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner*
busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

MINERAL. *n. f.* [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug
out of mines. All metals are minerals; but all minerals are
not metals.
She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakefp.'s Cymbeline.*
The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and
tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and
sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MINERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may
conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass
found there. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MINERALIST. *adj.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed
in minerals.
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which
he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or
a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*
The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpen-
dicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's*
phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERALOGIST. *n. f.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and
λογος.] One who discourses on minerals.
Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have
rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

MINERALOGY. *n. f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine
of minerals.

MINIVER. *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. *Anst.*

TO MINGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to
unite with something so as to make one mass.
Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men
of strength to *minge* strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*
Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *minde* your untold tears with mine! *Watts.*
The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect
virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,
we are ready to *minge* with ourselves, and cannot bear to
have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logic.*
He woos the bird of Jove
To *minge* woes with his. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*

TO MINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.
Ourself will *minge* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakefp.'s Macbeth.*
Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their
mingling with the Gentiles. *2 Mac. xiv. 13.*
Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*
She, when the saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MINGLED. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused
mass.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *minge* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakefp.*
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comi-
cal parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are
of an unnatural *minge*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MINGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MINIATURE. *n. f.* [*miniature*, French.]
1. Representation in a small compass; representation less than
the reality.
The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the
picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles
set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive
race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole spec-
ies in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwin-
dling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison's Guard.*
The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*
2. Gay

MIN

Gay has improperly made it a substantive.
Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a miniature creation grow.
Gay.
MINIKIN. *adj.* 1. Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt.
Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy minikin mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shaksp. King Lear.
MINIM. *n. f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.]
1. A small being; a dwarf.
Not all
Minimus of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their snaky folds, and added wings. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small
fort of fish, which they pronounce *minim*. See *MINNOW*.
MINIMUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size.
Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus of hind'ring knot-grass made;
You bead, you acorn.
Shaksp. Macbeth.
MINION. *n. f.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a
low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A
word of contempt, or of slight and familiar kindness.
Minion, said he; indeed I was a pretty one in those days;
I see a number of lads that love you. *Sidney, b. ii.*
They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*,
when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy,
stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*
One, who had been a special *minion* of Andromanas, hated
us for having dispossest him of her heart. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign.
Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
His company must do his *minions* grace,
Whilst I at home starve for a merry look. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for conquest, but
to guard the person of his *minion* Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*
If a man should launch into the history of human nature,
we should find the very *minions* of princes linked in conspiracies
against their master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*
MINIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red
lead or vermilion.
Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious*
tincture from springs that fall into it. *Brown.*
To *MINISH.* *v. a.* [from *diminish*, *minus*, Latin.] To lessen;
to lop; to impair.
Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily
task. *Exod. v. 19.*
They are *minished* and brought low through oppression.
Psal. cvii. 39.
Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the
mint, in making all clipp'd, *minished*, or impaired coins of sil-
ver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
MINISTER. *n. f.* [*minister*, Latin; *ministre*, Fr.]
1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts
not by any inherent authority, but under another.
You, whom virtue hath made the princeps of felicity, be
not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Th' infernal *minister* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden's Theodore and Honoria.*
Other spirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*
2. One who is employed in the administration of govern-
ment.
Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to
kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be an-
swerable to God and man. *Bacon.*
3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal
functions.
Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. *1 Col. i. 7.*
The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors
putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming. *Addison.*
The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required to shine
as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station

MIN

renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption
of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a
peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*
4. A delegate; an official.
If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm against his *minister*. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
5. An agent from a foreign power, without the dignity of an
ambassador.
To *MINISTER.* *v. a.* [*ministro*, Latin.] To give; to supply;
to afford.
All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a
most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that
people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower, both *minister*
bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. *2 Cor. ix.*
The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Orwoy's Orphan.*
To *MINISTER.* *v. n.*
1. To attend; to serve in any office.
Certain of them had the charge of the *ministering* vessels,
to bring them in and out by tale. *1 Chron. ix. 28.*
They which *minister* about holy things, live of the things
of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*
At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
2. To give medicines.
Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak. Macb.*
3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to
contribute; to conduce.
Others *ministered* unto him of their substance. *Luke viii. 3.*
He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his
soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to
one another. *South's Sermons.*
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make
out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall con-
tent himself with things as they *minister* to us pleasures and
passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their
causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a
being. *Locke.*
Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the
miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward
to *minister* unto Christ himself. *Atterbury.*
Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it
ministers to other virtues. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
4. To attend on the service of God.
Whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the pro-
portion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministering*.
Rom. xii. 7.
MINISTERIAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.]
1. Attendant; acting at command.
Understanding is required in a man; courage and vivacity
in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
From essences unseen, celestial names,
Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign cause,
Who blest'd the whole with life. *Prior.*
2. Acting under superior authority.
For the *ministerial* officers in court there must be an eye
unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real
value in religion, than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects;
as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to
our thoughts. *Rogers's Sermons.*
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastics or their office.
These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude
unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*
4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate au-
thority.
MINISTRY. *n. f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. This
word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by *Milton* as
four syllables.
They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent,
make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their ser-
vants mouths that are dextrous in that *ministry*. *Digby.*
This temple to frequent
With *ministries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton, b. xii.*
MINISTRAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.
MINISTRANTS. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at
command.
Him thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedom, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*
MINISTRATION.

MIN

MINISTRATION. *n. f.* [from *ministro*, Latin.]
1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or com-
missioned by another.
God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as
he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that
God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour.
Taylor's living holy.
Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the
divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the
ministration of angels. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.
If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the for-
mer, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
MINIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it
continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is
called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the
same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used
in painting, and is called mafficot or mafficot; after this put
it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further,
and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or
red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cin-
nabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excel-
lent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
MINISTRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *ministry*; *ministerium*, Lat.]
1. Office; service.
So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by conse-
quence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agree-
able to the will of God, declared in his great household, the
world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper house-
hold the church, that there was never yet any time, I be-
lieve, since it was a number, when some of its members
were not more sacred than others. *Sprat's Sermons.*
2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.
Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the
gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God
by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of
the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*
3. Agency; interposition.
The natural world he made after a miraculous manner;
but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and
the ordinary *ministry* of second causes.
The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught
the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Business.
He safe from loud alarms,
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden's Zen.*
5. Persons employed in the public affairs of a state.
I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of
both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely acci-
dental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court
more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*
MINNOCK. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise mean-
ing. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally
the same word.
An ass's hole I fix'd on his head;
Anon his *Thistle* must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
MINNOW. *n. f.* [*minne*, French.] A very small fish; a pink:
a corruption of *minim*, which see.
Hear you this triton of the *minnows*? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick,
which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled
or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a
greenish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his
back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small
worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent
minnow tangles; for being washed well in salt, and their heads
and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with
yolks of eggs, primroses and tansy. *Walton's Angler.*
The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *min-
now* fishing. *Walton's Angler.*
MINOR. *adj.* [Latin.]
1. Petty; inconsiderable.
If there are petty errors and *minor* lapses, not consid-
erably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to condemn inferi-
or fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
2. Less; smaller.
They altered this custom from cases of high concernment
to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering
their protest. *Clarendon.*
The difference of a third part in so large and collective an
account is not strange, if we consider how differently they
are set forth in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MINOR. *n. f.*
1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to
manage his own affairs.

MIN

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign;
was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*
He and his mule might be *minors*, but the libertines are
full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*
Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*
The noblest blood of England having been shed in the
grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or sup-
ported only by *minors*. *Swift.*
A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, be-
cause he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his
guardian. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.
The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom
hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*
He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest,
where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that
the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate
by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbutnot.*
To *MINORATE.* *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to di-
minish. A word not yet admitted into the language.
This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a
tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minimates* the
object. *Glanville's Scept.*
MINORATION. *n. f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening;
diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.
Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most
evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable
without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated
integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*
MINORITY. *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Latin.]
1. The state of being under age.
I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of
my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
These changes in religion should be staid, until the king
were of years to govern by himself: this the people appre-
hending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether,
during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or
no. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*
Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of
his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during
the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, ex-
cept it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the
first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a
repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the
king was *minor*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature
was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that
she is not eternal. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though some-
thing tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*
2. The state of being less.
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*,
or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question
in opposition to the majority.
MINOTAUR. *n. f.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A
monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept
in Dædalus's labyrinth.
Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
MINSTER. *n. f.* [*munstere*, Saxon.] A monastery; an eccle-
siastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet re-
tained at York and Lichfield.
MINSTREL. *n. f.* [*menestrel*, Spanish; *menestrallus*, low Latin.]
A musician; one who plays upon instruments.
Hark how the *minstrel's* 'gin to thrill aloud
Their merry musick that rebounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser's Epithal.*
I will give you the *minstrel*.
—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country shew;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known.
Often our seers and poets have confest'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
His rage; the lion drop his crest'd mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*
MINSTRELV. *n. f.* [from *minstrel*.]
1. Musick; instrumental harmony.
Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsy*. *Davies.*
That

MIN

That loving wretch that swears,
Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsy*, the spheres. *Donne.*
I began,
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*
2. A number of musicians.
Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsy* of heav'n. *Milton.*
MINT. *n. f.* [*minre*, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Latin.] A plant.
The *mint* is a verticillate plant with labiate flowers, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is arched, and the under-lip divided into three parts; but both of them are so cut, that the flower seems to be divided into four parts, the two lips scarcely appearing: these flowers are collected into thick whorles in some species, but in others they grow in a spike; each flower having four seeds succeeding it, which are inclosed in the flower-cup: it hath a creeping root, and the whole plant has a strong aromatick scent. *Miller.*
Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*
MINT. *n. f.* [*munte*, Dutch; *mynechan*, to coin, Saxon.]
1. The place where money is coined.
What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
2. Any place of invention.
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shakespeare.*
As the *mint*s of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 7.
To *MINT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To coin; to stamp money.
Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. To invent; to forge.
Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
MINTAGE. *n. f.* [from *mint*.]
1. That which is coined or stamped.
Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reasons *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*
2. The duty paid for coining.
MINTER. *n. f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.
Sterling ought to be of so pure silver as is called leaf silver, and the *minter* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure. *Camden's Remains.*
MINTMAN. *n. f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coining.
He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsic value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
MINTMASTER. *n. f.* [*mint* and *master*.]
1. One who presides in coining.
That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents.
The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*
MINUET. *n. f.* [*menuet*, French.] A stately regular dance.
The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom she'd danc'd a *minuet* so late. *Stepney.*
John Trot has the assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator*, No. 308.
MINUM. *n. f.*
1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.
2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time, two of which make a semibreve, as two crotchets make a minim; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*
Oh, he's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you sing prickings, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
MINUTE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.
Some *minute* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*
Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

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Into small parts the wond'rous stone divide,
Ten thousand of *minutest* size express
The same propension which the large possels. *Blackmore.*
The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts's Logick.*
MINUTE. *n. f.* [*minutum*, Latin.]
1. The sixtieth part of an hour.
This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with list'ning ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*
2. Any small space of time.
They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakespeare.*
The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes* wing'd.
Gods! that the world should turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sephy.*
Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion. *South's Sermons.*
Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden's Aurengzeb.*
3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?
To *MINUTE.* *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints.
I no sooner heard this critical talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolv'd to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator*, No. 418.
MINUTE-BOOK. *n. f.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.
MINUTE-GLASS. *n. f.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the hand measures a minute.
MINUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.
In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that flow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious peripetia. *Locke.*
Change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 40.
MINUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the substantive.]
1. Every minute; with very little time intervening.
What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, refunding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
2. In the following passage it seems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.
Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Thou he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
MINUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.
The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MINUTE-WATCH. *n. f.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.
Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had pass'd but three minutes. *Boyle.*
MINX. *n. f.* [contracted, I suppose, from *minnick*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.
Lewd *minx*!
Come, go with me apart. *Shakespeare.*
Some torches bore, some links,
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hadibras*, p. ii.
She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*
MIRACLE. *n. f.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]
1. A wonder; something above human power.
Nothing almost fees *miracles*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
But misery.
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*
Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*
2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.
The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of man, by feeding

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feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MIRACULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.
Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*
Why this strength
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton's Ag.*
At the first planting of the Christian religion in the world, God was pleas'd to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*
MIRACULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.
It was a singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Turnus was to be slain that very day; and Aeneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*
MIRACULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
MIRADOR. *n. f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shows.
Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's stand a *mirador* he made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*
MIRE. *n. f.* [*miere*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.
He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down, and trod in dirty *mire*. *Fa. Qu.*
Here's that, which is too weak to be a *mire*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*
I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*
Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn.
MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.
Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smere'd thus, and *mire'd* with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*
MIRE. *n. f.* [*myr*, Welsh; *myra*, Saxon; *miers*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.
MIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.
MIRKSOME. *n. f.* [*mirck*, dark, Danish.] In the derivatives of this *miry*, no regular orthography is observed; it is common to write *mirky*, to which the rest ought to conform.] Dark; obscure.
Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes. *F. Qu.*
MIRROR. *n. f.* [*mirroir*, French; *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]
1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.
And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright. *Spenser's Epith.*
That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*
Less bright the moon,
But opposite in level'd West was set
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.
Mirror of poets, *mirror* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like those whom music cures. *Waller.*
By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wond'ring, he saw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew.
Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event impending.
It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar; an archetype.
The works of nature are no less exact, than if the did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker*, b. i.

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O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
How far'st thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakespeare.*
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*
MIRROR-STONE. *n. f.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsl.*
MIRTH. *n. f.* [*mýrþe*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.
To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,
And keep the turn of tripping with a slave. *Shakespeare.*
Be large in *mirth*, anon we'll drink a measure
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest. *Shakespeare.*
Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South's Sermons.*
With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*
MIRTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful.
No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Johnson, Epigr.* 101.
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*
MIRTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mirth*.] Joyless; cheerless.
MIRY. *adj.* [from *mire*.]
1. Deep in mud; muddy.
Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and the under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shakespeare Taming of the Shrew.*
All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under-ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovel'd in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*
Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia.*
So have I seen ill-coupled hounds
Drag different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*
2. Consisting of mire.
Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain,
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shakespeare.*
MIS. an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended; from *mis* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it.
MISACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.
MISADVENTURE. *n. f.* [*mesaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*.]
1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*. *Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet.*
When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprise, if bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*
The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
Distinguish betwixt actions of *misadventure* and of design. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*
2. [In law.] Manslaughter. *Ainsl.*
MISADVENTURED. *adj.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whole *misadventur'd* piteous overthrow
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shakespeare.*
MISADVIS'D. *adj.* [*mis* and *advis'd*.] Ill directed.
MISAIMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly.
The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* fight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
MISANTHROPE. *n. f.* [*misanthrope*, French; *μισανθρωπος*.]
MISANTHROPOS. *n. f.* [*misanthrope*, French; *μισανθρωπος*.]
I am *misanthropic*, and hate mankind. *Shakespeare.*
Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*;
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift's Miscel.*
MISANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from *misanthrope*.]
Hatred of mankind.
MISAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose.
The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. v.
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The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury*. It is our duty to be provident for the future, and wisely to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it. *Roger's Sermons*.

To MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action's dignified. *Shakespeare*.
The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends. *Harvel*.
He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke*.

To MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke*.

MISAPPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a good degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: and what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors. *Glanville's Scep.*

To MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle*.

To MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle*.

To MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unbecomely; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves need not *misbecome* me. *Sidney*.

What to the daughter from England?
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty tender. *Shak. Henry V.*

That boldness which lads get amongst their play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and an ill-torn'd confidence, that those *misbecoming* and dissingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke*.

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison*.

MISBEGOTTEN. *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis*.] Unlawfully MISBEGOTTEN. } or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot*, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakespeare*.

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling ring, with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden*.

To MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behave*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *misbehav'd* and fullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare*.

MISBEHAVIOUR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison's Freeholder*.

MISBELIEF. *n. f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curs'd intent
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.

To MISCALULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated*.

To MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscall* it so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscall* it if we name it reason. *Glanville's Scep.*

What you *miscall* their folly is their care. *Dryden*.

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MISCARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]

1. Unhappy event of our undertaking; failure; ill conduct. Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages*. *King Charles*.

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As should a common soldier sculk behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke*.

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their *miscarriages*, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth's Dispensary*.

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers's Sermons*.

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be flying and death, as well as *miscarriage* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.

To MISARRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.

Our filter's man is certainly *miscarried*. *Shakespeare*.

Is it determin'd, not concluded yet?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But so it must be if the king *miscarry*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

If you *miscarry*,
Your business of the world hath for an end,
And machination ceases. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *miscarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shak. Merchant of Venice*.

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried*. *Addison's Guard*.

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts. *Hof. ix. 14*.

So many politic conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive. *South's Sermons*.

His wife *miscarried*, and the abortion proved a female fetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot's Mari. Scrib.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embryos, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of. *Pope*.

MISCELLANEOUS. *n. f.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat. This is corrupted into *maslin* or *maslin*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 670*.

MISCELLANEOUS. *adj.* [*miscellaneous*, Latin.] Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieving in many. *Brevint*.

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise.
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieving in many. *Brevint*.

MISCELLANY. *adj.* [*miscellaneous*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon*.

MISCELLANY. *n. f.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

I must acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend any *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope*.

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift*.

To MISCAST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

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MISCHANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous fort. *Sidney, b. i.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney, b. ii.*

View these letters, full of bad *mischance*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI. p. i.*

France is revolted.
Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South's Sermons*.

MISCHIEF. *n. f.* [*mischievous*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischievous* than an inconvenience. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Come you murthering ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischiefs*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth. P. iii. 2.*

Thy tongue devileth *mischiefs*.
Was I the cause of *mischiefs*, or the man,
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden's En.*

Come not thou with *mischiefs*-making beauty,
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Roscoe*.

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischiefs* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift*.

To MISCHIEF. *v. a.* [*mis* and *chiefs*.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the great inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them. *Spenser's Sermons*.

MISCHIEFMAKER. *n. f.* [*mischievous* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS. *adj.* [*mischievous*.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South's Sermons*.

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden*.

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after his master he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull*.

2. Spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [*mischievous*.] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievous* slow,
And plunder'd first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden*.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenious pliancy, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South's Sermons*.

MISCHIEF. *adj.* [*mischievous*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *mischievous* with water. *Arbuthnot*.

MISCIATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *citation*.] Unfair or false quotation.

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; for honesty is a tender point. *Collier's View of the Stage*.

To MISCIATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. *n. f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become sutors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.

MISCOMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *computation*.] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had too good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon*.

To MISCONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive*.] To mis-judge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt. *Spenser*.

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration herefore, they *misconceived*. *Hooker, b. v.*

MIS

Misconceived Joan of Arc hath been *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

MISCONCEIT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception*.] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker*.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and error. *Glanville's Scep.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them fit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

MISCONDUCT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison's Spect. N° 256*.

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their past *misconducts*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers's Sermons*.

To MISCONDUCT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJECTURE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.] A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

To MISCONJECTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture*.] To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *construction*.] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his matter very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *misconstruction* of the symbolical expression. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction*. *Stillingfleet*.

To MISCONSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construct*.] To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being *misconstructed* breedeth error; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker, b. iii.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Misconstruct us in him. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *misconstructed* this story of mankind. *Raleigh*.

Do not, great Sir, *misconstruct* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstructed* and defamed by a party. *Addison*.

MISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *continuance*.] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCONTINUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *continue*.] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *misconstructed* must needs miswend. *Spenser*.

To MISCOUNT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *count*.] To reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *creance*, or *meiscreance*, suspicion, French.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser*.

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe*.

MISCREANT. *n. f.* [*miscreant*, French.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.
—O vassal! *miscreant*!
If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 50*.

MIS

MISCREATE. *adj.* [*mis* and *created*.] Formed unnaturally, or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymmer flew or Logris miscreate. *Fa. Q. b. ii.*
Effoons he took that miscreated fair,
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtle air. *Spenser.*

That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;
With opening titles miscreate, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakespeare.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;
With opening titles miscreate, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakespeare.*

MISDEED. *n. f.* [*mis* and *deed*.] Evil action.
O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*
Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul misdeeds, were punishments too mild. *Dryden.*

To MISDEEM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem*.] To judge ill of; to mis- take.
All unweeting an enchanter bad
His sense abus'd, and made him to misdeem
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could misdeem;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEMEAN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean*.] To behave ill.
From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have misdeem'd yourself. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
MISDEMEANOR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *demean*.] Offence; ill beha- viour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or misde- meanors, in or towards that house. *Bacon.*
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her pri- vileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or misdeemeanor. *South.*
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy misdeemeanors, for which the punish- ment was sent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*

MISDEVOTION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion*.] Mistaken piety.
A place, where misdevotion frames
A thousand prayers to fancies, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

MISDIET. *n. f.* [*mis* and *diet*.] Improper food.
A drop through his flesh did flow,
Which by misdiet daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
To MISDISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish*.] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we misdistinguish. *Hooker, b. iii.*
To MISDO. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*.] To do wrong; to commit a crime; to offend.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have misdone. *Milton.*
To MISDO. *v. n.* To commit faults.
Try the erring soul
Not wilfully misdoing, but unaware
Mistaken. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our misdoings. *L'Estrange.*
I have misdone, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

MISDOER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *do*.] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.
Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to misdoers, no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To MISDOUBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt*.] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If the only misdoubted me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I do not misdoubt my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakespeare.*
The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth ev'ry bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

If you misdoubt me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shakespeare.*
To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to misdoubt my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDOUBT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt*.]
1. Suspicion of crime or danger.
He cannot so precisely weed this land,

MIS

As his misdoubts present occasion;
His foes are so enrobed with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.
York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change misdoubt to resolution. *Shakespeare. Henry VI. Dist.*
MISE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Issue. Law term.
To MISEMPLOY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ*.] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers gains they misemploy,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy. *Dryd.*
Some taking things upon trust, misemploy their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*
That vain and foolish hope, which is misemployed on tem- poral objects, produces many sorrows. *Addison's Spect.*

They grew dissolute and prophane; and by misemploying the advantages which God had thrown into their laps, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*
MISEMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *employment*.] Improper ap- plication.

An improvident expence, and misemployment of their time and faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MISER. *n. f.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.
Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a miser now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sinner. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great achievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble miser's sake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.
Decrepit miser! base ignoble wretch!
I am defended of a gentler blood. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.
Though he be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to misers gold,
Rather than wrong Castilio I'd forget her. *Ortuzar's Orphan.*

No silver faints by dying misers giv'n,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

MISERABLE. *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.
O nation miserable,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakespeare.*
Most miserable is the desire that's glorious. *Shakespeare.*
What's more miserable than discontent? *Shakespeare.*
It is probable that there will be a future state, and then how miserable is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South's Sermons.*

What hopes delude thee, miserable man? *Dryden's Zen.*
2. Wretched; worthless.
Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job xvi. 2.*

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.
MISERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from miserable*.] State of misery.
MISERABLY. *adv.* [*from miserable*.]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.
Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrell'd, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was miserably stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.
As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you; so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shall be fo, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, miser- ably entertained. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Covetously.
MISERY. *n. f.* [*miseria*, Latin; *miserie*, French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with misery. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and misery the utmost pain. *Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.
When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shakespeare.*
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the miseries of human life. *Dryden's Zen.*

3. [From *miser*.] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use.
He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets less
Than misery itself would give. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds charge, I with thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little misery may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge. *Watson.*

MIS

MISBESTEM. *n. f.* [*mis* and *stem*.] Disregard; flight.
To MISFACTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion*.] To form wrong.
A thing in reason impossible, thorough their misfashioned preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To MISFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form*.] To put in an ill form.
His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed shape misshap'd more. *Spenser.*

MISFORTUNE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *fortune*.] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.
Fortune thus 'gan say, misery and misfortune is all one,
And of misfortune, fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*
What world's delight, or joy of living speech,
Can heart to plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,
And heaped with so huge misfortunes reach? *Fa. Q.*

Consider why the change was wrought;
You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault. *Addison.*
To MISGIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late prefiging prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart give me in these conflicts
What may befall him, to his harm or ours. *Shakespeare.*
This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart misgives me. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Yet off his heart divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton.*

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his ab- solution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and misgivings, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward. *South.*
His heart misgave him, that these were so many meeting- houses; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 47.*

To MISGOVERN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern*.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.
Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had misgoverned the state, and inverted his treasures to his own private use. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

MISGOVERNED. *adj.* [*from misgovern*.] Rude; uncivilized.
Rude, misgovern'd hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on king Richard's head. *Shakespeare.*

MISGOVERNANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *governance*.] Irregularity.
Thy muse too long lumbereth in forrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser's Past.*

MISGOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *government*.]

1. Ill administration of public affairs.
Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick misgovernment. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Ill management.
Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisc- iplined, as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such misgovernment and unskil- fulness make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.
There is not chastity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am forty for thy much misgovernment. *Shakespeare.*

MISGUIDANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *guidance*.] False direction.
The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter; which has caused the misguidance from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the moveable feasts. *Holder on Time.*

Whoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself; and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judg- ment, he causes an error in his choice, the misguidance of which must naturally engage him to his destruction. *South.*
To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide*.] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to misguide the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it. *Locke.*
Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war.
Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

MISHAP. *n. f.* [*mis* and *hap*.] Ill chance; ill luck; cala- mity.
To tell you what miserable mishaps fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrors. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her mishaps, tell me, have there been any more such tempests wherein the hath thus wretchedly been wrecked. *Spenser.*

MIS

Sir knight, take to you wanted strength,
And master these mishaps with patient might. *Fa. Queen.*
Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps. *Shakespeare.*

It cannot be
But that success attends him: if mishaps,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge. *Milton's P. Left.*

If the worst of all mishaps hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself. *Denham.*
MISHMASH. *n. f.* *Ans.* A low word. A mingle or hotch- potch.

To MISINFER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer*.] To infer wrong.
Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon misinfer, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. *Hooker, b. v.*

To MISINFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform*.] To deceive by false accounts.
Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had misinformed. *2 Mac. iii. 11.*
By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or misinform you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Left by some fair-appearing good surpriz'd,
She dictate false; and misinform the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton's Par. Left.*

MISINFORMATION. *n. f.* [*from misinform*.] False intelligence; false accounts.
Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by misinfor- mation of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*
The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting benefactor, when backed with greatness, and let on by misinformation. *South's Sermons.*

To MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret*.] To explain to a wrong sense.
The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works misinterpreted, the clearest actions obscured, and the inno- centest life traduced. *Benj. Johnson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several pas- sages misquoted and misinterpreted. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
To MISJOIN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join*.] To join unfitly or improp- erly.

In reason's absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long past, or late. *Milton.*

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*
To MISJUDGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge*.] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

Where we misjudge the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Estrange.*
You misjudge;
You see through love, and that deludes your sight;
As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Dryden's All for Love.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and misjudging neighbour. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Infernal!

Too long misjudging have I thought thee wile,
But sure relentless folly steals thy breast. *Pope.*
To MISLAY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay*.] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife, our arms mislay'd,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*
The fault is generally mislaid upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement.

If the butter be the tell-tale, mislay a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
MISLAY. *n. f.* [*from mislay*.] One that puts in the wrong place.

The mislayer of a mere-stone is to blame: but the unjust judge is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon's Essays.*
To MISLEAD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead*.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Those we love,
That are misled upon your cousin's part. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Poor misled men: your states are yet worthy pity.
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,
Leave to be mad. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

Trust not to your servants who mislead or misinform you. *Bacon's Advice to Pilliers.*

O thevith

MIS

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the flars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller?
What can they teach and not *mislead*?
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more?
Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompense, as friends, the good *misled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head.
The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth
never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost
fatal means of our deception.
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss,
the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each
successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not inter-
fere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it.
'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two let's dangerous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense.
MISLEADER. *n. f.* [from *mislead*.] One that leads to ill.
When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast.
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders*.
They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phan-
tasies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they
had been anciently plunged.
MISLIKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to be not
pleased with; to dislike.
It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or
misliked the effect of his doings.
Tertullian was not deceived in the nature of the place;
but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse.
Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not.
MISLIKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.
Setting your scorn and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife.
Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears.
MISLIKER. *n. f.* [from *mislike*.] One that disapproves.
Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men,
fair speakers with smiling countenances.
MISLIEN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *miscellaneous*.] Mixed corn; as,
wheat and rice.
They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislien*, and
barley.
To *MISLIE*. *v. n.* [from *misli*.] To rain in imperceptible drops,
like a thick mist: properly *misli*.
Y enough, thou mourned hast,
Now gins to *mizzle*, hic we homeward fast.
The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through
a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those
figured icicles.
This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if
the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into
misling, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous,
thick, small drops.
In *misling* days when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd.
To *MISLIVE*. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live*.] To live ill.
Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child if in his ways he stood,
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust.
To *MISMANAGE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*.] To manage ill.
The debates of most princes councils would be in danger
to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them
are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism.
MISMANAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *management*.] Ill manage-
ment; ill conduct.
It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men
have reason to complain of in those that differ from them.
The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.
To *MISMARK*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark*.] To mark with the wrong
token.
Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life for want
of application or integrity.
To *MISMATCH*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] To match un-
suitably.

MIS

What at my years forsaken! had I
Ugly, or old, *mismatch* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me
To set me down contented.
To *MISNAME*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] To call by the wrong
name.
They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining
laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors,
who are bold to *misname* all unobscuredness to their inco-
gnitancy, presumption.
MISNOMER. *n. f.* [French.] In law, an indictment, or any
other act vacated by a wrong name.
To *MISOBSEERVE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe*.] Not to observe ac-
curately.
They understand it as early as they do language; and, if
I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures
sooner than is imagined.
MISOGAMIST. *n. f.* [*μισος* and *γαμος*.] A marriage hater.
MISOGYNY. *n. f.* [*μισος* and *γυνή*.] Hatred of women.
To *MISORDER*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] To conduct ill; to ma-
nage irregularly.
If the child *mis* either in forgetting a word, or *misorder-*
ing the sentence, I would not have the master frown.
Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their
misordered life when they were young.
The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us on some true love's sight;
To hold our faculty up.
MISORDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly pro-
ceedings.
When news was brought to Richard the second, that his
uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his council-
lors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily
demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good
military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits,
what he would advise him to do? Illue out, quoth Sir Hugh,
and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so
done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in
England.
MISORDERLY. *adj.* [from *misorder*.] Irregular.
His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *mis-*
orderly shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be
prompted by some other scholar.
To *MISPEL*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell*.] To spell wrong.
She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and
scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispeeling*
his name.
To *MISPEND*. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mispent*. [*mis*
and *spend*.]
1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw
away.
What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispent* the bet-
ter part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits,
gathering and venting news.
First guilty conscience does the mirror bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent*, luxurious life.
I this writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply *mispent* and vain.
He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a
review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he
who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern.
Wife men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispent*
or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them.
2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.
Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs
Dissever, for the genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *mispends* itself
In barren twigs.
MISPENDER. *n. f.* [from *mispent*.] One who spends ill or
prodigally.
I very much suspect the excellency of those mens parts
who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time.
MISPERSUASION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *persuasion*.] Wrong notion;
false opinion.
Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend
to the corrupting mens manners.
To *MISPLACE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] To put in a wrong place.
I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd*.
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When service but *misplac'd*, or love mistaken,
Performs the work.
Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *mis-*
placed his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so re-
lied upon the services of a pack of villains.

MIS

Shall we repine at a little *misplaced* charity; we, who could
no way foresee the effect?
To *MISPOINT*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] To confuse sentences
by wrong punctuation.
To *MISPREISE*. *v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from
the French verb *meprendre*; sometimes undervalued or dis-
dained, from the French verb *mepriser*. Hammer. It is in
both senses wholly obsolete.
1. To mistake.
You spend your passion on a *mispris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lyfander's blood.
2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.
He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of
my own people who best know him, that I am altogether
mispris'd.
Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire.
MISPRISION. *n. f.* [from *misprise*.]
1. Scorn; contempt.
Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *misprison* shackle up
My love, and her desert.
2. Mistake; misconception.
Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy *misprison* must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true.
We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and herein is
no cheat or *misprison*; it is truly so, and our sense concludes
nothing of its file.
3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or over-
sight. *Misprison* of treason is the concealment, or not dis-
closing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are
to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their
goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Mis-*
prison of felony, is the letting any person, committed for
treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be
indicted.
To *MISPROPORTION*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] To join
without due proportion.
MISPROUD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Vitiously proud. Obsolete.
Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.
To *MISQUOTE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To quote falsely.
Look how we can, or fad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.
After all the care I have taken, there may be several pas-
sages *misquoted*.
To *MISRECITE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] To recite not accord-
ing to the truth.
He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence,
which is clear.
To *MISRECKON*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] To reckon wrong;
to compute wrong.
Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow him-
self out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which
article he has *misreckoned*.
To *MISRELATE*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To relate inaccurately
or falsely.
To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he
brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the
opportunity of trying it.
MISRELATION. *n. f.* [from *misrelate*.] False or inaccurate nar-
rative.
Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing,
which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a
course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as be-
ing less subject to mistakes and *misrelations*, and wherein pa-
ralogisms are more quickly detected.
To *MISREMEMBER*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember*.] To mistake by
trusting to memory.
If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas
kept long enough to lose their verdure.
To *MISREPORT*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report*.] To give a false ac-
count of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.
His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every-
where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but
also touching the Jews.
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace.
The wrong judgment that *misleads* us, and makes the will
often fasten on the worse side, lies in *misreporting* upon the
various comparisons of these.
MISREPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] False account; false and
malicious representation.
We defend him not,
Only desire to know his crime: 'tis possible
It may be some mistake or *misreport*,
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal.

MIS

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom
to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *mis-*
report of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even
to his best and truest friends.
To *MISREPRESENT*. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent*.] To represent
not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies
not only error, but malice or mischief.
Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment
should be allowed are, common honesty and common sense;
and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph,
unless he were utterly destitute of one or both.
While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts,
and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no
wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick
by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon
conjectures.
MISREPRESENTATION. *n. f.* [from *misrepresent*.]
1. The act of misrepresenting.
They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other arti-
fices, to make the successor look upon them as the only per-
sons he can trust.
2. Account maliciously false.
Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious
misrepresentations, it will become him publicly to own and
retract them.
MISRULE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult; confusion; revel;
unjust domination.
In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot, and *misrule* survey'd.
And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*
Of driving tempest, is for ever heard.
MISS. *n. f.* [contracted from *mistress*.] Bailey.
1. The term of honour to a young girl.
Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they
are great impediments to the diversions of the servants.
2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.
All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miss*.
This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife.
To *MISS*. *v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch and German.] *Miss'd* preter.
miss part.
1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.
Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct.
2. Not to hit by manual aim.
The life you boasted to your jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miss'd*.
3. To fail of obtaining.
If the desired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus
feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia.
So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving.
Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,
If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast?
When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will ac-
knowledge he judg'd not right.
4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.
Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of
myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any
time I *miss'd* him.
In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilder-
ness, so that nothing was *miss'd*.
5. To be without.
We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood.
6. To omit.
She would never *miss* one day,
A walk to fine, a fight to gay.
7. To perceive want of.
My redoubt'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd,
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss*.
He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest
without *missing* them.
To *MISS*. *v. n.*
1. To fly wide; not to hit.
Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away.
2. Not to succeed.
The general root of superstition is, that men observe when
things hit, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory
the one, and forget and pass over the other.
3. To fail; to mistake.
4. To be lost; to be wanting.
My lord,
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me
With his sword drawn.

MIS

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought mis-
sing unto them.
For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and missing long,
And the great Thibite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milt. Par. R.*
5. To miscarry; to fail.
Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd.
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with of before
the object.
Gritus missing of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*
The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy
to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot
miss of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Miss, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Loss; want.
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not mickle. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
I could have better spar'd a better man.
Oh, I should have a heavy mis of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be
no great mis of those which are lost, and my reader may be
satisfied without them. *Locke.*
2. Mistake; error.
He did without any great mis in the hardest points of
grammar. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
MISSAL, *n. f.* [misale, Lat. misal, Fr.] The mass book.
By the rubric of the misal, in every solemn mass, the
priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*
To MISSA'Y, *v. n.* [mis and say.] To say ill or wrong.
Their ill haviour garres men missey,
Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenser's Past.*
Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I missey. *Spenser's Past.*
We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives missey
Hakewill on Providence.
not.
To MISSE'EM, *v. n.* [mis and seem.]
1. To make false appearance.
Foul Dueffia meet,
Who with her witchcraft and misseeming sweet
Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.
Never knight I saw in such misseeming plight. *Fa. Q.*
To MISSE'VE, *v. a.* [mis and serve.] To serve unfaithfully.
Great men, who misseved their country, were fined very
highly. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
To MISSHA'PE, *v. a.* part, misshaped and mishapen. [mis and
shape.] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.
A rude misshapen, monstrous rablement. *Fa. Q.*
His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misshapen shape, misshapen more. *Fairy Queen.*
Him then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly misshapen with ugly fights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
This misshapen knave, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
His mother was a witch. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
And will she yet debate her eyes on me, *Shak. Rich. III.*
On me that halt and am misshapen thus. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Let the misshapen trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakespeare.*
Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the
wreck here, and only the misshapen and despicable dwarf is
left standing. *L'Estrange.*
Pluto hates his own misshapen race,
Her sister furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden's En.*
They make bold to destroy ill-formed and misshapen pro-
ductions. *Locke.*
The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form
one of the most irregular, misshapen scenes in the world. *Addis.*
We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are
really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular
bulwark; nor that the mountains are misshapen, because they
are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their size or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*
2. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, to
shape a course.
Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skill-less soldiers flask,
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
MIS'ILE, *adj.* [missilis, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking
at distance.
We bend the bow, or wing the missile dart. *Pope.*

MIS

MISSON, *n. f.* [misso, Latin.]
1. Commision; the state of being sent by supreme authority.
Her son tracing the desert wild,
All his great work to come before him set,
How to begin, how to accomplish best,
His end of being on earth, and mission high. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*
The divine authority of our mission, and the powers vested
in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are
publicly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*
2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.
In these ships there should be a mission of three of the bre-
thren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the
sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and
bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should
stay abroad till the new mission. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.
In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had,
yet only demanded a mission or discharge, though with no in-
stant it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to
their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked mis-
sion. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
4. Faction; party. Not in use.
Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*
MISSIONARY, *n. f.* [missionaire, French.] One sent to propa-
gate religion.
You mention the presbyterian missionary, who hath been
persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*
Like mighty missioner you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*
MISSIVE, *adj.* [missive, French.]
1. Such as may be sent.
The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a
conge d'ellire, to elect the person he has nominated by his
letters missive. *Arbuthnot's Paragon.*
2. Used at distance.
In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short, the missive weapons fly. *Dryden.*
MISSIVE, *n. f.* [French.]
1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.
Great aids came in to him; partly upon missives, and
partly volunteers from many parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. A messenger.
Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my missive out of audience. *Shakespeare.*
While wrapt in the wonder of it came missives from the
king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawder. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
MISSPEAK, *v. a.* [mis and speak.] To speak wrong.
It is not so; thou hast misspake, misheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
A mother delights to hear
Her early child misspeak half-utter'd words. *Dennis.*
MIST, *n. f.* [miste, Saxon.]
1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single
drops.
Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those mists and clouds dissolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*
And mists condense'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirly ground supply. *Reformism.*
As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which
therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud,
is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave glo-
bules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they
are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspend-
ed, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they de-
scend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger,
when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*
But hovering mists around his brows are spread,
And night with fable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*
A cloud is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a
mist is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens.
My peoples eyes were once blinded with such mists of suf-
ficion, they are soon misled into the most desperate actions.
King Charles.
His passion cast a mist before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*
To MIST, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a
vapour or steam.
Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then the lives. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
MISTAKABLE, *adj.* [from mistake.] Liable to be conceived
wrong.
It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so
large an account, if we consider how differently they are let
forth in minor and less mistakable numbers. *Brown.*
Tq

MIS

To MISTAKE, *v. a.* [mis and take.] To conceive wrong; to
take something for that which it is not.
The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly
opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly en-
tering for fear of being mistaken. *Sidney.*
These did truly apprehend a great affinity between their
practice of invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or
else there was no danger one should be mistaken for the other.
Stillingfleet.
This if neglected will make the reader very much mistake,
and misunderstand his meaning, and render the sense very
perplexed. *Locke.*
Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is mis-
taken for solid. *Locke.*
Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all;
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,
'Tis to mistake them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*
To MISTAKE, *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.
Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments,
which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their
mistakings. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Seldom any one mistakes in his names of simple ideas, or
applies the name led to the idea green. *Locke.*
Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion misunderstand-
ing, among friends. *Swift.*
MISTAKEN, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of mistake for mistaken, and so
retained in Scotland.
This dagger hath mistak'en; for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point mischeated in my daughter's bosom. *Shakespeare.*
To be MISTAKEN. To err.
England is so idly king'd.
— You are too much mistaken in this king:
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*
MISTAKE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.
He never shall find out fit mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake. *Milton.*
Infidelity is an absolute security of the understanding from
all possibility of mistake in what it believes. *Tillotson.*
Those errors are not to be charged upon religion, which
proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious mis-
takes about it. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MISTAKINGLY, *adv.* [from mistaking.] Erroneously; falsely.
The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty,
which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall
which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*
To MISTAKE, *v. a.* [mis and take.] To state wrong.
They mistake the question, when they talk of pressing cere-
monies. *Bishop Sanders.*
Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as
will be sure to mislead them. *Bishop Sanders.*
The extravagances of the lowest life are the more con-
summate disorders of a mislaught or neglected youth.
L'Estrange's Fables.
To MISTE'LL, *v. a.* [mis and tell.] To tell unfaithfully or in-
accurately.
To MISTEMPER, *v. a.* [mis and temper.] To temper ill; to
disorder.
This inundation of mistemper'd humour
Refts by you only to be qualified. *Shakespeare, King John.*
MISTE'RY, *adj.* [from mistier, trade, French.] What mister,
what kind of.
The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what mister wight was to dismay'd,
There him he finds all fenceless and aghast. *Spenser.*
To MISTE'RM, *v. a.* [mis and term.] To term erroneously.
Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That banished
Is death misterm'd. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
To MISTH'NK, *v. a.* [mis and think.] To think ill; to think
wrong.
How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shakespeare.*
We, the greatest, are misthought
For things that others do. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam! Misthought of her to thee so dear? *Milton.*
To MISTIME, *v. a.* [mis and time.] Not to time right; not
to adapt properly with regard to time.
MISTINESS, *n. f.* [from misty.] Cloudiness; state of being
overcast.
The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and
version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanish-
ing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as
doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the mistiness
scattereth immediately. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 91.*

MIS

MISTION, *n. f.* [from mistus, Latin.] The state of being
mingled.
In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their
living form as well as that of mistion, and though they wholly
seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Browne.*
Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their
mision, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*
MISTLETOE, *n. f.* [myrtellan, Saxon; mistel, Danish, bird-
lime, and ran, a twig.] A plant.
The flower of the mistletoe consists of one leaf, which is
shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with
warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is
placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers,
and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry
full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped
seed: this plant is always produced from feed, and is not to
be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will
always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients account-
ed it a super-plum, who thought it to be an excrescence on the
tree without the feed being previously lodged there, which
opinion is now generally confuted. The manner of its propa-
gation is as follows, viz. the mistletoe thrush, which feeds
upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth
open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the
berry, which immediately furrounds the seed, doth sometimes
fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to
get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a
neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this vis-
cous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth
part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter
put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most re-
adily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth
rind trees: it is observable, that whenever a branch of an
oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut
off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of na-
tural curiosities. *Milner.*
If snow do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave mistle and ivie for them for to spare. *Tusser's Husb.*
A barren and detested vale, you see it is:
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss, and baleful mistletoe. *Shakespeare.*
Mistletoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, some-
times upon hazels, and rarely upon oaks; the mistletoe whereof
is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Sum-
mer, and beareth a white glittering berry; and it is a plant
utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*
All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred mistletoe. *Gay's Trivia.*
MISTLIKE, *adj.* [mist and like.] Resembling a mist.
Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike in fold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*
MISTO'LD, *partic. pass.* of mistell.
MISTO'OK, *partic. pass.* of mistake.
Look nymphs, and shepherds look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be mistook. *Milton.*
MISTRESS, *n. f.* [mistresse, mistress, French.]
1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to ser-
vant.
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand's auspicious mistress. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakespeare.*
Like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
He'll make your Paris louvre shake for it,
Were it the mistress court of mighty Europe. *Shakespeare.*
I will not charm my tongue, I'm bound to speak;
My mistress here lies murder'd in her bed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her mistress's mistress! the queen's queen. *Shakespeare.*
Rome now is mistress of the whole world, sea and land,
to either pole. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*
Wonder not, sovereign mistress! if perhaps
Thou canst, who art sole wonder; much less arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain. *Milton.*
Those who assert the lunar orb presides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
With the declining or encreasing moon;
With reason seem her empire to maintain
As mistress of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*
mistress at sea so long! *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. A woman who possesses faculties uninjured.
There had she enjoyed herself while she was mistress of
herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise
out of quiet senses. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Ages

MIS

Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
Will think you *mistress* of the Indies were;
Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.
A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Addison's Spect.* N^o. 92.

4. A woman teacher.
Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses*. *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.
They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress*, whom they pretended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour still engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with flight for slight. *Granville.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.
Look you, pale *mistress*,
Do you perceive the ghastliness of her eye? *Shakespeare.*

7. A whore; a concubine.
MISTRUST. *n. f.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.
He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, enjoins
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*

TO MISTRUST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.
Will any man alledge those mentioned human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted* or doubted of. *Hooker, b. ii.*

By a divine instinct, mens minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm. *Shakspeare.*
Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the fight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*
The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business. *Brown.*

The gen'rous train complies,
Nor fraud *mistrusts* in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

MISTRUSTFUL. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting.
I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shakspeare.*
Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,
So safe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRUSTFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from mistrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt.
Without him I found a weakness, and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one I trayed from his best strength, when at any time I mist him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MISTRUSTFULLY. *adv.* [*from mistrustful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS. *adj.* [*from mistrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in stream *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

MISTY. *adj.* [*from mist*.]
1. Clouded; overpread with mists.
The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night. *Fairy Queen.*
Loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead mens graves; and from their *misty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shakspeare.*
Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection which alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty* mornings. *Watson.*
Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.
TO MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand*.] To misunderstand; to mistake.
The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *misunderstood*. *Hooker, b. ii.*
He failed in distinguishing these two regions, both called Eden, and he altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives never go about it. *South.*
This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning. *Locke.*
Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

MIT

The example of a good man is the best direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be *misunderstood*; some at least will mistake their meaning. *Rogers's Sermon.*

MISUNDERSTANDING. *n. f.* [*from misunderstood*.]
1. Difference; disagreement.
There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpulent philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*
Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Error; misconception.
Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISUSE. *n. f.* [*from misuse*.]
1. Abuse; ill use.
2. Bad treatment.
TO MISUSE. *v. a.* [*misuse*, *Fr. mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.
You *misuse* the reverence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishon'able. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*
It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for such wars to their own services. *Raleigh.*
Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine. *Milton.*
Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy, which was once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion. *South's Sermon.*

MISUSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Bad use; bad treatment.
Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*,
Such beastly, shameful transformation,
By those Wellwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*
How much names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*. *Locke.*

We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO MISUSE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *use*.] To misuse; to distrust.
Latter times things more unknown shall show,
Why then should wisdom man so much *misuse*. *Pa. 20.*

TO MISUSE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *use*.] To go wrong.
Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miscountell'd must needs *misuse*. *Haberd.*
In this maze still wand'ring red and *misuse*,
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame. *Fairfax.*

MIST. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.
MIST contains no cupreous vitriol but only that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, and of a loose and friable structure, and much resembles the golden marcasites. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.
Virginity breeds *mists*, much like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and so dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*

The polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand
Least animal. *Philips.*
The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the whole earth is from that of a *mite*. *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.
The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.
Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tupper's Husb.*
Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*
Did I e'er my *mite* withhold
From the impotent and old. *Swift's Miscel.*

4. A small particle.
Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their things, and infill into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE. *n. f.* A plant.
The *mitella* hath a perennial root; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, and is divided into five parts; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; the ovary

MIX

ovary becomes a roundish fruit, which terminates in a point, gaping at the top, in form of a bishop's mitre, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

MITHRIDATE. *n. f.* [*mithridate*, *Fr.*]
Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whose operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said. *Donne.*

MITHRIDATE MYSTARD. *n. f.* [*thlopsi*, *Latin*.]
The flower of the *mithridate* consists of four leaves placed in form of a cross, out of whose cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a smooth roundish fruit, having commonly a leafy border, and sit on the upper side, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition placed obliquely with respect to the valves, and furnished with smooth roundish seeds; to which may be added the undivided leaves, which distinguish it from cresses. *Miller.*

MITIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, *Lat.*] Lenient; lenitive.
TO MITIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, *Lat. mitiger*, *Fr.*]
1. To soften; to make less rigorous.
We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.
Mithras are milder'd by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Fairy Queen.*
All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof counter-weighed as near as may be, that, when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe.
I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

4. To cool; to moderate.
A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and reducing the prejudiced. *Addison's Spectator.*

MIXATION. *n. f.* [*mixtio*, *Lat. mixtio*, *Fr. from mixt*.]
Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*
They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MITRE. *n. f.* [*mitre*, *Fr. mitra*, *Latin*.]
1. An ornament for the head.
Nor Pantheus, these, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.
Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not. *Watts.*

MITRE. *n. f.* [*Among workmen*.] A kind of joining two *MITRE*. *J* boards together. *Miller.*

MITRED. *adj.* [*mitre*, *Fr. from mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre.
Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*
Admired abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign. *Ascham's Parergon.*

MITTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, *Lat.*] Sending forth; emitting.
The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

MITTENS. *n. f.* [*mitaines*, *French*.]
1. Coarse gloves for the Winter.
December must be exprest with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Caricorum. *Peachment on Drawing.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
3. To handle one without *mittens*. To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ains.*

MITTEND. [*Latin*.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

TO MIX. *v. a.* [*mixen*, *Dutch*; *mixeo*, *Latin*.]
1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together.
Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos. vii. 8.*
A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds.
He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together. *2 Esdr.*

2. To form of different faiths.

MOB

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon's holy War.*

3. To join; to mingle.
Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shakspeare.*

MIXEN. *n. f.* [*mixen*, *Saxon*.] A dunghill; a laystall.

MIXION. *n. f.* [*mixion*, *Fr. from mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one body with another.
Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*
Though we want a proper name, yet are they not to be lightly past over as elementary or subterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

MIXTLY. *adv.* [*from mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE. *n. f.* [*mixtura*, *Latin*.]
1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.
O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker, b. v.*
Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbutnot.*
I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.
Come vial—What if this *mixture* do not work at all?
Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.

3. That which is added and mixed.
Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*
Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 29.*
While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

MIXMAZE. *n. f.* [*A cant word, formed from maze by reduction*.] A maze; a labyrinth.
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mixmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MIXZEN. *n. f.* [*mixzen*, *Dutch*.]
The *mixzen* is a mast in the stern or back back of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mixzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mixzen*: the length of a *mixzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the height of it is the same with that of the mainmast from the quarter-deck, and the length of the *mixzen* topmast is half that. *Bail.*
A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mixzen* topmast. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

MIXZY. *n. f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ains.*

MNEMONICKS. *n. f.* [*mnemonics*.] The act of memory.

MO. *adj.* [*ma*, *Saxon*; *mae*, *Scottish*.] Making greater number; more.
Calliope and mufes *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to found
Their ivory lutes lay by.
With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxtrem and horseteem in plough for to go. *Tusser.*

MO. *adv.* Further; longer.
Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since Summer was first leafy. *Shakspeare.*

TO MOAN. *v. a.* [*from manan*, *Saxon*, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.
TO MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.
The gen'rous band redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Unpitied and unheard, where misery means. *Thomson.*

MOAN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.
I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *mean* to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The salt tears fell from her, and fo't ned the stones. *Shak.*
Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

MOAT. *n. f.* [*motte*, *French*, a mound; *mota*, low *Latin*.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

M O C

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifery for he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The fortrefs thrice himself in person storm'd;
 Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
 And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*
 No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
 Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 To *MOAT*. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.
 I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure.*
 An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
 The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
 And with soft murmurs calls the coming fleeps. *Dryden.*
 He fees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* cattle, he must first pafs the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*
MOB. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.
 Parts of different fpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gaze at. *Dryden.*
 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
 When monarch reason fleeps, this mimick wakes;
 Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
 A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*
 A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their better. *Addifon's Freeholder, N^o. 44.*
MOB. *n. f.* A kind of female head-drefs.
 To *MOB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harafs, or overbear by tumult.
MO'BISH. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the *mob*.
 To *MOBLE*. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allufion to the French *je m'habille*.] To drefs grofsly or inelegantly.
 But who, oh! hath feen the *mobled* queen,
 Run barefoot up and down. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
MOBBY. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the *mob*.
 Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the clofer they fhut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*
 The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are refliefs with one. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
MOBILITY. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleneſs; activity.
Mobility is the power of being moved. *Locke.*
 Iron, having flood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Watton.*
 The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whole revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary *mobility*, and out-meafure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
 The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ſhips, and the fleet of Antiochus in the ſwiftnels and *mobility* of theirs, which ſerved them in great ſtead in the flight. *Arbutn.*
 You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
 Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace.
 She fignled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 3. Fickleneſs; inconfancy. *Anſ.*
MO'CHO-STONE. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-ftone*.]
Mocha-ftones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*
 To *MOCK*. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welſh.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.
 All the regions
 Do ſeemingly revolt; and who reſiſt
 Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
 And perith conſtant fools. *Shakefppeare's Coriolanus.*
 Many thouſand widows,
 Shall this his *mock*, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their ſons, *mock* caſtles down. *Shakefp.*
 We'll diſtorn the ſpirit,
 And *mock* him home to Windſor. *Shakefppeare.*
 Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and ſcourings. *Heb. xi.*
 I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the juſt, upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job xii. 4.*
 2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.
 I long, till Edward fall by war's miſchance,
 For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakefppeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude.
 My father is gone into his grave,
 And with his ſpirit ſadly I ſurvive,

M O C

To *mock* the expectations of the world;
 To fruſtrate prophecies, and to raze out
 Rotten opinion. *Shakefppeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.
 He will not
Mock us with his bleſt fight, then ſnatch him hence,
 Soon we ſhall ſee our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
 Why do I overlive?
 Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
 To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
 Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd fight,
 Too great its brightneſs, and too ſtrong its light. *Prior.*
 To *Mock*. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.
 Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
 For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakefppeare.*
 A ſtallion horſe is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus. xxiii. 6.*
 A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ecclus. xxii. 4.*
 After I have ſpoken, *mock* on.
 When thou *mockeſt*, ſhall no man make thee aſham'd? *Job xxi. 3.*
Mock. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; ſneer; gibe; ſatire.
 Tell the pleaſant prince this *mock* of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to gun-ftones. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 Oh, 'tis the ſight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
 To lip a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakefppeare.*
 Fools make a *mock* at fin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*
 What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have affronted
 God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that
 is ſacred? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
 Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous ſmart,
 A laſt that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gog.*
 2. Imitation; mimickry.
 Now reach a ſtrain, my lute,
 Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Craghu.*
Mock. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real.
 The *mock* aſtrologer, El aſtrologo fingido. *Dryden.*
 That ſuperior greatneſs and *mock* majeſty, which is aſcribed
 to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preſerved. *Spett.*
MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Expoſed to deriſion.
 Thoſe that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous
 in the country, as the behaviour of the country is moſt
mockable at court. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
MOCK-PRIVET. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth.*
MO'CKEL. *adj.* [the ſame with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This
 word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckel*.]
 Much; many.
 The body bigg, and mightily pight,
 Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,
 Whilom had been the king of the field,
 And *mockel* maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spencer.*
MO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]
 1. One who *mocks*; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer; a derider.
 Our very prieſts muſt become *mockers*; if they ſhall encounter ſuch ridiculous ſubjects as you are. *Shakefppeare.*
 Let them have a care how they intrude upon fo great and holy an ordinance, in which God is fo ſeldom *mocked* but it is to the *mockers* confuſion. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.
MO'CKERY. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]
 1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult.
 The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
 The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*,
 Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. 24.*
 Why ſhould publick *mockery* in print be a better teſt of truth than ſevere railing farcaſms. *Watt.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.
 A new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. Sport; ſubject of laughter.
 What cannot be preſerv'd when fortune takes,
 Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakefp. Othello.*
 Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*
 4. Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort.
 It is as the air, invulnerable;
 And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow.
 To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
 Like ruſty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakefppeare.*
 What though no friends in ſable weeds appear,
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
 And bear about the *mockery* of woe
 To midnight dances. *Pope's Miſel.*
MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. f.* [*mocking and bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.
MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult. *Mo'cking-*

M O D

MO'CKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [*mocking and ſtock*.] A but for merri-
 ment.
MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the
 form or mode; not the eſſence.
 When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with
 the ſchools their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* di-
 verſity. *Glanville's Scetp.*
MODALITY. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal
 accident.
 The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discrimi-
 nated, are the natural elements of ſpeech; and the applica-
 tion of them in their ſeveral compoſitions, or words made of
 them, to ſignify things, or the *modalities* of things, and ſo
 to ſerve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*
MODE. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental diſcrimination; acci-
 dent.
 A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is
 always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help
 of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſub-
 ject. *Watt's Logick, p. i.*
 Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the ſame perfect
 ſenſe as a ſubſtance is, and ſome *modes* have evidently more
 of real entity than others. *Watt's Logick.*
 2. Gradation; degree.
 What *modes* of fight betwixt each wide extreme,
 The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
 Of ſmell, the headlong lionels between,
 And bound fagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; faſhion.
 Our Saviour beheld
 A table richly ſpread, in regal *mode*,
 A laſt that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gog.*
 The duty itſelf being reſolved upon, the *mode* of doing
 it may eaſily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
 4. State; appearance.
 My death
 Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
 Falls upon thee in a much fairer ſort,
 For thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively. *Shakefppeare.*
 5. [*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.
 There are certain garbs and *modes* of ſpeaking, which vary
 with the times; the faſhion of our clothes being not more
 ſubject to alteration than that of our ſpeech. *Denham.*
 We are to prefer the bleſſings of Providence before the
 ſplendid curioſities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Eſtrange.*
 They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learn-
 ing was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*
 As we ſee on coins the different faces of perſons, we ſee
 too their different habits and drefſes, according to the *mode*
 that prevailed. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
 If faith itſelf has different drefſes worn,
 What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*
MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]
 1. A representation in miniature of ſomething made or done.
 I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
 Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
 And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakefp.*
 You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though
 the temples and the gods are perſiſhed. *Addiſon.*
 2. A copy to be imitated.
 A fault it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-
 houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
 They cannot ſee ſin in thoſe means they uſe, with intent
 to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*
 3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that
 which it incloſes.
 Nothing can we call our own but death;
 And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
 Which ſerves as paſſe and cover to our bones. *Shakefp.*
 4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured.
 As he who preſumes ſteps into the throne of God, ſo he
 that deſpairs meaſures providence by his own little contracted
model. *South's Sermons.*
 5. In *Shakefppeare* it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes.
 Something formed or produced.
 I have commended to his goodneſs
 The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*
 6. Something ſmall and diminutive; which, perhaps, is like-
 wiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.
 England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
 Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakefppeare.*
 To *MO'DEL*. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to
 mould; to form; to delineate.
 When they come to *model* heav'n,
 And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
 The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
 The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with
 that of the Cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can
 imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

M O D

MODELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planher; ſchemer; con-
 triver.
 Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of
 plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectat. N^o. 414.*
MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.]
 1. Temperate; not exceſſive.
 Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the
 belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclus. xxxi. 20.*
 2. Not hot of temper.
 A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art
 as to obtain a majority, in a thin houſe, for paſſing a vote,
 that the king's conceptions were a ground for a future settle-
 ment. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expenſive.
 There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
 A *moderate* table. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.
 Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts
 will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*
 Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.
 Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of
 both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which
 the church of England hath taken, as that other more ex-
 treme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have
 better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 6. Of the middle rate.
 More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date;
 Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*
 To *MO'DERATE*. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]
 1. To regulate; to refrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to
 repreſs.
 With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
 The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spencer.*
 By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of
 warm water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To make temperate.
 Ye ſwathly nations of the torrid zone,
 How well to you is this great bounty known?
 For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
 To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſkies. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]
 1. Temperately; mildly.
 2. In a middle degree.
 Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
 Commands with no leſs rigor here. *Waller.*
 Blood in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould
 congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and
 ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
MO'DERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being *mo-*
derate; temperatenels.
MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party vio-
 lence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.
 Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all
 popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point
 of evenneſs and *moderation*? *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to know-
 ledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is
 the true notion of that much talk'd of, much miſunderſtood
 virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 In *moderation* placing all my glory,
 While totes call me whigs, and whigs a toty. *Pope.*
 2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.]
 Equally inur'd
 By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
 Prosperous, or adverſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. xi.*
 3. Frugality in expence. *Anſworth.*
MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderator*, Fr.]
 1. The perſon or thing that calms or refrains.
 Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet
 thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of content-
 edneſs. *Walton's Angler.*
 2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to refrain the contend-
 ing parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.
 Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the ac-
 tor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
 How does Philopolis reaſonably commit the opponent with
 the reſpondent, like a long-practiſed *moderator*? *More.*
 The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens
 the caſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the aſſem-
 bly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watt.*
MODERN. *n. f.* [*modernus*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin,
 ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ad ad-
 verbio *modo*, *modernus*, ut a *die diurnus*. *Anſ.*]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.
 Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern*
 writers, that have labour'd in natural magick, have noted a
 ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*
 The glorious parallels then downward bring
 To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*
 2. In

MOD

2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.
Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakespeare*.
The justice
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances. *Shakespeare*.
We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakespeare*.
Mo'DERNS. *n. f.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.
There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours*.
Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope*.
Mo'DERNISM. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift*.
Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*. *Swift*.
To Mo'DERNISE. *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.
MODEST. *adj.* [modeste, Fr. *modestus*, Latin.]
MODESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *modest*.] Novelty.
1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.
Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;
A soldier should be modest as a maid. *Young*.
2. Not impudent; not forward.
Rebuke me with all modest haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakespeare*.
Her face, as in a nymph, display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a modest maid. *Dryden's Ovid*.
3. Not loose; not unchaste.
Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.
There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakespeare, Much ado about nothing*.
During the last four years, by a modest computation, there have been brought into Great Britain above six millions sterling in ballion. *Addison's State of the War*.
Mo'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modest*.]
1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope*.
I may modestly conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.
First he modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures:
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty.
I, your glass,
Will modestly discover to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shakespeare*.
3. Not loosely; not lewdly.
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shakespeare*.
4. Not excessively; with moderation.
Mo'DESTY. *n. f.* [modestia, Fr. *modestas*, Latin.]
1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.
They cannot, with modesty, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker*.
2. Not impudence; not forwardness.
Moderation; decency.
A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your modesty,
Left over eyeing of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare*.
4. Chastity; purity of manners.
Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? But she is more,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare*.
Of the general character of women, which is modesty, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow.
Talk not to a lady in a way that modesty will not permit her to answer. *Clarissa*.
MODESTY-PIECE. *n. f.*
A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*. *Addison's Guard*. No. 118.
Mo'DICUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.
What *modicum* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cressida*.
Though hard their fate,
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudge'd that *modicum*. *Dryden*.

MOH

- MODIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.
It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. *Locke*.
Mo'DIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various modes.
MODIFICATION. *n. f.* [modification, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of form or mode.
The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.
The phenomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new modifications of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton's Opticks*.
If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley*.
To Mo'DIFY. *v. a.* [modifier, French.]
1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape.
Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Hilder*.
The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to modify it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton's Opticks*.
2. To soften; to moderate.
After all this dithancing and modifying upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange*.
Of his grace
He modifies his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden*.
Mo'DILON. *n. f.* [French; *modillon*, Latin.]
Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projection of the frieze or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great modillion, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the modillions, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabric. *Harris*.
The modillions or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, No. 415.
Mo'DISH. *adj.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.
But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryd.*
Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addison's Spect.* No. 399.
Mo'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.
Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*. *Locke*.
Mo'DISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.
To Mo'DULATE. *v. a.* [modulator, Latin.] To form found to a certain key, or to certain notes.
The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasand, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or modulate the sound. *Grew's Cynol.*
Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive so many. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey*.
Echo propagates around
Each charm of modulated sound. *Anon.*
MODULATION. *n. f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.]
1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportions.
The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fix'd: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and modulation of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Wardour*.
The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the modulation of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh. *Government of the Tongue*.
2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.
Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shades,
Their modulations mix, mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring*.
Mo'DULATOR. *n. f.*

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- Mo'DULATOR. *n. f.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms founds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.
The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful modulator of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham*.
Mo'DULE. *n. f.* [modulus, Latin.] An empty representation; a model.
My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou seest, is but a clod
And module of confounded royalty. *Shakespeare, King John*.
Mo'DUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.
One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*.
Mo'DWALL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*
Mo'E. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number.
The chronicles of England mention no *mo'e* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker*, b. ii.
Mo'HAIR. *n. f.* [mohe, moire, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.
She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mo'hair*. *Pope*.
Mo'HOCK. *n. f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London.
From milk-top he starts up *mo'back*. *Prior*.
Who has not trembled at the *mo'back's* name? *Gay*.
Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mo'back*. *Dryden*.
Mo'NDERED. *adj.* Crazy. *Ainsl.*
Mo'DORE. *n. f.* [mode, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
Mo'ITY. *n. f.* [moitie, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.
This company being divided into two equal *moities*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the Church of Christ. *Hooker*, b. iii.
The death of Antony
Is not a single doom, in that name lay
A *mo'ity* of the world. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.
Say, that she were gone,
Given to the fire, a *mo'ity* of my rest.
Might come to me. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*.
Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *mo'ity* of the principal. *Shakespeare*.
The militia was settled, a *mo'ity* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *mo'ity* by the parliament. *Cl.*
As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *mo'ity* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison*.
To Mo'IL. *v. a.* [moiller, French.]
1. To dawb with dirt.
All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles*.
2. To weary.
No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves, receive
Prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad*.
To Mo'IL. *v. n.* [moiller, French.]
1. To labour in the mire.
Moil not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays*.
2. To toil; to drudge.
They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts; and the freer they are of their flesh, the more scandalous is the bondage. *L'Estrange*.
Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange*.
Now he must *moil*, and drudge, for one he loaths. *Dryd.*
With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay's Past.*
Mo'IST. *adj.* [moiste, moite, French.]
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.
Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one.
Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one.
Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Pope*.
2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsl.*
To Mo'IST. *v. a.* [from *moist*.] To make damp; to make
To Mo'ISTEN. *v. a.* wet to a small degree; to damp.
Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Mo'ist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakespeare*.

MOL

- His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job xxi. 24.*
A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 230.
When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden's Aen.*
Mo'ISTENER. *n. f.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.
Mo'ISTNESS. *n. f.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.
Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 823.
The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison's Guard*.
Mo'ISTURE. *n. f.* [moiteur, Fr. from *moist*.] Small quantity of water or liquid.
Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney*.
All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak.*
Set such plants as require much *moisture* upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 526.
While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat refits,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham*.
If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him. *Addison*.
Mo'KE of a net. The meshes. *Ainsl.*
Mo'KY. *adj.* Dark; as, *mo'ky* weather. *Ainsl.* It seems a corruption of murky; and in some places they call it muggy, dusky.
Mo'LE. *n. f.* [mol, Saxon; mole, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]
1. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy*.
2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body.
To nourish hair upon the *mole* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Such in painting are the warts and *mole*s, which adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden*.
That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbutnot*.
The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *mole*s, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope*.
3. [From *mole*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dyke.
Sion is streightened on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys*.
With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.
The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been confum'd in the *mole*s and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy*.
Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope*.
4. A little beast that works under-ground.
Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakespeare*.
What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *Mare*.
*Mole*s have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on the Creation*.
Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope*.
Mo'LEBAT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsl.*
Mo'LECAST. *n. f.* [mole and cast.] Hillock cast up by a mole.
In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
Mo'LECATCHER. *n. f.* [mole and catcher.] One whose employment is to catch moles.
Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tusser's Husb.*
Mo'LEHILL. *n. f.* [mole and hill.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.
You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *mole-hills*. *Sidney*.
The rocks, on which the salt-sea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,
Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax*.
A churchwarden, to express Saint Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraven a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning*.
Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons*.
Mountains,

MOL

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than molehills do to you.
Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this molehill shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate! Dryden's *Fuv.*
To MOLEST. *v. a.* [*molest*, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.] To disturb;
to trouble; to vex.
If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto
have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molest-*
ed the church with needless opposition. Hooker, *b. iii.*
No man shall meddle with them, or molest them in any
matter. 1 Mac. x. 35.
Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or molests us.
Locke.
Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to molest the living. Rowe.
MOLESTATION. *n. f.* [*molestia*, Latin, from *molest*.] Distur-
bance; uneasiness caused by vexation.
Though useless unto us, and rather of molestation, we re-
frain from killing swallows. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.
An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction
and molestation of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice
respectively. Norris's *Miscel.*
MOLESTER. *n. f.* [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK. *n. f.* [*mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole un-
der-ground.
The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground,
with the brim even with the bottom of the moletracks. Mort.
MOLEWARP. *n. f.* [*mole* and *peorpan*, Saxon.] A mole.
The molewarp's brains mixt therewith all,
And with the same the pismire's gall. Dryden's *Nymphid.*
MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*mollens*, Latin.] Softening.
MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.
MO'LLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. The act of mollifying or softening.
For induration or mollification, it is to be inquired what
will make metals harder and harder, and what will make
them softer and softer. Bacon.
2. Pacification; mitigation.
Some mollification, sweet lady. Shakespeare.
MO'LLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. That which softens; that which appeases.
The root hath a tender, dainty heat; when, when it
cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is
a great mollifier. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* N^o. 863.
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollis*, Latin; *mollir*, Fr.]
1. To soften; to make soft.
2. To alluage.
Neither herb, nor mollifying plaister, restored them to
health. Wisd. xvi. 12.
Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither
lified with ointment. Isa. i. 6.
3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.
Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon some-
what, to mollify them, as the nature of mulick is to do,
I took up my harp. Sidney, *b. ii.*
He brought them to these savage parts,
And with sweet science mollify'd their stubborn hearts.
Fairy Queen, *b. ii.*
The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's
aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to mollify
the fullen bridegroom. Dryden.
4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.
They would, by yielding to some things, when they re-
fused others, sooner prevail with the houses to mollify their
demands, than at first to reform them. Clarendon, *b. viii.*
Cowley thus paints Goliath:
The valley, now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words, seem'd and methought, have mollified
the figure. Dryden's *Prof. to his State of Innocence*.
MO'LTEN. *part. pass.* from *melt*.
Braft is *molt* out of the stone. Job xxviii. 2.
In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat
be such as may keep the metal *molt*, and no more. Bacon.
Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molt* gold express. Prior.
MO'LY. *n. f.* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.]
The *moly* hath pinnated leaves, like those of the lentiscus,
but are terminated by an odd lobe: the flower expands in the
form of a rose, and the fruit resembles a grain of pepper.
Miller.
Moly, or wild garlic, is of several sorts; as the great
moly of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ter-
pent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish
silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Mont-
pelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended

MOM

from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of
Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do
all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they
are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. Mortimer's *Hist.*
The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r;
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;
Moly the name.
MOLO'SSES. *n. f.* [*mellezzo*, Italian.] Treacle; the spume or
MOLA'SSES. } cum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
MOME. *n. f.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a flock; a post: this
owes its original to the French word *momen*, which signifies
the gaming at dice in masquerade, the custom and rule of
which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever
sum one stakes another covers, but not a word is to be
spoken; from hence also comes our word *mum* for silence.
Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch.
Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.
MO'MENT. *n. f.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]
1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.
We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error,
for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the ob-
jecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in mat-
ters concerning God. Hooker, *b. ii.*
I have seen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*.
Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.
What towns of any *moment* but we have? Shakespeare.
It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and
consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this
we can evince the existence of God. Bentley's *Sermon*.
2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.
The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the out-
ward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. Hooker.
Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprise? Benj. Johnson.
Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. Milton's *Par. Lost*, *b. x.*
He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indi-
ferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and
so retracts his past errors. Norris's *Miscel.*
3. An indivisible particle of time.
If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or fo, I could
be knighted. Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very frillings of my heart shall be
The frillings of my hand. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.
The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reason-
ing, but performed in a physical *moment*. Hale.
Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. Prior.
MO'MENTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a mo-
ment.
Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no pro-
portionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to
refrigerate the heart. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, *b. iii.*
MO'MENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*momentaneus*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.]
MO'MENTARY. } Lasting but a moment.
Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to en-
sue; and, on the other side, *momentary* benefits, when the
hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at
all to be respected. Hooker, *b. i.*
Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a
stranger and *momentary*. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* N^o. 31.
MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment;
done in a moment.
Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. Shakespeare.
Scarce could the shady king
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But the, swift as the *momentary* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. Craghead.
Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made.
Onions, garlic, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great
quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. Arbuthnot.
MO'MENTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important;
weighty; of consequence.
Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart these chose. Philips.
If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns
of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. Add.
MO'MMERY.

MON

MO'MMERY. *n. f.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *mimerie*, Fr.]
An entertainment in which maskers play frolics. See MOME.
All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelly and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A show of *mommery* without a meaning. Rotor.
MO'NACHAL. *adj.* [*monachal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. *μοναχικός*.]
Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.
MO'NACHISM. *n. f.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks;
the monastick life.
MO'NAD. } *n. f.* [*μονάς*.] An indivisible thing.
MO'NADE. }
Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself
is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.
More's *Divine Dialogues*.
MO'NARCH. *n. f.* [*monarch*, Fr. *μοναρχος*.]
1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king.
I was
A morfel for a monarch. Shakespeare's *Ant. and Cleopatra*.
Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. Shakespeare.
The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like
children, and advises with them in what concerns the com-
monweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what
the schools mean by a monarch. Temple's *Miscel.*
2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. Dryden.
With ease distinguish'd the regal race,
One monarch wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. Dryden's *Virg.*
Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. Pope's *Odyss.*
3. President.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. Shakespeare's *Ant. and Cleop.*
MO'NARCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; re-
gal; princely; imperial.
Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. Milton.
MO'NARCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. *μοναρχικός*, from *mo-*
narch.] Vested in a single ruler.
That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit
to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from an-
tipathies in nature to disparage monarchial government.
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, *b. iii.*
The decretals resolve all into a monarchial power at Rome.
Baker's *Reflections on Learning*.
To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.
Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. Shakespeare.
MO'NARCHY. *n. f.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχία*.]
1. The government of a single person.
While the monarchy flourished, these wanted not a protec-
tor. Atterbury's *Sermons*.
2. Kingdom; empire.
I pass
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence. Shakespeare.
This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a monarchy. Shakespeare.
MO'NASTERY. *n. f.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House
of religious retirement; convent. It is usually pronounced,
and often written, *monstry*.
Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. Dryden.
In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward
the next world, as to make this life the light of you. Pope.
MO'NASTICK. } *adj.* [*monastique*, Fr. *monastique*, Latin.] Re-
MO'NASTICAL. } ligious; recluse; pertaining to a monk.
I drave my tutor to fortwear the full stream of the world,
and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. Shak. *As you like it*.
The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars
derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example
of John and Elias. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, *b. v.*
When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vast ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. Denham.
MO'NASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Reclutely; in the
manner of a monk.
I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically*
pass'd in this country of liberty and delight. Swift.

MON

MO'NDAY. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the
week.
MO'NEY. *n. f.* [*mehnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin.] It has pro-
perly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece;
but monies was formerly used for sums; Metal coined for
the purposes of commerce.
Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast
With slight denial. Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*.
The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. Shakespeare.
You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. Shakespeare's *1 Kings* xxi. 2.
I will give thee the worth of it in *money*.
Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. Benj. Johnson.
Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of
silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it
bears, which is a publick voucher. Locke.
My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many corre-
spondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every mar-
ried man's *money*. Addison's *Spect.* N^o. 482.
People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of
their own coinage by a publick mint. Swift.
Those hucksters or *money* jobbers will be found necessary,
if this brass *money* is made current in the exchequer. Swift.
MO'NEYBAG. *n. f.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.
Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. Shakespeare's *Benj. Johnson*.
My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *ma-*
neybag under each arm. Addison's *Guard*. N^o. 106.
MO'NEYBOX. *n. f.* [*money* and *box*.] A till.
MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. f.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in
money.
The users or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment
at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. Arbuthnot.
MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in *money*: often used in
opposition to those who are possessed of lands.
Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the con-
tinuing and quickening of trade. Bacon's *Essays*.
If exportation will not balance importation, away must
your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for
where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you
spend. Locke.
Several turned their *money* into those funds, merchants as
well as other *moneyed* men. Swift.
With these measures fell in all *moneyed* men; such as had
raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lend-
ing upon great interest. Swift.
MO'NEYER. *n. f.* [*monneyeur*, Fr. from *money*.]
1. One that deals in *money*; a banker.
2. A coiner of *money*.
MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting *money*; penniless.
The strong expectation of a good certain salary will out-
weigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless*
time. Swift.
MO'NEYMATTER. *n. f.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor
and creditor.
What if you and I Nick should enquire how *money matters*
stand between us? Arbuthnot's *Hist. of John Bull*.
MO'NEYSERVENER. *n. f.* [*money* and *servener*.] One who raises
money for others.
Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *money-*
serveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if
they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole
body at last. Arbuthnot's *Hist. of John Bull*.
MO'NEYWORT. *n. f.* A plant.
MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. f.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something value-
able; something that will bring *money*.
There is either *money* or *monneyworth* in all the controver-
sies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the
price of all things in it. L'Estrange.
MO'NGCORN. *n. f.* [*mang*, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn:
as, wheat and rie.
MO'NGER. *n. f.* [*mangepe*, Saxon, a trader; from *mangan*,
Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a feller. It is used after the
name of any commodity to express a feller of that commo-
dity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing:
as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*.
Th' impatient states *monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. Hudibras, *p. iii.*
MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mangcorn*, from *mang*, Saxon, or *mengen*,
to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.
This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. Hudibras, *p. i.*
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. Dryden's *Don Sebastian*.
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. Dryden.
Bale.

MON

Base, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and diftent
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,
 Some in round plates withouten monument. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [from *mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to
 amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
MONISHER. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [from *monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]

1. Information; hint.
 We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other
 periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and
 darkness. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.
 Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends,
 but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*

After sage *monitions* from his friends,
 He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or in-
 forms of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an
 upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look
 to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is
 eminent: he but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions
 also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his
 law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be
 its own caufit. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perilus
 himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are
monitors to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*

MONITORY. *adj.* [from *monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory*
 and instructive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my
 essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

MONITORY. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.
 A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him
 prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for
 that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. f.* [from *monach*, Latin; *monachus*, Fr.]
 One of a religious community bound by vows to certain ob-
 servances.

I would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all,
 and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melan-
 choly Mahometan monk. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The dromish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
 Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
 And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the
 substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks*
 and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied
 up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some
 resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daugh-
 ter for a monkey: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not
 have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shakespeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires
 than a monkey. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, destroy their young
 ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
 But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
 This is the monkey's own giving out; she is persuaded I
 will marry her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakespeare.*

MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monkish life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of
 vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent
 votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkery. *Hall.*

MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged
 to them. *Atterbury.*

MONKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monkish; pertaining to monks;
 taught by monks.

These public charities are a greater ornament to this city

MON

than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed
 religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those
monks and superstitious foundations of which the vainly
 boasts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim mule,
 The dull constraint of monkish rhyme refuse. *Smith.*

MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are
 used in medicine.

MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *χορδή*.]
 1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regu-
 lating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine
 the proportion of sounds to one another: when the chord was
 divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one
 to one, they called them unisons; but if they were as two
 to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they
 were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes;
 if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or dia-
 tesserons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it
 diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as six to five,
 then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and
 lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
 called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divid-
 ed, was properly that which they called a system, of which
 there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of
 the *monochord*. *Harri.*

MONOCULAR. *adj.* [from *μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having
 only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient
 white hawthorn tree, which, because the budded before
 others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the
 prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Hovell.*

Those of China repute all the rest of the world *monocular*.
Glanville's Sup.

MONODY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *ᾠδή*, Fr.] A poem sung by one
 person not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogamie*, Fr.] One
 who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [from *monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Mar-
 riage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A
 cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A
 scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a
 soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning
 from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of
 narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [from *μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel;
 a single combat.

MONOME. *n. f.* [from *monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has
 but one denomination or name; as, *a*, *b*, *aab*, *aaab*. *Harri.*

MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [from *monopetalos*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.]
 It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, how-
 soever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and
 those fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *monopoleur*, French.] One who by en-
 grossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vend-
 ing any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλῶ*; *monopoleur*, Fr.]
 To have the sole power or privilege of vending any com-
 modity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some
 stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of dra-
 pery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Atterbury.*

MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [from *μονοπωλία*; *monopole*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πω-
 λῶ*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

Dost thou call me fool, boy?
 —All thy other titles hast thou given away; that thou
 wast born with.

—Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *mono-
 poly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all
 others can concern only something without us, but this fast-
 ens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *G. of the Tongue.*

Shakespeare rather writ happily than knowingly and jolly;
 and Johnson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted
 with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that know-
 ledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Jew.*

MONOPROTE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *πρωτός*.] Is a noun used only
 in some oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *στιχόν*.] A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of
 words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σύλ-
 λαβή*.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
 It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!

Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

MON

These, although not insensible how much our language
 was already over-stocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time
 and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating
 words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or lan-
 guishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSYLLABLED. *adj.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.]
 Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylor, if rightly spell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONOTONY. *n. f.* [from *μόνοτονία*; *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.]
 Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within
 four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their
 monotony. *Pope's Letters.*

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a
 Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

MONSOON. *n. f.* [from *monsoon*, *monsoon*, Fr.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean,
 which blow periodically; some for half a year one way,
 others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six
 or three months directly contrary. *Harri.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical
 even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe,
 and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MONSTRE. *n. f.* [from *monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.
 It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a dis-
 tinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous pro-
 ductions have none of those qualities that accompany the
 essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.
 If she live long,
 And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
 Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

All human virtue
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour past,
 Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the
 common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree
 That *monsters* it. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I had rather have one scratch my head if th' sun,
 When the alarm were struck, than idly sit
 To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

MONSTROUSITY. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] The state of being
monstrous or *osty*. *monstrous*, or out of the common order
 of the universe. *Monstrousity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstrousity* in love, that the will is infinite,
 and the execution confin'd. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of peo-
 ple, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their
 very body and frame of estate a *monstrousity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater
monstrousity in education: thus, when a father has begot a
 man, he trains him up into a beast. *South's Sermons.*

By the same law *monstrousity* could not incapacitate from mar-
 riage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

MONSTROUS. *adj.* [from *monstrous*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.
 Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and
 yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities
 which accompany the essence of that species from whence
 they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dis-
 like.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
 Could force his soul to his conceit,
 That, from her working, all his visage wan'd, *Shakespeare.*
O monstrous! but one halpenny worth of bread to this
 intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.
 No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.
 This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save
 the *monstrous* from their nation received. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a
 mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom,
 and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be
 pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
 And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Jew.*

MON

MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shock-
 ingly; terribly; horribly.

He walks;
 And that self chain about his neck,
 Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakespeare.*

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively
 and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.
 These truths with his example you disprove,
 Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden's Jew.*

MONSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregu-
 lar nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
 When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakespeare.*

MONTANT. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fencing.
 Vat be all you, one, two, three, four, come for?
 —To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy
 flock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shakespeare.*

MONTÉRO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.
 His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*

MONTETH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel
 in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
 Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH. *n. f.* [from *monas*, Saxon.] A space of time either mea-
 sured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time be-
 tween the change and change, or the time in which the moon
 comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in
 which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the
 calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally
 of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is
 of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your month,
 Sojourn with my sister. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

From a month old even unto five years old. *Lev. xxvii. 6.*
Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon,
 but also solar, and determined by the motion of the sun, in
 thirty degrees of the ecliptic. *Brown's Vulgar Errors; b. iv.*

As many months as I sustain'd her hate,
 So many years is she condemn'd by fate
 To daily death. *Dryden's Thea. and Honoria.*

MONTH'S MIND. *n. f.* Longing desire.
 You have a month's mind to them. *Shakespeare.*

For if a trumpet found, or drum beat,
 Who has not a month's mind to combat? *Hudibras; p. i.*

MONTHLY. *adj.* [from *month*.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon
 about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its
 own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.
 The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
 For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*

MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.
 If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well
 even daily, be iterated. *Hooker; b. v.*

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
 That changes *monthly* in her circl'd orb;
 Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

MONTHLY. *n. f.* [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high
 as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their
 horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict.*

MONTHLY. *n. f.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner,
 engineer, or fire-master. *Dict.*

MONUMENT. *n. f.* [from *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is pre-
 served; a memorial.

In his time there remained the monument of his tomb in
 the mountain Jafus. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

He is become a notable monument of unprosperous dis-
 loyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
 Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
 Or monument to ages: and thereon
 Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Of ancient British art
 A pleasing monument, not less admir'd
 Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
 Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best monuments of our friends, their own images
 in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the
 dead.

On your family's old monument
 Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
 That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
 Shall on his monument their odours throw. *Sandys's Paraph.*

In a heap of slain,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
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Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument. *Dryd.*
With thee on Raphael's monument I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miscel.*
MONUMENTAL. *adj.* [from monument.] Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*
The destruction of the earth was the most monumental
proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages
of mankind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*
The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting monumental brass. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.
Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be possit
Of his monumental rest. *Crasbow.*

MOOD. *n. f.* [mode, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
1. The form of an argument.
Mood is the regular determination of propositions accord-
ing to their quantity and quality, i. e. their universal or par-
ticular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logic.*
Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and
made them conclude in *mode* and figure. *Baker on Learning.*
2. Stile of music.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
Their found seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the
Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of
the mind, is called mood. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*
4. [From *mod*, Gothick; *moos*, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and
generally in all Teutonic dialects.] Temper of mind; state
of mind as affected by any passion; disposition,
The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed mood,
Chattering their iron teeth, and flaring wide
With stony eyes. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing flood;
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood. *Fairy Qu.*
Eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Clorinda changed to ruth her warlike mood,
Few silver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*
Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in
his tent a great part of the night. *Knellet.*
She was in fittest mood
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
These two kids t' appear his angry mood
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*
5. Angry; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, signifies
habitual temper.
That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turn-
eth into anger and choler in them; yet in their mood they cast
forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure,
we must rest contented. *Hooker, b. v.*

MO'ODY. *adj.* [from mood.]
1. Angry; out of humour.
How now, moody?
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being moody, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Every peevish, moody malecontent
Shall let the fenefless rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual: *moos* in Saxon signifies the mind.
Give me some musick; musick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
MOON. *n. f.* [mōn; *mena*, Gothick; *mena*, Saxon; *mōnd*,
Hlandick; *maene*, Danish; *maen*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]
1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cyn-
thia or Phoebe.
The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*
O sweet not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circl'd orb,
Left that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

Diana hath her name from moisten, which is the property
of the moon, being by nature cold and moist, and is assigned
to be a goddess huntress. *Peacham.*
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*
2. A month.
3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure
resembling a crescent: as, a half moon.
MOON-BEAM. *n. f.* [moon and beam.] Rays of lunar light.
The division and quivering, which please so much in mu-
sick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the
moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
On the water the moon-beams played, and made it appear
like floating quicksilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

MOON-CALF. *n. f.* [moon and calf.]
1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently
to be produced by the influence of the moon.
How canst thou be the siege of this moon-calf? *Shak.*
2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.
The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The forced moon-calf gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [moon and eye.]
1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.
2. Dim eyed; purblind.
MOONFERN. *n. f.* A plant.
MOON-FISH. *n. f.*
Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a
half moon, by which, and his odd trusted shape, he is suf-
ficiently distinguished. *Grew's Myology.*
MO'ONLESS. *adj.* [from moon.] Not enlightened by the moon.
Afflicted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*
MO'ONLIGHT. *n. f.* [moon and light.] The light afforded by
the moon.
Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by
moonlight, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been
altogether impossible. *Hooker.*

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakespeare.*
MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.
If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shakespeare.*
What beck'ning ghost along the moonlight shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

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MOON-SEED. *n. f.* [menisfermum, Latin.]
The moon-seed hath a roscaceous flower, consisting of several
small leaves, which are placed round the embryo in a circular
order: the point, which is divided into three parts at the
top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is in-
cluded one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the
appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MOONSHINE. *n. f.* [moon and shine.]
1. The lustre of the moon.
Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out. *Shaksf.*
I, by the moonshine, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*
2. [In burlesque.] A month.
I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

MOONSHINE. } *adj.* [moon and shine.] Illuminated by the moon:
MOONSHINY. } both seem a popular corruption of moon-
shining.
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine revellers, and shades of night. *Shakespeare.*
Although it was a fair moonshine night, the enemy thought
not fit to assault them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*

MOONSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of stone.
MOONSTRUCK. *adj.* [moon and struck.] Lunatick; affected by
the moon.
Demoniack phrensy, moaping melancholy,
And moonstruck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. f.* [medicago, Latin.] A plant.
The moon-trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose
empelement arises the point, which afterwards becomes a
plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon. *Miller.*
MOONWORT. *n. f.* [moon and wort.] Stationflower; honesty.
The flower of the moonwort consists of four leaves in form
of a cross; the ovary which arises in the centre of the flower
becomes a compressed perfectly-smooth fruit, divided into two
cells, and filled with seeds. *Miller.*

MO'ONY. *adj.* [from moon.] Lunated; having a crescent for
the standard resembling the moon.
Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His moony troops, returning bravely smeared
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But soon the mercant moony host
Before the victor-cross shall fly.
MOOR. *n. f.* [moer, Dutch; *madder*, Teutonic, clay.]
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.
While

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it
chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and
liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to
his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
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fir stand in firm earth below the moor. *Hale.*
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mology.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-
dream; to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stu-
pid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of Eng-
land, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakespeare.*
Eyes without feeling, feeling without light,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling fans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so mope. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought moping hither. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and moping pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural
powers.
They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw
a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young
thief took the old man to be moped. *L'Estrange.*
Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a dis-
orderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited moped crea-
ture. *Locke on Education.*

MOPE-EYED. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ains.*
MO'PPEY. } *n. f.* [perhaps from mop.] A puppet made of rags,
MO'PSEY. } as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.
Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty moppet! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

MO'PUS. *n. f.* [A cant word from *mope*.] A drone; a dreamer.
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miscel.*
MORAL. *adj.* [moral, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it
may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.
Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions,
which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, b. ii.*
Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws
of the two tables, which were moral. *Hooker, b. iii.*
In moral actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of
reason to guide man's life, but in supernatural it alone guideth.
Hooker, b. i.

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*
2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy flay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and criest. *Shaksf.*

2. Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general busi-
ness of life.
We have found it, with a moral certainty, the seat of the
Mosaical abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demon-
stration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of
proof by an induction of experiments; things of a moral na-
ture by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testi-
mony. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees to the
greatest part of the particulars which are contained under
the universal subject. *Watts's Logic.*

MO'RAL. *n. f.*
1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is
rather a French than English sense.
Their moral and economy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*
2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of
a fable to form the morals.
Get you some distill'd carduus benedictus, and lay it to
your heart; it is the only thing for a quail.
—Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some moral in
this benedictus.

—Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I
meant plain holy thistle. *Shaksf. Much ado about nothing.*
Left behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs
and tokens. *Shaksf. Taming of the Shrew.*
The moral is the first business of the poet, as being the
ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he con-
trives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the
moral. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable, but
could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise; to make
moral reflections.
When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shakespeare.*

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MON

MORALIST. *n. f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison*.

MORALITY. *n. f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.
The system of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift's Miscel.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.
The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

TO MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.
He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
—O yes, into a thousand families. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song. *Prior.*

TO MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MORALS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to shew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candor shine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS. *n. f.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landchapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *morasses* of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *morass*

Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 480.*

MORBI. *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL. *n. f.* [*morbificus* and *ficus*, Lat. *morbificus*, Fr.]

MORBI'FICK. *n. f.* Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbi'fick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbi'fick* matter. *Arbutnot.*

MOROSE. *n. f.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malplighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morose* tumours and excrescences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [from *morosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MON

MORDACIOUS. *adj.* *mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDACITY. *n. f.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacitè*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

MORDICANT. *n. f.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

MORDICATION. *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesenteric veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh ineffecting. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 37.*

MORE. *adj.* [mape, Saxon, the comparative of *some* or *great*.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with more contempt. *Shaksp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen. xxxvi. 7.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod. v. 9.*

2. Greater. Now out of use.

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts xxvi. 12.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen. xxix. 30.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 601.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains.

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,

The more with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's Zen.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indispod and sickly fit
For the found man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler, No. 83.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more*! Oh, setting fun!
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakespeare.*

MORE. *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with the before *more*, should be placed here.

These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp. & Lear.*

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a fauce
To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryd.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ill descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Lack.*

2. Greater thing; or other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Lack.*

3. Second time; longer time.

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in some cases, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen. viii.*

Pytheas be satisfy'd, he shall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Waltsh. More's.*

MOR

MOR'L. *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *mor'l* is a plant, of which there are several species: one sort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkish white colour and stringy; its stalk, which is full of pith, rises to the height of a foot and an half, of a greenish cast and angular form, divided into several branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkish green and shining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an inch and an half: each flower is white, of a single leaf, cut in form of a basin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a star: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. There is a sort of *mor'l* that has a red fruit; and likewise another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.*

Spongy *morls* in strong ragoufts are found, *Gay's Trivia.*

And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.

2. A kind of cherry.

Mor'l is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MOR'ELAND. *n. f.* [*moerlans*, Saxon; *mory*, a mountain, and *land*.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*.

MORRO'VER. *n. f.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shaksp.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shaksp.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned. *Psal. xix. 11.*

MORCLAY. *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ains. Glaive and morie*, French, and *glay mör*, Erse, a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

MOR'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MOR'ION. *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a calque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, morions, and curas of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Pollif'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested morions with their plumed pride. *Dryden.*

MORISCO. *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shak. Henry VI.*

MOR'KIN. *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MOR'LING. *n. f.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a *MOR'LING*. *n. f.* dead sheep. *Ains.*

MOR'MO. *n. f.* [*morpus*, Lat.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *n. f.* [*mayne*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand sea. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MOR'NING. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the *morning*

Desire the earl to see me. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

She looks as clear

As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hol. vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *1 Ja. xxviii. 19.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryd.*

With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose. *Prior.*

All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope's Odyssey.*

MOR'NING-GOWN. *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

MORNING-STAR. *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

MOR

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Qu.*

MOROSE. *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; fullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MOROSELY. *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MOROSENESS. *n. f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watt.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakespeare.*

Some *morosities*

We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*

MORRIS. *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *morisco*-dance.]

MORRIS-DANCE. *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *morisco*-dance.]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, *The morris-dance* of heretics. *Bacon.*

The founts and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morrice*-dancing, and peasants together by the ears. *Peachment.*

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Speator.*

2. *Nine mens MORRIS*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shakespeare.*

MORRIS-DANCER. *n. f.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances a *la morisco*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *morrice*-dancers, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MORPHEW. *n. f.* [*morphae*, French; *morpheia*, low Latin; *morpha*, Italian.] A slumber on the face.

MOR'KROW. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Saxon; *morgen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have 't with saying, good *morrow*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thou

Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shak.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrau*. *Exod. ix. 6.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
They, sweet turtles, folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,

MOR

MORSEL. *n. f.* [*morcellus*, low Latin, from *morfus*.]
 1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.
 Yet canst thou to a morsel of this feast,
 Having fully din'd before. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 I was
 A morsel for a monarch. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 And me his parent would full soon devour
 For want of other prey, but knows that I
 Should prove a bitter morsel, and his bane. *Milton.*
 Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to
 a tired digestion. *South's Sermons.*
 He boils the flesh,
 And lays the mangled morsels in a dish. *Dryden.*
 A wretch is pris'ner made,
 Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
 In morsels cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juvenal.*
 A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be
 the first morsel put into his mouth. *Addison.*
 2. A piece; a meal.
 On these herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,
 Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
 No homely morsels! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
 A dog crossing a river with a morsel of flesh in his mouth,
 saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the
 very same adventure. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 3. A small quantity. Not proper.
 Of the morsels of native and pure gold, he had seen some
 weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*
MORSURE. *n. f.* [*morfura*, Fr. *morfura*, Latin.] The act of
 biting.
MORT. *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]
 1. A tune founded at the death of the game.
 To be making practis'd smiles,
 As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere
 The mort o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
 My bosom likes not. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
 2. [Mort, Islandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use.
MORTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]
 1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.
 Nature does require
 Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
 I her frail son amongst my brethren mortal
 Must give my attendance to. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal
 must put on immortality. *1 Cor. xv. 53.*
 Heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love!
 Which of ye will be mortal to redeem
 Man's mortal crime; and just, th' unjust to save. *Milton.*
 Know,
 The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
 Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die;
 From that day mortal: and this happy state
 Shalt lose. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
 2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.
 Come all you spirits
 That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,
 And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
 Of cruelty. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 The mortalest poisons practis'd by the West Indians, have
 some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*
 The fruit
 Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*
 Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade,
 and others are absolutely mortal to it. *Temple.*
 Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,
 For I am Palamon, thy mortal foe. *Dryden.*
 3. Bringing death.
 Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,
 Or in the natal, or the mortal hour. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
 4. Human; belonging to man.
 They met me in the day of success; and I have learned
 by the perfected report, they have more in them than mortal
 knowledge. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Macbeth
 Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
 To time and mortal custom. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 The voice of God
 To mortal ear is dreadful; They beseech,
 That Moses might report to them his will,
 And terror cease. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 Success, the mark no mortal wit,
 Or surest hand can always hit. *Butler.*
 No enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand
 accidents, out of all mortal power to prevent. *South's Sermon.*
 5. Extreme; violent. A low word.
 The birds were in a mortal apprehension of the beetles, till
 the sparrow reasoned them into understanding. *L'Estrange.*
 The nymph grew pale and in a mortal fright,
 Spent with the labour of so long a flight,
 And now despairing, cast a mournful look
 Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

MOR

MORTAL. *n. f.*
 1. Man; human being.
 Warn poor mortals left behind. *Tickel.*
 2. This is often used in ludicrous language.
 I can behold no mortal now;
 For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*
MORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.
 I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might
 guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which
 surround us in every state of mortality. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. Death.
 I beg mortality,
 Rather than life preserv'd with infamy. *Shakefp.*
 Gladly would I meet
 Mortality my sentence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
 3. Power of destruction.
 Mortality and mercy in Vienna
 Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakefp. Meas. for Measure.*
 4. Frequency of death.
 The rise of keeping those accounts first began in the year
 1592, being a time of great mortality. *Grant.*
 5. Human nature.
 A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the
 happiness of their lives; mortality cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*
 Take these tears, mortality's relief,
 And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*
MORTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Irrecoverably; to death.
 In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously,
 but, in all appearance, mortally wounded. *Dryden.*
 2. Extremely; to extremity.
 Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and artificers, in
 works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon's Essay.*
 Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
 I mortally dislike a damning face. *Granville.*
MORTAR. *n. f.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.]
 1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pound-
 ed with a pestle.
 Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould
 it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*
 The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the
 comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant
 agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding
 of materials in a mortar. *Ray on Creation.*
 2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.
 Those arms which for nine centuries had brav'd
 The wrath of time on antique stone engrav'd,
 Now torn by mortars stand yet undefac'd. *Granville.*
MORTAR. *n. f.* [*mortier*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement
 made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones
 or bricks.
 Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand
 mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by ma-
 sons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick.
 Wolfius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so
 as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to
 foul the water it is wash'd in: he also finds fault with ma-
 sons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting
 their lime slacken and cool before they make up their mortar,
 and also in letting their mortar cool and die before they use
 it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be
 well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick,
 and but a little at a time, that the mortar may not lie long
 before it be used.
 I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the
 wall of a jakes with him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 They had brick for stone, and slime for mortar. *Gen. xi. 3.*
 Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting
 sand to it, will make better mortar than other. *Mortimer.*
MORTGAGE. *n. f.* [*mort and gage*, French.]
 1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.
 Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made, *Dryden.*
 Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd,
 The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of pa-
 per credit, and securities upon mortgages. *Arbutnot.*
 The broker,
 Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
 He seeks bye-streets, and faves th' expensive coach. *Gay.*
 2. The state of being pledged.
 The land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to
 be redeemed within one year. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*
TO MORTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put
 to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.
 Let men contrive how they disentangle their mortgaged
 souls. *Decay of Piety.*
 They make the widows mortgag'd ox their prey. *Saunders.*
 Their not abating of their expensive way of living, has
 forced them to mortgage their best manors. *Arbutnot.*
MORTGAGEE.

MOR

MORTGAGEE. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives
 a mortgage.
 An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which
 all purchasers or mortgagees may be secured of all monies they
 lay out. *Temple's Miscel.*
MORTGAGER. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mort-
 gage.
MORTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; de-
 structive.
 What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven,
 to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's im-
 portunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise
 from so dead, so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give
 them life. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
 These murmuring, like a mortiferous herb, are poisonous
 even in their first spring. *Government of the Tongue, f. 10.*
MORTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortif*.]
 1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gan-
 grene.
 It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of flesh, either
 by opiates, or intense colds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 333.*
 My griefs ferment and rage,
 Nor less than wounds immedicable,
 Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
 To black mortification. *Milton's Agonist. l. 617.*
 2. Destruction of active qualities.
 Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution,
 which is called mortification; as when quicksilver is mortified
 with turpentine. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
 3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.
 A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that
 of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise mor-
 tification. *Arbutnot or Aliments.*
 4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.
 The mortification of our lusts has something in it that is
 troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*
 5. Vexation; trouble.
 It is one of the most vexatious mortifications of a studious
 man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*
 We had the mortification to lose the sight of Munich, Augs-
 burg, and Ratibon. *Addison on Italy.*
TO MORTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]
 1. To destroy vital qualities.
 2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.
 What gives impediment to union or restitution is called
 mortification, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine
 or pittle. *Bacon.*
 He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakew.*
 Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out
 and mortify acid spirits. *Boyle.*
 3. To subdue inordinate passions.
 The breath no sooner left his father's body,
 But that his wildness mortified in him,
 Seem'd to die too. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
 Their dear causes
 Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
 Excite the mortified man. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Suppress thy knowing pride,
 Mortify thy learned lust,
 Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust. *Prior.*
 He modestly conjectures,
 His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
 Which help'd to mortify his pride. *Swift.*
 4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the
 mind.
 We mortify ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely
 if we abstain from flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Mortify'd he was to that degree,
 A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*
 5. To humble; to depress; to vex.
 Let my liver rather heat with wine,
 Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakefp.*
 He is controuled by a nod, mortified by a frown, and tran-
 sported by a smile. *Addison's Guard. N.º 113.*
 How often is the ambitious man mortified with the very
 praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks
 they ought. *Addison's Spect. N.º 256.*
TO MORTIFY. *v. n.*
 1. To gangrene; to corrupt.
 Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will mor-
 tify and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water
 cast upon them, to see whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*
 2. To be subdu'd; to die away.
MORTIFY. *n. f.* [*mortifais*, *mortoise*, Fr.] A hole cut into
 wood that another piece may be put into it and form a
 joint.
 A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
 If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
 What ribs of oaks, when mountains melt on them,
 Can hold the mortise. *Shakefp. Othello.*

MOS

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with ca-
 vities, as *morfesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavi-
 ties. *Ray.*
TO MORTIFY. *v. a.*
 1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise.
 'Tis a mally wheel,
 To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
 Are mortis'd and adjoin'd. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 The walls of spiders legs are made,
 Well mortis'd and finely laid. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
 2. It seems in the following passage improperly used.
 The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a
 screw launched into the water, the other half was joined by
 great brails nails mortis'd with lead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
MORTMAIN. *n. f.* [*morte and main*, Fr.] Such a state of pos-
 session as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a
 dead hand, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.
 It were meet that some small portion of lands were allot-
 ted, since no more mortmains are to be looked for. *Spenser.*
MORTPAY. *n. f.* [*mort and pay*.] Dead pay; payment not
 made.
 This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with
 some statutes conducting therunto; as the severe punishing of
mortpays, and keeping back of soldiers wages. *Bacon.*
MORTRESS. *n. f.* [*mortier de fagess*.] *Skinner.* A dish
 of meat of various kinds beaten together.
 A mortress made with the brawn of capons, stamped,
 strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter,
 is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
MORTUARY. *n. f.* [*mortuare*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A
 gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the
 recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid
 in his life-time. *Harris.*
MOSAICK. *adj.* [*mosaïque*, French, supposed corrupted from
mosaicus, Latin.]
 Mosaiick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles,
 and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with
 pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of
 much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and
 floorings. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 Each beauteous flow'r,
 Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
 Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
 Mosaiick. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
 The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful mo-
 saick pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the
 parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks
 like a continued picture. *Addison on Italy.*
MOSCHATEL. *n. f.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] A plant.
 The moschatel hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which
 is divided at the brim into many parts, from whose cup arises
 the pointal, fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower,
 which becomes a soft succulent berry, in which are contain-
 ed many flat seeds. *Miller.*
MOSQUE. *n. f.* [*mosquée*, French; *moskit*, Turkish.] A Ma-
 hometan temple.
MOSS. *n. f.* [*muscus*, Lat. *meos*, Saxon.] A plant.
 Though moss was formerly supposed to be only an excre-
 scence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a
 perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots,
 flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by
 any art: the botanists distinguish it into many species; it
 chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season,
 and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only re-
 medy in such cases, is to cut down part of the trees, and
 plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in
 the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instru-
 ment scrape off the moss. *Miller.*
 Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it
 may be better sort'd as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*
 Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
 With twining oziars fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*
 Such mosses as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other
 high places, have seeds that, when shaken out of their ves-
 sels, appear like vapour or smoke. *Ray on Creation.*
 The cleft tree
 Offers its kind concealment to a few,
 Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*
TO MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.
 An oak whose boughs were moss'd with age,
 And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakefp.*
 Will these moss'd trees,
 That have out-liv'd the eagle page thy heels,
 And skip when thou point'st out. *Shakefp.*
MOSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or
 overgrown with moss.
 The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be
 very cold, and so doth the mossiness of trees. *Bacon.*
MOSSY. *adj.* [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss; covered
 with moss.

Old

MOT

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tieth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

MOST, *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [*mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbutnot.*

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

MOST, *adv.* [*maïſt*, Gothick; *mæte*, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.]

1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

2. In the greateſt degree.

Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*

He for whoſe only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* to. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*

MOST, [*this* is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]

1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.

Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.

The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayw.*

A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and of what he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.

A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt*. *Bacon.*

MOSTICK, *n. ſ.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Anſ.*

MOSTLY, *adv.* [*from moſt*.] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

MOSTWHAT, *n. ſ.* [*moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tyranny of hope. *Hammond.*

MOTION, *n. ſ.* Act of moving.

MOTE, *n. ſ.* [*mot*, Saxon; *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did ſee;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*

The little *motes* in the fun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N^o. 879.

MOTE for *might*. Obſolete.

Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*

MOTH, *n. ſ.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill thſe full of *moths*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *mote* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *mote* eaten. *Job xiii. 28.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praifes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Jew.*

MOTHER, *n. ſ.* [*moðon*, Saxon; *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The ſtrongest branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Hiſt.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Patergon.*

5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; forſo much as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Grant's Bills.*

6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.

7. **MOTHER** in *law*. A husband's or wife's mother. *Anſ.*

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother* in law. *Matth. x. 35.*

8. [*Moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreting.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putreſy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in fo faſt,
That ere the fiſt is out the ſecond ſinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

9. [*More* properly *modder*; *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MOTHER, *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
—It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boccace, living in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn founds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

TO MOTHER, *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother's* oil. *Dryden.*

MOTHER of *pearl*. A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, ycar'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl*. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

They were made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother* of *pearl*. *Hakeuill on Providence.*

MOTHERHOOD, *n. ſ.* [*from mother*.] The office or character of a mother.

Thou ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good. *Dante.*

Than for her intereſt of *motherhood*. *Dante.*

MOTHERLESS, *adj.* [*from mother*.] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless*. *Waller's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

MOTHERLY, *adj.* [*from mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.

They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker, b. v.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*

When I ſee the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their husbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of ſuch wives and mothers. *Addiſon's Spect. N^o. 500.*

Though the was a truly good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavour'd to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Art.*

MOTHERLY, *adj.* [*from mother*.] In manner of, mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* ſit on the earth,
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

MOTHER of *thyme*, *n. ſ.* [*ſerpillum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Miller.*

MOTHERWORT, *n. ſ.* [*cardiaca*, Lath.] A plant.

The flower of the *motherwort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whole upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embryos which become angular ſeeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Miller.*

MOTHERY, *adj.* [*from mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; ſeculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, *n. ſ.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *mothmullein* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

MOTHWORT, *n. ſ.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.

MOTHY, *adj.* [*from moth*.] Full of moths.

His horſe hipp'd with an old *mothy* ſaddle, the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

MOTION, *n. ſ.* [*motum*, French; *motus*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place.

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In ſiſh and blood ſo well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, ſpeech and motion grac'd. *Waller.*

3. Change of poſture; action.

Encourag'd thus the brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

4. Tendency of the mind; thought.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart, knowing that every ſuch *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

5. Propoſal made.

He compaſſed a *motion* of the prodigal ſon, and married a tinker's wife within a mile where my land lies. *Shakeſp.*

What would you with me?
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, ſo; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakeſpeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. *Shakeſp.*

6. Impulſe communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Rol.*

Carnality within raiſes all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes it motion. *Dec. of Pi.*

Love awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

TO MOTION, *v. a.* [*from motum*.] To propoſe.

MOTIONLESS, *adj.* [*from motum*.] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that ſits here,
In ſtoney fetters fixt, and *motionless*. *Milton.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd ſucceſs?
I grow a ſtatue, ſtiff and *motionless*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Should our globe have had a greater ſhare
Of this ſtrong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by ſuch a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain. *Blackmore.*

MOTIVE, *adj.* [*motivus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing motion; having movent.

Shall every *motive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others ſtill to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to paſs from one to motion.

The nerves ſerve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the *motive* power of ſouls, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We aſk you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is eaſily diſproven from the *motive* power of ſouls embodied, and the gradual increaſe of men and animals. *Bentl.*

MOTIVE, *n. ſ.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or ſcripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet thoſe *motives* there are in both, which draw moſt effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

Why in that rawnneſs left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious *motives*, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What can be a ſtronger *motive* to a firm truſt on our Maker, than the giving us his ſon to ſuffer for us. *Addiſon.*

The *motive* for continuing in the ſame ſtate is only the preſent ſatisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always ſome uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

2. Mover.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath ſated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Her wanton ſpirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakeſpeare.*

MOTLEY, *adj.* [*ſuppoſed* to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *medlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *moth*.] Mingled of various colours.

The *motley* fool thus moral'd on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticler,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that come to ſee a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Expenſe and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark deſpair. *Dryden.*

Enquire from whence this *motley* ſtyle
Did firſt our Roman purity deſile. *Dryden's Perſus.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril feed;
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,
By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

MOTOR, *n. ſ.* [*motor*, Fr. from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenious nature do readily receive the impreſſions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite unto their animator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

MOTORY, *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muſcles. *Ray on Creation.*

MOTTO, *n. ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be ſaid to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to ſuffer than to die. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

We ought to be meek-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors; for covetouſneſs and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a biſhop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the ſecond's reign, *Inſervi Deo & ſtare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

TO MOVE, *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itſelf was *moved* at the preſence of God. *Pſal. lxxviii.*

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job xxviii. 1.*

2. To give an impulſe to.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To propoſe; to recommend.

If the firſt conſultation be not ſufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the underſtanding to inform itſelf better. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

They are to be blamed

MOV

- But when no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden's An.*
What can thy mind to this long journey move,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryden.*
4. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.
If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shaksp. K. John.*
It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts against us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be mov'd to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden's Persius.*
Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their proper
place is in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity
or terror, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classics.*
O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid, move
Or all those tender names. *Pope.*
5. To make angry.
From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the sentence of your mov'd prince. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
They have mov'd me to jealousy. *Deut. xxxii. 21.*
6. To put into commotion.
When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was
mov'd about them. *Ruth i. 19.*
7. To conduct regularly in motion.
They, as they move
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton.*
- To MOVE, v. n.
1. To go from one place to another.
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to move.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I lay a moving grove. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
In him we live, move, and have our being. *Acts xvii. 28.*
Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Gen.*
On the green bank I sat and listen'd long
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*
The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though
it do move in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glan.*
This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal,
makes us conceive that spirits move up and down, and
have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in
space. *Locke.*
When we are come to the utmost extremity of body,
what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that
it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself
can move into it? *Locke.*
Any thing that moves round about in a circle in less time
than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds,
is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire
circle of that matter. *Locke.*
- The goddess moves
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To walk; to bear the body.
See great Marcellus! how inur'd to toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden's An.*
3. To go forward.
Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium. *Dryden's An.*
4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.
When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor
moved for him, he was full of indignation. *Ezra. v. 9.*
- MOVABLE, adj. [from move.]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may
be carried from place to place.
In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no
settled habitation, yet a moveable tabernacle they were com-
manded of God to make. *Hooker, b. v.*
When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in
moveable and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*
Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral mat-
ter, which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more
easily. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*
Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of
the most moveable rivers in the world, that is so often shifted
out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Changing the time of the year.
The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the
moveable festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Hilder.*
- MOVABLES, n. f. [meubles, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distin-
guished from real or immovable possessions: as, lands or
house.
- We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possessor. *Shaksp.*

MOU

- Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a moveable. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
—Why, what's a moveable?
—A joint stool. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*
- MOVABLENESS, n. f. [from moveable.] Mobility; possibility
to be moved.
- MOVABLY, adv. [from moveable.] So as it may be moved.
His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, moveably
joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*
- MOVABLES, adj. Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place.
The lungs, though untouched, will remain moveable; as to
any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*
The Grecian phalanx, moveable as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope's Iliad.*
- MOVEMENT, n. f. [mouvement, French.]
1. Manner of moving.
What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of
introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which
raise a different movement in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
Under workmen are expert enough at making a single
wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the
several parts, or regulate the movement. *Swift.*
2. Motion.
MOVING, adj. [mouens, Latin.] Moving.
If it be in some part movens, and in some part quiescent,
it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew's Conf.*
- MOVING, n. f. [mouens, Lat.] That which moves another.
That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day
and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth
be the common movens, cannot be determined but by a
further appeal. *Glazville's Serp.*
- MOVING, n. f. [from move.]
1. The person or thing that gives motion.
O thou eternal mover of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour
of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed
to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
2. Something that moves, or stands not still.
You as the soul, as the first mover, you
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Waller.*
So orbs from the first mover motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*
3. A propeller.
See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the
church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give
not the least ear to the movers thereof. *Bacon.*
- MOVING, participial adj. [from move.] Pathetic; touching;
adapted to affect the passions.
Great Jupiter,
The moving pray'r of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*
- MOVINGLY, adj. [from moving.] Pathetically; in such a man-
ner as to seize the passions.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other
books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more movingly
express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are
written. *Hooker, b. v.*
I would have had them writ more movingly. *Shaksp.*
His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so movingly in his behalf,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison's Cato.*
- MOUGHT, for might. Obsolete.
- MOULD, n. f. [mugel, Swedish.]
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept,
motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be
perfect plants.
All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, as the moulds of
pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms. *Bacon.*
Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but may
be better sort as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*
Another special affinity is between plants and mould, or pu-
trefaction; for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in arefaction,
will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The malt made in Summer is apt to contract mould. *Mort.*
A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college,
has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul, and all
his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watt.*
2. [Mole, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing
grows.
Those moulds that are of a bright chefnut or hazelly colour
are accounted the best; next to that, the dark grey and russet
moulds are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are
reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or
heathy

MOU

- heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be ap-
proved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst
of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of
the country, and for the most part produces nothing but goss,
furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up
by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the
best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as
will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between fat and
clay. *Miller.*
Though worms devour me, though I turn to mould,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys's Paraph.*
The black earth, every-where obvious on the surface of
the ground, we call mould. *Woodward.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made.
When the world began,
One common mass compos'd the mould of man. *Dryden.*
Nature form'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison's Cato.*
4. [Molds, Spanish; moule, French.] The matrix in which
any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form.
If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared,
it may be easily perceived they had all one original mould. *Hooker, b. v.*
A dangerous president were left for the casting of prayers
into certain poetical moulds. *Hooker, b. v.*
French churches all cast according unto that mould which
Calvin had made. *Hooker.*
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their mould,
But with the end of use. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as
you make the moulds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 502.*
- The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Futile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more
pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's
fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast
the mass again into a new and better mould. *Burnet.*
Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden.*
Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*
4. Cast; form.
No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
William earl of Pembroke was a man of another mould,
and making, and of another fame, being the most universally
belov'd of any man of that age; and, having a great office
in the court, he made the court itself better esteem'd, and
more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*
- Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,
Or substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'rs,
And where their weakness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller.*
From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryd.*
Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior.*
5. The future or contexture of the skull.
To MOULD, v. a. [from the noun.] To contract concreted
matter; to gather mould.
In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that moulds in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent,
and baked meats will mould, more than in others. *Bacon.*
- To MOULD, v. a. To cover with mould; to corrupt by
mould.
Very coarse, hoary, moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon
their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better
provision. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*
- To MOULD, v. a. [from the noun.] To model.
1. To form; to shape; to model.
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak;
Why this was moulded on a poringer,
A velvet dish; he, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The king had taken such liking of his person, that he re-
solved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him plato-
nically to his own idea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mould me man?
He forgeth and mouldeth metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

MOU

- By the force of education we may mould the minds and
manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them
the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain.
Atterbury's Sermons.
- Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
A faction in England, under the name of puritan, moulded
up their new schemes of religion with republican principles
in government. *Swift.*
- For you alone he stole
The fire that forms a manly soul;
Then, to compleat it ev'ry way,
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift's Miscel.*
Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were
moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of
Æsop. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*
2. To knead: as, to mould bread.
MOVABLE, adj. [from mould.] What may be moulded.
The differences of figurative and not figurative, mouldable
and not mouldable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MOULDER, n. f. [from mould.] He who moulds.
To MOULDER, v. n. [from mould.] To be turned to dust; to
perish in dust; to be diminished.
If he had sat still, the enemies army would have mouldered
to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would
take. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Whatsoever moulders, or is washed away, is carried down
into the lower grounds, and nothing ever brought back again.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed
upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and
moulder away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken
to pieces. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. v.*
- To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When statues moulder, and when arches fall. *Prior.*
Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday, and hear-
ing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish
a little Latin in his turn. *Addison's Spect. No. 221.*
- To MOULDER, v. a. [from mould.] To turn to dust; to
crumble.
The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of
those rocks when their foundations have been mouldered with
age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*
With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*
- MOULDINESS, n. f. [from mouldy.] The state of being mouldy.
Fleth, fish, and plants, after a mouldiness, rottenness, or
corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- MOULDING, n. f. [from mould.] Ornamental cavities in wood
or stone.
Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Mason.*
- MOULDWARP, n. f. [mold and peorpan, Saxon.] A mole;
a small animal that throws up the earth.
Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*
While they play the mouldwarps, unfavoury damps diffem-
per their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew.*
With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the
fichat and the mouldwarp. *Walton's Angler.*
- MOULDY, adj. [from mould.] Overgrown with concretions.
Is thy name mouldy?
—Yea.
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent: things that are mouldy
lack use. Well said, Sir John. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
The marble looks white and fresh, as being exposed to the
winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it
preserves itself from that mouldy colour which others contract.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
- To MOULT, v. n. [muyten, Dutch.] To shed or change the
feathers; to lose feathers.
Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts,
after their moulting, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*
Time shall moult away his wings,
E'er he shall discover
In the wide whole world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*
The widow'd turtle hangs her moulting wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*
- To MOUNCH, v. a. [mouch, to eat much. *Ans.*] This word
is retained in Scotland, and denotes the ob-
tunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing
eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word
manger. *Macbean.*
A sailor's wife had chefnuts in her lap,
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
MOUND.

MOU

MOUND. *n. f.* [mūbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.
His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a mound, *Fairy Qu.*
The sea's a thief, whose liquid furge resolves
The mounds into salt tears. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
God had thrown
That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd. *Milton.*
Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as laughed
at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandish'd in
their faces. *South's Sermons.*
Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrud the thickets, or to leap the mounds. *Dryden.*
The state of Milan is like a vast garden forrond by a
noble mound-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*
TO MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.
MOUNT. *n. f.* [mont, French; mons, Latin.]
1. A mountain; a hill.
Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount. *Gen. xxxi. 54.*
Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*
2. An artificial hill rais'd in a garden, or other place.
He might see what mounds they had in short time cast, and
what a number there was of brave and warlike soldiers.
Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.
3. A publick treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.
These examples confirm'd me in a resolution to spend my
time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent
God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to
banks or mounds of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*
TO MOUNT. *v. n.* [monter, French.]
1. To rise on high.
Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and make her
nest on high? *Job iii. 27.*
I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Left leaden slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*
A base ignoble mind,
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakespeare.*
The fire of trees and houses mounts on high,
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*
If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle
jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should
serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*
Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking
every occasion of drawing upward to the sun; not consider-
ing, that they have no more time allowed them in their
mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when
the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryd.*
2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.
Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his
head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job xx. 6.*
3. To get on horseback.
He
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, oh! and mounted. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
4. [For amount.] To rise in value.
Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. *Pope.*
TO MOUNT. *v. a.*
1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.
The fire that mounts the liquor till 't runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, waistes it. *Shakespeare.*
What power is it which mounts my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakespeare.*
The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of
her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Ral.*
2. To ascend; to climb.
Shall we mount again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Dryden.*
3. To place on horseback.
These hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To mount the Trojan troop. *Dryden's En.*
Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined,
but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end:
fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and
reason without fancy is not well mounted. *Grew's Cos. b. ii.*
4. To embellish with ornaments.
5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particu-
lar post.
6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame
for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.
MOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [montagne, French.] A large hill; a vast
protuberance of the earth.
I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water
swells a man, and what a thing should I have been when I
had been swelled? I should have been a mountain of mummy.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shakespeare.*

MOU

From Aemon's hands a rolling-stone there came,
So large, it half deserv'd a mountain's name! *Dryden.*
MOUNTAIN. *adj.* [montanus, Latin.] Found on the moun-
tains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the moun-
tains.
Now for our mountain sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fittet with the gulls of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
MOUNTAIN-EE. *n. f.* [from mountain.]
1. An inhabitant of the mountains.
A few mountaineers may escape, enough to continue human
race; and yet illiterate rufficks, as mountaineers always are.
Bentley's Sermons.
Amitemian troops, of mighty fame,
And mountaineers, that from Severus came. *Dryden's En.*
2. A savage; a free booter; a ruffick.
Yield, ruffick mountaineer. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
No savage, fierce banditti, or mountaineer,
Will dare to foil her virgin purity. *Milton.*
MOUNTAINET. *n. f.* [from mountain.] A hillock; a small
mount. Elegant, but not in use.
Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair mountainets in the
pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*
MOUNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from mountain.]
1. Hilly; full of mountains.
The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the
mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom
to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height
of a mountain, or of a mountainous land, in respect of the
sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.
What custom wills in all things, shou'd we do't,
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakespeare.*
On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;
Whole tow'ring strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting mountains.
In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant
which hap to be reserved are ignorant and mountainous people,
that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon's Essays.*
MOUNTAINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from mountainous.] State of being
full of mountains.
Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.
Brerewood on Learning.
MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. f.* [oreoselinum, Lat.] A plant.
The mountain-parsley hath a rose-shaped umbellated flower,
consisting of several leaves, placed in a circular order, resting
on the empancment, which afterwards becomes a fruit com-
posed of two seeds, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and
bordered, and sometimes cast off their cover; the leaves are
like parsley. *Miller.*
MOUNTAIN-ROSE. *n. f.* [schamerhododendron, Lat.] A plant.
The mountain-rose hath a tubulous flower, consisting of one
leaf, shaped somewhat like a funnel; from whose cup arises
the point, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower,
which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five
cells, in which are contained many very small seeds. *Miller.*
MOUNTANT. *adj.* [montans, Lat.] Rising on high.
Hold up, you flouts,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oastable,
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
MOUNTEBANK. *n. f.* [montare in banco, Italian.]
1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his
infallible remedies and cures.
I bought an unction of a mountebank
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
She, like a mountebank, did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The foies of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras, p. i.*
But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first mountebank that trod the stage.
It looks so like a mountebank to boast of infallible cures.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
2. Any boastful and false pretender.
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*
There are mountebanks, and snatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*
Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will under-
take. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
TO MOUNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false
boasts or pretences.
I'll mounthebank their loves, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
MOUNTEANCE. *n. f.* Amount of a thing. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

MOU

MO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from mount.] One that mounts.
Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant mounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Few bankers will to heav'n be mounters. *Swift.*
MO'UNTY. *n. f.* [montie, French.] The rise of a hawk.
The sport which Basilus would shew to Zemané, was the
mounty at a heron, which getting up on his wagging wings
with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit
to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*
TO MOURN. *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]
1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.
Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep. *Genf.*
I mourn in my complaint. *Psal. lv. 2.*
This day is holy; mourn not, nor weep. *Neb. viii. 9.*
The people shall mourn over it. *Hof. x. 5.*
My vineyard being desolate, mourneth unto me. *Jer. xii.*
They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to
comfort him. *Job ii. 11.*
They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the
absence thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 493.*
2. To wear the habit of sorrow.
We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood? *Shak.*
Friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps they mourn a year;
They hear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet-show. *Pope.*
3. To preserve appearance of grief.
The days of mourning for my father are at hand, then will
I lay Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 41.*
Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning ap-
parel. *2 Sam. xiv. 2.*
Publish it that she is dead;
Maintain a mourning ostentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakespeare's Much about nothing.*
TO MOURN. *v. a.*
1. To grieve for; to lament.
The muse that mourns him now his happy triumph sung.
Dryden.
Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.
The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton.*
MOURNE. *n. f.* [morne, French.] The round end of a staff;
the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where
it is taken off.
He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancelly
blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the
mourns, that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*
MO'URNER. *n. f.* [from mourn.]
1. One that mourns; one that grieves.
The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.
—Indeed I am no mourner for that news,
Because they have been fill my adventures.
To cure thy woe, she shews thy fame;
Left the great mourner should forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*
2. One who follows a funeral in black.
A woman that had two daughters buried one, and mourners
were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
He lives to be chief mourner for his son;
Before his face his wife and brother burns. *Dryden.*
3. Something used at funerals.
The mourner eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*
MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [mourn and full.]
1. Having the appearance of sorrow.
No funeral rites, nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakespeare.*
The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a mournful music made. *Dryden.*
2. Causing sorrow.
Upon his tomb
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his mournful death. *Shakespeare.*
3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.
The mournful fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn. *Prior.*
4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.
No mournful bell shall ring her burial.
On your family's old monument
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakespeare.*
MO'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from mournful.] Sorrowfully; with sor-
row.
Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully. *Shakespeare.*
MO'URNFULNESS. *n. f.* [from mournful.]
1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MOU

MO'URNING. *n. f.* [from mourn.]
1. Lamentation; sorrow.
Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the be-
ginning of sorrows and great mournings. *2 Esdr. xvi. 18.*
2. The dress of sorrow.
They through the maffler-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid. *Dryden.*
MO'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from mourning.] With the appearance
of sorrowing.
The king spoke of him admiringly and mourningly. *Shak.*
MOUSE. plural mice. *n. f.* [mur, Saxon; mus, Latin.] The
smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and
corn fields, destroyed by cats.
The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;
Playing the mouse in absence of the cat. *Shakespeare.*
These shall be unclean; the weasle, the mouse, and the
tortoise. *Lev. xi. 29.*
Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden.*
This fracture of hair I have observed in the hair of cats,
rats, and mice. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
TO MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch mice.
An eagle tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakespeare.*
2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, fly; infidious;
or predatory, rapacious; interested.
A whole assembly of mousing faints, under the mask of zeal
and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*
MO'USE-EAR. *n. f.* [mysotis, Lat.]
The mouse-ear hath the whole appearance of chick-weed;
but the flower is larger, and the fruit shaped like an ox's
horn, gaping at the top, and full of small round seeds. *Miller.*
MO'USEHUNT. *n. f.* [mouse and hunt.] Moufer; one that hunts
mice.
You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
MO'USE-HOLE. *n. f.* [mouse and hole.] Small hole; hole at
which a mouse only may run in.
He puts the prophets in a mouse-hole: the last man ever
speaks the best reason. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he soon grows too big
ever to get out again. *Stillington.*
MO'USER. *n. f.* [from mouse.] One that catches mice.
Puffs, a madam, will be a mouser still. *L'Estrange.*
When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open,
in pity to the cat, if she be a good mouser. *Swift.*
MO'USETAIL. *n. f.* An herb.
MO'USE-TRAP. *n. f.* [mouse and trap.] A snare or gin in which
mice are taken.
Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to con-
clude, in their principle are not simply mechanical, although
a mouse-trap, or Architas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*
Madam,
With her own hand the mouse-trap baited. *Prior.*
MOUTH. *n. f.* [muð, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food
is received.
The dove came in; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf.
Gen. viii. 11.
There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat
longer, or a wider mouth, could not have consisted with a
soul. *Locke.*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance;
the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.
He came and lay at the mouth of the haven, daring them
to fight. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a basin of water,
and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle, and it will make
the water rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 88g.*
The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having entered
pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*
The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous
toward the bottom than the mouth, Ptolemy built Berenice at
the entry of the gulf. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. The instrument of speaking.
Riotous madnefs,
To be entangled with these mouth-made vows,
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shakespeare.*
Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth.
Gen. xxiv. 57.
Every body's mouth will be full on it for the first four days,
and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange.*
In the innocent age of the world, it was in every body's
mouth that the son was about to marry. *L'Estrange.*
Having

MOW

Having frequently in out *months* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Locke*.
There is a certain sentence got into every man's *month*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons*.
4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.
Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *month* of the street where he lives. *Add.*
5. Cry; voice.
Coward dogs
Most spend their *months*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *month* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden*.
You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *months* of Rome to second thee. *Addison*.
6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to make *months*.
Perfvere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *months* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakespeare*.
Against whom make ye a wide *month*, and draw out the tongue?
Why they should keep running asses at Coteskill, or how making *months* turns to account in Warwickshire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison*.
7. Down in the Mouth. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.
But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were down in the *month*. *L'Estrange*.
To Mouth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.
Nay, an thou'lt *month*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
And for the *monthing* actor verse indite;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden's Persius*.
I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *month* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addison*.
To Mouth. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.
Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *month* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Twitch'd by the sleeve he *months* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er. *Dryden*.
2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.
Come carried let such as be poorer go and glean,
And after thy cattle to *month* it up clean. *Tusser's Husb.*
Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feasts *monthing* the flesh of men. *Shakespeare*.
3. To seize in the mouth.
He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw;
first *month'd* to be last swallow'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *month'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden*.
4. To form by the mouth.
In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first light imputes the ensuing form to the *monthing* of the dam. *Br. Vulgar Err.*
Mo'UTHED. *adj.* [from *month*.]
1. Furnished with a mouth.
One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well *month'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope*.
2. In composition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or halfish; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.
Mo'UTH-FRIEND. *n. f.* [*month* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.
May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *month-friends*: smoke and lukewarm water.
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare*.
Mo'UTHFUL. *n. f.* [*month* and *full*.]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
2. Any proverbially small quantity.
A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange*.
You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden's Juo*.
Mo'UTH-HONOUR. *n. f.* [*month* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.
Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Cries not loud but deep, *month-honour*, breath. *Shakespeare*.
Mo'UTHLESS. *adj.* [from *month*.] Without a mouth.

MUC

Mow. *n. f.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a house; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.
Learne skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*. *Tusser's Husb.*
Where'er I gad, I blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mow* our passion knew. *Gay*.
Beans when moist give in the *mow*. *Mortimer's Husb.*
To Mow. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mājan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun is pronounced as *now*; *mow* verb as *mo*.]
1. To cut with a scythe.
Of all the feed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*. *Spenser*.
The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's talk'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Anon*.
Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unpard' *Milton*.
Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammole. *Evelyn*.
2. To cut down with speed and violence.
He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage
poll'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden's All for Love*.
Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lays,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden's En.*
To Mow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a *mow*.
To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.
Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*.
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller*.
Mow. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *mou*, French.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.
The very subjects came together against me unawares,
making *mows* at me. *Psal. xxxv. 15. Common Prayer*.
Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
Those that would make *mows* at him while my father lived,
give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakespeare*.
To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.
Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with
the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh,
new oath, that is not stale, but will run round in the mouth.
Archam's Schoolmaster.
Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of mopping and
mowing. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
To Mo'WURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat
in the *mow* for want of being dry.
House it not green, lest it *mowburn*. *Mortimer's Husb.*
Mo'WER. *n. f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe.
Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Tusser*.
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakespeare*.
All else cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thistles. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline*.
Mowers and reapers, who spend the moist part of the hot
Summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands
of a darker colour than before. *Boyl*.
Mo'XA. *n. f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout
by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Templ*.
Mo'YLE. *n. f.* A mule; an animal generated between the
horse and the ass.
Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and
betake themselves to *moyles*; a beast which will fare hardly,
live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens,
and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew*.
'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury.
MUCH. *adj.* [mycker, Swedish; *mucha*, Spanish.] Large in
quantity; long in time; many in number.
Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.
Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little
in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut. xxiv. 38*.
I am well served, to take to *much* pains for one relieved to
make away with himself. *L'Estrange*.
You

MUC

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with
much ado. *Swift's Rules to Servants*.
MUCH. *adv.*
1. In a great degree; by far.
Isaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen. xxvi. 16*.
Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying
lips a prince. *Prov. xvii. 17*.
We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and
we gave them reverence; shall we not *much* rather be in sub-
jection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb. xii. 9*.
If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth,
much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him
that speaketh from heaven. *Heb. xii. 25*.
Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,
Yet not to *much* but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden*.
2. To a certain degree.
He charged them that they should tell no man: but the
more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they
published it. *Mark vii. 36*.
3. To a great degree.
So spake, so with'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subscrib'd not.
To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden*.
Your *much*-lov'd feet shall fond
Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden*.
If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health,
he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker's Ref. on Learning*.
Oh *much* experienc'd man!
Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope's Odyssey*.
4. Often, or long.
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think *much*, speak little, and in speaking, sigh. *Dryden*.
Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville*.
5. Nearly.
All left the world much as they found it, ever unquiet, sub-
ject to changes and revolutions. *Temple*.
MUCH. *n. f.*
1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quan-
tity.
They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye
take too *much* upon you. *Num. xvi. 3*.
Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murmur take the little I receive. *Dryden's Iliad*.
They have *much* of the poetry of Meænas, but little of
his liberality. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love*.
The fate of love is such,
That still it fees too little or too *much*. *Dryden*.
Much full'ring heroes next their honours claim;
Those of less noisy and less gulfy fame,
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame*.
2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.
Thou think it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies.
This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistresses join'd in close debate. *Dryden*.
3. Any assignable quantity or degree.
The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there re-
mained not so *much* as one. *Exod. xiv. 28*.
We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt
need. *2 Chron. ii. 16*.
The matter of the universe was created before the flood;
and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* an-
nihilated to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance,
or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose
nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South's Sermons*.
4. An uncommon thing; something strange.
It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace
should be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry VII*.
It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they should not
find out the way of writing all that long duration which had
past before that time. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
5. To make MUCH of. To treat with regard; to fondle; to
pamper.
Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from
a more freight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and
gladly make *much* of that entertainment which the allotted
unto him. *Sidney, b. ii*.
The kind understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls
to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with
infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii*.
When thou comest first,
Thou stroak'd'st, and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st
give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

MUCM

MUCH at one. Of equal value; of equal influence.
Then prayers are vain as curles, *much* at one
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden*.
Mu'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly.
The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the
fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of
strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as
in the first imaginant. *Glanville's Sleep. c. 24*.
The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of
them, is *muchwhat* as swallows. *More's Antidote ag. Atheism*.
If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot cer-
tainly know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he
who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly.
Locke.
Unless he can prove celibatum a man or a woman, this
Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury*.
Mu'CHEL. *adj.* for muckle or mickle. [mycel, Saxon.] Much.
He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame, *Fairy Queen*.
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might.
Mu'CID. *n. f.* [*micidus*, Lat. *muere*, Fr.] Slimy; mucky.
Mu'CIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *micid*.] Sliminess; multiness. *Asin*.
Mu'CILAGE. *n. f.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous
body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.
Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds,
do conmingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be
stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon*.
Your alaternus feed move with a broom, that the seeds clog
not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage*,
for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn*.
Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage*
adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage*
from inspissation. *Ray on the Creation*.
MuCILA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineus*, French, from *mucilage*.]
Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.
There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and
lubrication of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one,
furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by
certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation*.
There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but
refinous gums, even in common resin. *Grew's Cosmol*.
MuCILA'GINOUS glands.
Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts; some are small, and
in a manner miliary glands, because glandules are placed all
upon the same surface of the membranes which lie over the
articulations; the other sort are conglomerated, or many
glandules collected and planted one upon another, so as to
make a bulk appear conspicuously. *Quincy*.
MuCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess;
viscosity.
MUCK. *n. f.* [meon, Saxon; myer, Islandick.]
1. Dung for manure of grounds.
Hale out thy *muck*, and plow out thy ground. *Tusser*.
It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to
recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with
muck water, which is like to be more forcible, is not prac-
ticed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 403*.
The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but
with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville's Apology*.
There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*
Befnear the roots. *Philips*.
Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope*.
2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.
Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abase the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen, b. ii*.
3. To run a MUCK, signifies, I know not from what deriva-
tion, to run madly and attack all that we meet.
Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And runs on Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden*.
Satire's my weapon, but I am too discreet
To run a *muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace*.
To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *muck*;
to dung.
Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifollowed. *Tusser*.
Mu'CKENDER. *n. f.* [*muckhair*, French; *mocadero*, Spanish;
muccinon, low Latin.] A handkerchief.
For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the flabberings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset*.
To Mu'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to
hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by Chaucer,
and still retained in conversation.
Mu'CKERER. *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.
Mu'CKHILL. *n. f.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.
Old Euclo in Plautus, as he went from home, seeing a
crowd upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking
it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton*.
Mu'CKINESS.

M U D M

MU'CKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.
MU'CKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.
MU'CKSWEAT. *n. f.* [*muck* and *sweat*: in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.
MU'CKWORM. *n. f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]
 1. A worm that lives in dung.
 2. A miser; a curmudgeon.
 Worms suit all conditions;
 Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
 And death-watches physicians. *Swift's Miscel.*
MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.
Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
 And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*
MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous.
 The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*
 About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillae pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
MU'COUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucous*.] Slimy; viscosity.
MUCRO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.
 The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the attention of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
MU'CRONATED. *n. f.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point.
 Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*
MU'CULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diët.*
MUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*
 In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
MUD. *n. f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.
 The purest spring is not so free from *mud*,
 As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. iii.*
 Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself.
 The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*
 The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbutnot.*
 A fountain in a darksome wood,
 Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addison.*
TO MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bury in the slime or mud.
 I wish
 Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
 Where my son lies. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to fowl by stirring up the sediment.
 I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville's Scep.*
MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.
 Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*
MU'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.
 Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Sw.*
TO MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]
 1. To make turbid; to fowl; to make muddy.
 The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
 Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;
 And in a cottage, or a court,
 Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*
 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy.
 I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though

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the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley's Sermons.*
MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]
 1. Turbid; foul with mud.
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
 Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*
 Her garments, heavy with their drink,
 Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
 To *muddy* death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Carry it among the whiffers in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakespeare.*
 Who can a pure and crystal current bring
 From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys's Paraph.*
 I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
 Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Rosam.*
 Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
 The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*
 Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*
 2. Impure; dark; gross.
 There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;
 Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
 But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
 Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*
 If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*
 3. Soiled with mud.
 His passengers
 Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*
 4. Dark; not bright.
 The black
 A more inferior station seeks,
 Leaving the fiery red behind,
 And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miscel.*
 5. Cloudy; dull.
 Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettl'd,
 To appoint myself in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
 Yet I
 A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
 Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,
 And can say nothing. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
TO MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.
 The people *muddled*
 Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*
MU'DSUCKER. *n. f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea fowl.
 In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Dorham.*
MUDWALL. *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall*.]
 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.
 If confidence contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a confidence should give him a true report of his condition. *South's Sermon.*
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*
MUDWALLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall.
 As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
 Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
 Present a turkey, or a hen,
 To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*
TO MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.
MUFF. *n. f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in Winter.
 Feel but the difference soft and rough,
 This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Chapelton.*
 What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
 Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*
 The lady of the spotted *muff* began.
 A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Locke.*
TO MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *muffle*, French, a winter glove.]
 1. To cover from the weather.
 His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
 His ruins prove him a religious house. *Chapelton.*
 You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*
 The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*
 2. To blindfold.
 Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
 Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakespeare.*
 We've

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We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffed*.
Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.
 Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffed* up in mists and darknesses. *Glanville's Scep.*
 Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffed*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South's Sermons.*
 Bright Lucifer
 That night his heav'nly form obscur'd with tears;
 And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
 He *muffed* up in the infallibility of his fact, will not enter into debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*
 3. To conceal; to involve.
 This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffed* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
 From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*
 The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
 The walks of *muffed* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 They were in former ages *muffed* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
TO MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*moffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.
 The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Helder.*
MU'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *muffle*.]
 1. A cover for the face.
 Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakespeare Henry V.*
 Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers* which imbibe these vapours. *Arbutnot on Air.*
 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.
 There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isa. iii. 19.*
MUFFTI. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.
MUG. *n. f.* [Skinner derives it from *mugl*, Welsh, warm.]
 A cup to drink in.
 Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
 The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*
MUGGY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy.
 Cover with stones, or *muggy* straw, to keep it moist. *Mortimer's Hyfbandry.*
MUGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*mug* and *house*.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.
 Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
 And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickell.*
MUGIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.
 That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*
MUGWORT. *n. f.* [*muggwort*, Saxon; *artemisia*, Lat.]
 The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches; the flowers are of a purplish colour, and the leaves terminate in sharp points cut into many segments; they are of a dark green on the upper side, and hoary on the under side. *Miller.*
 Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort*. *Wifeman.*
MULATTO. *n. f.* [Spanish; *mulat*, French, from *mulas*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.
MULBERRY.
MULBERRY tree. *n. f.* [*moribeguz*, Saxon; *morus*, Lat.]
 The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or catkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Miller.*
 Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use

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mor upon a *tun*; and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called *morus* in Latin, out of a *tun*. *Camden's Remains.*
 The ripest *mulberry*,
 That will not hold the handling. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*
 A body black, round, with small grain like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward's Fossils.*
MULCT. *n. f.* [*multa*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.
 Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon's holy War.*
 Look humble upward, see his will disclose
 The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
 A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
 Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*
TO MULCT. *v. a.* [*multo*, Lat. *mulct*, Fr.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
MULE. *n. f.* [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.
 You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
 Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,
 You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*
 Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
 Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*
 Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*
 Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*
MULETEER. *n. f.* [*muletier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.
 Bafe *muleteers*,
 Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
 And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*
 Your ships are not well mann'd,
 Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakespeare.*
MULIEBRITY. *n. f.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.
TO MULL. *v. a.* [*mollius*, Latin.]
 1. To soften and dissipate, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hammer.*
 Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
 Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*
 2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.
 Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*
MULLAR. *n. f.* [*mouleux*, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.
 The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *mullar* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *mullar* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grind-stone. *Peacocks.*
MULLEIN. *n. f.* [*verbascum*, Lat.] A plant.
 The flower of the *mullein* consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into several segments; out of the centre arises the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle partition filled with small angular seeds. *Miller.*
MULLET. *n. f.* [*mulus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] A sea fish.
 Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
 Yet for small turbot such esteem profess. *Pope's Horace.*
MULLGRUBS. *n. f.* Twisting of the guts. *Ans.*
MULLOCK. *n. f.* Rubbish. *Ans.*
MULSE. *n. f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diët.*
MULTANGULAR. [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.
MULTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.
 Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*
MULTANGULARNESS. [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.
MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diët.*
MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Diët.*
MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.
 There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
 When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes against Atheism.*
 His science is not moved by the gufts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists. *Glanville to Albion.*

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We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through to multifarious and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Calend.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from multifarious.] With multiplicity.

If only twenty-four parts may be so multifariously placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense mult that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from multifarious.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris's Miscel.*

MULTIFIDOUS. *adj.* [multifidus, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without fight which are multiparous and multifidous, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MULTIFORM. *adj.* [multiformis, Lat.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaterion run Perpetual circle, *Milton.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the multiform and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-stone. *Watts.*

MULTIFORMITY. *n. f.* [multiformis, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL. *adj.* [multus and lateralis, Latin.] Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [multiloquus, Latin.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *adj.* [multus and nomen, Lat.] Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS. *n. f.* [multiparus, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to multiparous generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally multiparous; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPED. *n. f.* [multipeda, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a four or wood-louse.

MULTIPLE. *adj.* [multiplex, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

MULTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [multipliable, Fr. from multiply.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from multipliable.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from multiplica, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND. *n. f.* [multiplicandus, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MULTIPLICATE. *n. f.* [from multiplice, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this multiply number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICATION. *n. f.* [multiplication, Fr. multiplicatio, Lat.] 1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers files for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a multiplication of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

2. [In arithmetick.] Multiplication is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

MULTIPLICATOR. *n. f.* [multiplicator, Fr. from multiplica, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY. *n. f.* [multiplicité, French.] 1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a multiplicity of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South's Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving

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it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, multiplicity, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLICIOUS. *n. f.* [multiplex, Latin.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphibæna is not an animal of one denomination; for properly that animal is not one, but multiplicitous or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLIER. *n. f.* [from multiply.] 1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, the multiplier, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [multiplier, Fr. multiplier, Lat.] 1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and multiplieth his words against God. *Job xxxiv. 37.*

He shall not multiply horses. *Deut. xvii. 16.*

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause, But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve Things highest, greatest, multiplies my fears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one flock of seven hundred years, multiplying still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.*

To MULTIPLY. *v. n.* 1. To grow in number.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisd. iv. 3.*

2. To increase themselves.

The multiplying villanies of nature Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and multiply beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South's Sermons.*

MULTIPOTENT. *adj.* [multipotens, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove multipotent, Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. f.* [multus and presentia, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the multipresence of Christ's body. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *adj.* [multiscius, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISIL'QUEOUS. *adj.* [multus and siliqua, Lat.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTISONOUS. *adj.* [multisonus, Lat.] Having many sounds. *Diſt.*

MULTITUDE. *n. f.* [multitudo, Fr. multitudo, Lat.] 1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number; many; more than one.

It is impossible that any multitude can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number; loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a multitude of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing multitude admires. *Addison.*

MULTITUDINOUS. *adj.* [from multitudo.] 1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather Thy multitudinous sea incarnardine, Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick The sweet that is their poison. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. *adj.* [multivagus, Latin.] That wanders or strays much abroad. *Diſt.*

MULTIVAGOUS. *adj.* [multus and via, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Diſt.*

MULTOCULAR. *adj.* [multus and oculus, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are multocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

MUM.

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MUM. *interject.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Well said, master, mum! and gaze your fill. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens are mum, say not a word. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Intrust it under solemn vows Of mum, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

MUM. *n. f.* [mumme, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which Mum is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout With bowls of fat'ning mum. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of mum, Till all tun'd equal find a general hum. *Pope.*

To MUMBLE. *v. n.* [mumpelen, Dutch; mutie, Lat.] 1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect found or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain Is tost with troubled fighs, and fancies weak He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Peace, you mumbling fool; Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakespeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double, Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself. *Orway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass Mumbling to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass, Might laugh again to see a jury chew The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

To MUMBLE. *v. a.* 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, some pleafeman, some flight zany, Some mumble-news; told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*

Here stood he in the dark, Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon To stand's auspicious mistress. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To flubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rable is an exploit of consequence; and not to be mumbled up in silence for all her pertness. *Dry.*

MUMBLER. *n. f.* [from mumble.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from mumbling.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [mumme, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thrifflers games With mumming and with masking all around. *Hubbard.*

MUMMER. *n. f.* [mumme, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like mummery. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummerys, I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummerys. *Add.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsley-woolsey brothers; Grave mummerys! *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

MUMMERY. *n. f.* [momerie, French.] Masking; frolic in masks; foolery.

Here mirth's but mummery, And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not shew the masques and mummerys, and triumphs of the world, half so flatly as candle-light. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 1.*

Your fathers Diddain'd the mummery of foreign frolers. *Fenton.*

MUMMY. *n. f.* [mumie, Fr. mumia, Lat. derived by Salmasius from animum, by Bahart from the Arabick.] 1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different substances preserved for medicinal use under the name of mummy: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials well stopp'd, or suffered to dry and harden in the air: the first kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and puffy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second sort, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort for cheap, that as

MUN

all kinds of mummy are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian mummy. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated so thoroughly that the flesh will keep. *Mummy* has been esteemed resolvent and balsamick; and besides it, the skull, and even the most growing on the skulls of human skeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptick virtues; the fat also of the human body has been recommended in rheumatisms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of some disease: at present we are wise enough to know, that the virtues ascribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or such as may be found in other animal substances: the mummy and the skull alone of all these horrid medicines retain their places in the shops. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The silk Was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful Convey'd of maidens hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the mummies of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 771.*

Sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year, Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Dunciad, b. i.*

2. Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ains.*

To MUMPS. *v. a.* [mumpelen, Dutch.] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen, Nor frisk about the houle Like a tame mumping squirrel with a bell on. *Orway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Ains.*

MUMPER. *n. f.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. f.* [mumpelen, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* The squinancy. *Ains.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [manger, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat? —Truly, a peck of provender; I could munch you good dry oats. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

MUNCHER. *n. f.* [from munch.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. f.* Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Heliychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gilpin's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *adj.* [mundanus, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a mundane soul will relieve us. *Glanville's Scep.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the mundane space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MUNDATION. *n. f.* [mundus, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *adj.* [from mundus, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK. *n. f.* A kind of marcasite or femimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

MUNDIFICATION. *n. f.* [mundus and facio, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *adj.* [mundus and facio, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

We incurred with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundication*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [mundus and facio, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclude oppilation, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey on the Plague.*

MUNDIVAGANT.

MUR

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diæ.*
 MUNDU'NGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*
 MUR'NERY. *adj.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.
 MUR'GREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.
 Mastiff, greyhound, *mongrel* grim,
 Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,
 Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakefp.*
 MUR'GREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate.
 Thou art nothing but the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mongrel* bitch. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mongrel* war. *Howel.*
Mongrel curs bawl, snarl and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*
 A foreign son is fought and a mix'd *mongrel* brood. *Dry.*
 MUN'ICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipalis*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.
 A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*
 MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.
 A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and munificence. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 257.
 2. In *Spenfer* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.
 Their importune sway
 This land invaded with like violence,
 Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
 Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
 MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.
 Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector. *Atterbury.*
 MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from munificent*.] Liberally; generously.
 MU'NIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
 The arm our soldier,
 Or steel the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
 With other *muniments* and petty helps
 In this our fabrick. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 To MU'NITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen.
 A word not in use.
 Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*
 MU'NITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 Victors under-pin their acquiesce jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war.
 What penny hath Rome borne,
 What men provided, what *munition* sent,
 To underprop this action? *Shakefp. King John.*
 The king of Tripolie in every hold
 Shut up his mea, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*
 It is a little city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*
 MU'NITION. *n. f.*
 The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munions*. *Moxon.*
 MU'RAGE. *n. f.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
 MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.
 And repair'd
 Her *mural* breach, returning whence it row'd. *Milton.*
 In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
 A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*
 MURDER. *n. f.* [*monodon*, *monben*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.
 Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?
 Ho murder! murder! *Shakefp. Othello.*
 Now witchcraft celebrates
 Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd murder,
 With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design
 Moves like a ghost. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,
 Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
 Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
 Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
 And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*
 The killing of their children had, in the account of God,
 the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*
 To MU'NDER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully.
 If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to.
 Can't thou quake and change thy colour,
 Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
 And then again begin, and stop again. *Shakefp.*
 Let the mutinous winds
 Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;
 Murd'ring impossibility, to make
 What cannot be, flight work. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 MU'NDERER. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.
 Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 I am his host,
 Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
 Not bear the knife myself. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
 'Tis pretty sure,
 That eyes, that are the frail't and softest things,
 Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
 Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*
 The very horror of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Watson.*
 Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
 Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
 Who frether for new mischiefs does appear,
 And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*
 This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 177.
 With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
 The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*
 MU'NDERESS. *n. f.* [*from murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.
 When by thy scorn, O *murderess*! I am dead,
 Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
 And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Dennis.*
 Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
 The *murderess* mother, and consuming son. *Dryden.*
 Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*
 MU'NDERMENT. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.
 To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*
 MU'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*from murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.
 Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
 Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shakefp.*
 Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
 Do with so good a wife? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Enforc'd to fly
 Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
 Were dead, who fought his life; and missing, fill'd
 With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*
 If he has deform'd this earthly life
 With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife;
 In everlasting darkness must he lie. *Prior.*
 MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.
 The incessant care and labour of his mind
 Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in.
 So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*
 To MURE. *v. a.* [*mure*, Fr. *from murus*, Lat.] To inclose in walls.
 All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were referred to fall out at. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 MU'RENGER. *n. f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall. *Asif.*
 MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, or any such like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*
 If the scum be entirely *muria'tick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*
 MURK. *n. f.* [*murck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.
 Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
 Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakefp. Asif.*
 MU'RK. *n. f.* Huffs of fruit. *MURK.*

MUR

MUR'KY. *adj.* [*murck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
 The *murky* den,
 The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
 Shall never melt mine honour into luff. *Shakefp. Tempest.*
 So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
 His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
 Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads
 Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
 Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*
 MURMUR. *n. f.* *murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]
 1. A low shrill noise.
 Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
 Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
 Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.
 Some discontents there are; some idle *murmers*;
 How idle *murmers*! *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 The doors are all shut up; the wealthier fort,
 With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
 Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*
 To MURMUR. *v. n.* [*murmure*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]
 1. To give a low shrill sound.
 The *murmuring* surge,
 That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
 Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 Amid an ile around whose rocky shore
 The forests *murmure*, and the furies roar,
 A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*
 The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
 Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*
 2. To grumble; to utter secret and fullen discontent. With at before things, and again before persons.
 The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
 And shall we *murmure* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*
Murmur not at your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
 The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring* against the government, are very visible. *Swift.*
 MU'RMRER. *n. f.* [*from murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.
 Heav'n's peace be with him!
 That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
 There's places of rebuke. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
 Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
 MU'RNIVAL. *n. f.* [*morenigle*, Fr. *from murnar*, to stun.] Four cards of a suit. *Skinner and Answorth.*
 MU'RRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *moris*, to die.] The plague in cattle.
 Away rag'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*
 Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*
 A hallowed band
 Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*
 MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.
 Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, cressers and curlews. *Carew.*
 MURREY. *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *more*, a moor.] Darkly red.
 The leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*. *Boyle.*
 Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arioth.*
 MURRION. *n. f.* [often written *morion*. See MORION.] *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; a armour for the head.
 Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
 And in their basket-hits their be'rage brew'd. *King.*
 MURTH of Corn. *n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Asif.*
 MUSCADEL. *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadell*, Fr. *moscatello*, Italian; *Muscadine*.] either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *mus muscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine and sweet pear.

MUS

He quafft off the *muscadell*,
 And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakefp.*
 MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]
 Muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vessels or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*
 The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*
 2. A bivalve shell-fish.
 Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muscles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*
 Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 MUSCULITY. *n. f.* [*musculus*, Lat.] Mossiness.
 MUSCULAR. *adj.* [*from musculus*, Latin.] Performed by muscles.
 By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*
 MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [*from muscular*.] The state of having muscles.
 The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*. *Grew's Museum.*
 MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculosus*, Fr. *musculosus*, Latin.]
 1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle.
 The uvea has a *musculus* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transimission of light. *Morc.*
 Muse. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.
 The tidings strange did him abashed make,
 That still he sat long time astonish'd
 As in great *musè*, ne word to creature spake. *Fa. Queen.*
 He was fill'd
 With admiration and deep *musè*, to hear
 Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry.
 Begin my *musè*. *Cowley.*
 The *musè*-inspired train
 Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Walker.*
 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
 The *musè* shall sing. *Pope.*
 To MUSE. *v. n.* [*musè*, Fr. *musè*, Dutch; *musse*, Latin.]
 1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.
 If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *musèd* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
 St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *musè* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*
 Cæsar's father oft,
 When he hath *musèd* of taking kingdoms in,
 Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
 As it rain'd kisses. *Shakefp.*
 My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *musè* of understanding. *Psalm xlix. v. 3.*
 Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *musèd* what it might be. *2 Esdras x. 25.*
 All men *musèd* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke iii. 15.*
 On these he *musèd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*
 We *musè* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Man superiour walks
 Amid the glad creation, *musèing* praise,
 And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson's Spring.*
 2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.
 Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
 To thick-ey'd *musèing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakespeare.*
 You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musèing and fighting with your arms across. *Shakespeare.*
 The sad king
 Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
 Lifts not to eat, still *musèes*, sleeps unbound. *Daniel.*
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 Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
 As it rain'd kisses. *Shakefp.*
 My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *musè* of understanding. *Psalm xlix. v. 3.*
 Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *musèd* what it might be. *2 Esdras x. 25.*
 All men *musèd* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *Luke iii. 15.*
 On these he *musèd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*
 We *musè* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Man superiour walks
 Amid the glad creation, *musèing* praise,
 And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson's Spring.*
 2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.
 Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
 To thick-ey'd *musèing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakespeare.*
 You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musèing and fighting with your arms across. *Shakespeare.*
 The sad king
 Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
 Lifts not to eat, still *musèes*, sleeps unbound. *Daniel.*
 16 Z 3. To

M U S

3. To wonder to be amazed.
Mufe not that I thus suddenly proceed ;
 For what I will, I will. *Shakeſp.*

I have a frange infirmity. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

MU'SEFUL. *adj.* [from *mufe*.] Deep thinking ; ſilently thought-ful.

Full of *mufeſul* mopings, which preface
 The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *n. f.* [from *mufe*.] One who mules ; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MU'SET. *n. f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MU'SEUM. *n. f.* [*μαρσιον*.] A repository of learned curioſities.

MU'SHROOM. *n. f.* [*mufcheron*, French.]

1. *Muſhrooms* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants ; though their flowers and feeds have not as yet been diſcovered ; the true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white ; when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour : in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young *muſhrooms* ; theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preferring them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*

2. An upſtart ; a wretch riſen from the dunghill ; a director of a company.

Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unknown ; and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in fate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,
 The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. f.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone*.] A kind of fooliſh.

Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *n. f.* [*μουσική* ; *mufique*, Fr.]

1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds.

The man that hath no *mufick* in himſelf,
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
 Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Now look into the *mufick-maſter's* gains,
 Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,
 But eloquence not valud at a groat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

When ſhe ſpake,
 Sweet words, like liquid harmony, he did ſhed ;
 And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake
 A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *mufick* ſeem'd to make. *F. 2y.*

Such *mufick*
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

By *mufick* minds an equal temper know,
 Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low ;
 Warriours ſhe fires with animated ſounds,
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-maſters and *mufick-maſters*. *Arb. and Pope.*

MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*mufical*, Fr. from *mufick*.]

1. Harmonious ; melodious ; ſweet ſounding.

The merry birds
 Chanted above their cheerful harmony,
 And made amongſt themſelves a ſweet comfort,
 That quicken'd the dull ſpirit with *mufical* comfort. *F. 2y.*

Sweet bird that ſhunſt the noiſe of folly,
 Moſt *mufical*, moſt melancholy ;
 Thee chauntreſs oft the wood among,
 I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical expreſſions and in *mufical* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to *mufick*.

Several *mufical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of Apollo's *mufics*, which might give great light to the diſpute between the ancient and modern *Muſic*. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *mufical*.] Harmoniouſly ; with ſweet ſound.

Valentine, *mufically* coy,
 Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *mufical*.] Harmony.

MU'SICIAN. *n. f.* [*μουſικας*, Lat. *mufician*, Fr.] One ſkilled in harmony ; one who performs upon inſtruments of *mufick*.

Though the *muficians* that ſhall play to you,
 Hand in the air a thouſand leagues from hence ;
 Yet ſtraight they ſhall be here. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
 When every goole is cackling, would be thought
 No better a *mufician* than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was ; but he muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *mufician* that maketh an excellent air in *mufick*, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

M U S

The baſe of Bacchus then the ſweet muſcifer ſung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK. *n. f.* [*muſchio*, Italian; and *muſk*, Fr.]
Muſk is a dry, light and friable ſubſtance of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous; its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taſte is bitteriſh: it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of the ſize of a common goat but taller; its head reſembles that of the greyhound, and its ears ſtand erect like thoſe of the rabbit: its tail is alſo erect and ſhort, its legs moderately long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a duſky brown, variegated with a faint caſt of red and white, every hair being partly coloured: the bag which contains the *muſk*, is three inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly; it conſiſts of a thin membrane covered thinly with hair, reſembling a ſmall purſe, and when genuine, the ſcent is ſo ſtrong as to offend the head greatly: toward the orifice of the bag there are ſeveral glands, which ſerve for the ſecretion of this precious perfume, for the ſake of which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *muſk*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Musk. *n. f.* [*muſca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.
Muſk hath a bulbous ſhoot; the leaves are long and narrow; the flower is hermaphroditiſh, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into fix ſegment, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of round ſeeds. *Miller.*

MUSKAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple, *Anſ.*

MUSKCAT. *n. f.* [*muſk* and *cat*.] The animal from which muſk is got.

MUSKCHERRY. *n. f.* A fort of cherry. *Anſ.*

MUSKET. *n. f.* [*muſquet*, Fr. *muſchetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]
1. A ſoldier's handgun.
Thou
Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky *muſkets*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
Practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of your *muſkets*. *Bacon.*
They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*
He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*
One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right ſide of his head. *Wicſeman's Surgery.*
2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk; ſo that eyes *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin.—
—How now my eyes *muſket*, what news with you. *Shak.*
The *muſket* and the coyſtrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon; but above the reſt,
The noble buzzard ever pleaſ'd me beſt. *Dryden.*

MUSKETEE. *n. f.* [from *muſket*.] A ſoldier whole weapon is his *muſket*.
Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketters*, they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETTOON. *n. f.* [*muſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore. *Diſt.*

MUSKINESS. *n. f.* [from *muſk*.] The ſcent of *muſk*.
MUSKMELOON. *n. f.* [*muſk* and *melen*.] A fragrant melon.
The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we fee ſome leading of this in *muſkmelons*, which are ſown upon a hot bed dinged below, upon a bank turned upon the South ſun. *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR. *n. f.* [*muſk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.
MUSKROSE. *n. f.* [*muſk* and *roſe*.] A roſe ſo called, ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.
In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the *muſk*, which comes later. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Thyrs, whose artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Milton.*
The *muſkroſe* will, if a ſturdy plant, bear flowers in Autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

MUSKY. *adj.* [from *muſk*.] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent.
There eternal ſummer dwells,
And Weſt winds, with *muſky* wing,
About the cedar's allies fling.
Nard and Caffia's balmy ſmells. *Milton.*

MUSLIN. *n. f.* A fine ſtuff made of cotton.
By the uſe of certain attire made of cambrick or *muſlin* upon her head, ſhe attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler*, Nov. 110.
In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*

MUSROUL.

M U S

MUSKEL: *n. f.* [*muskele*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle.
Muss. *n. f.* A fferamble.
 When I cry'd ho!
 Like boys unto my kings, kings would start forth,
 And cry, your will? *Shakspe. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MUSSTATION. *n. f.* [*musstien*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.
MUS'SULMAN. *n. f.* A Mahometan believer.
MUST. *verb. imperf.* [*musjen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all perfons and tenses, and used of perfons and things.
 Do you confest the bond?
 —I do.
 —Then *must* the Jew be merciful.
 —On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that. *Shakspeare.*
Must I needs bring thy ion unto the land from whence thou camest?
 Gen. xxiv. 5.
 Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it to;
 'Tis but what we *must* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*
 Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Greov.*
 Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Add. son.*
MUST. *n. f.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.
 If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a soveraign drink for melancholy. *Becon's Natural History.*
 As a warm of flies in vintage time,
 About the wine-presses where sweet *must* is pour'd,
 Beat off, returns as oft with humming found. *Milton.*
 The wine itself was futing to the reft,
 Still working in the *musts*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*
 A frugal man that with sufficient *must*
 His calks replenish'd yearly; he no more
 Desir'd, nor wanted. *Phillips.*
 Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spafms in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
TO MUST. *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh, stinking; *mus*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *musf.*] To mould; to make mouldy.
 Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn. *Martimer.*
TO MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
MUSTA'CHES. *n. f.* [*mustaches*, French.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip.
 This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they wear long. *Spens.*
MUSTARD. *n. f.* [*musfarth*, Welch; *mustard*, Fr.] A plant.
 The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are filled with roundish seeds: these pods generally end in a fungous horn, containing the like seeds. To these marks *must* be added, an acrid burning taste, peculiar to *mustard*. *Milner.*
 The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shak.*
 Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
 The roughish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*
Mustard, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*
 'Tis your's to shake the foul,
 With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*
 Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*
 Common *mustard* seed is attenuant and resolvent: it warms the stomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal use is external in sinapisms. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
TO MUSTER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.
 Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
 So dispossessing all my other parts
 Of necessary itselfs? *Shakspe. Meas. for Measure.*
 They reach the destin'd place,
 And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
 And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*
TO MUSTER. *v. a.* [*musteren*, Dutch.]
 1. To review forces.
 The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people, 2 Kings.
 Old Anchifes
 Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
 A man might bring three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*
 2. To bring together.
 Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
 From twelve to twenty. *Shakspe. Coriolanus.*
 I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakspe.*

MUT

I could *muster* up, as well as you, Donne.
My giants and my witches too.
A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could L'Estrange.
muster.
All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. Tillotson.
Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the depths below : these, says he, are all the stores we have for water ; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. Woodward's Natural History.
MUSTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A review of a body of forces.
All the names
Of thy confederates too, no less great
In hell than here : that when we would repeat
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. Ben. Johnson.
2. A register of forces mustered.
Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. Hooker.
Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false *musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat. South's Sermons.
3. A collection : as, a *muster* of peacocks. Ainsworth.
4. To *pass MUSTER*. To be allowed.
Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible. South's Sermons.
Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. L'Estrange.
MUSTERBOOK. *n. f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered.
Shadow will serve for Summer : prick him; for he have a number of shadows to fill up the *musterbook*. Shakespeare, H. IV.
MUSTERMASTER. *n. f.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.
A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed ambassador into the Turkish emperor. Kneller's History.
Mustermasters carry the best and ablest men in their pockets. Raleigh's Essays.
MUSTER-ROLL. *n. f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces.
How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service? Decay of Piety.
One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,
That Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. P. pfe.
MUSTILY. *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.
MUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *musty*.] Mould ; damp foulness.
Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. Everyman's Calendar.
MUSTY. *adj.* [from *musty*.]
1. Mouldy ; spoiled with damp ; moist and fetid.
Was't thou fair, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and *musty* straw. Shakespeare, King Lear.
Pititches, to they be good and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. Bacon's Natural History.
2. Stale ; spoiled with age.
While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat *musty*. Shakespeare, Sh.
Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. Larrey.
3. Vapid with fetidities.
Let not, like Nævius, every error pass ;
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. Pope.
4. Dull ; heavy ; wanting activity ; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.
Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. Addis Spectator.
MUTABILITY. *n. f.* [*mutability*, Fr. *mutabilite*, Latin.]
1. Changeableness ; not continuance in the same state.
The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable. Hooker.
My fancy was the air, most free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. Suckling.
Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. Stillingfleet.
2. Inconstancy ; change of mind.
Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, flanders, *mutability*. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
MUTABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to change ; alterable.
Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's preference is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. South's Sermons.
2. Inconstant ; unfetted.
For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
I. faw.

MUT

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*
MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.
MUTATION. *n. f.* [mutation, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The vicissitude or *mutation* in the superior globe are no fit
matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great
mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [muet, French; *mutus*, Latin.]
1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in his soul implant,
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*
Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief detroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.
Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All fat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*
All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost, l. iii.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*
1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
Of heav'n tongue blasé, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*
He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain
speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be
bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate
the *mutés* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.
Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before
a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding
vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

TO MUTE. *v. n.* [mutire, French.] To dung as birds.
Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muté* warm dung into
mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*
The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted
muting ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MYTELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* fat two hours before. *Milton.*

TO MUTILATE. *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To deprive
of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity
of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen
ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. Still,
Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose
fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of
their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MUTILATION. *n. f.* [mutation, Fr. *mutile*, from *mutile*, Lat.]
Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,
mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind
begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own
persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTINE. *n. f.* [mutin, French.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection.
Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worfe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*

MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition;
an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *mutineers*,
was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Set wide the *mutin's* garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,
who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MUTINOUS. *adj.* [mutiné, French.] Seditious; busy in
insurrection; turbulent.

MUT

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous*
severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern
a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to
hard governments. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes,
employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.

TO MUTIN. *v. n.* [mutiner, French.] To rise against authority;
to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude.
The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine, *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Caesar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no
argument could appease them. *South's Sermons.*

MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.
The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering
forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
—There is a *mutiny* in's mind.

Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost, l. ii.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their
servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any
government of seditions. *Temple.*

TO MUTTER. *v. n.* [mutire, mutare, Latin.] To grumble;
to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on?
How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutt'ring*? *Shakef.*
Sky low'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
Original! *Milton's Par. Lost, l. ix.*

They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man
dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutt'ring* against them.
Burton on Melancholy.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play;
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutt'ring* to himself, ha, gens barbare!

And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*
When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could
not forbear *mutt'ring*. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to
grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *mutt'ered*,
That here you maintain several factions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutt'ring* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *mutt'ered* per-
versefens. *Jf. lxx. 2.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *mutt'ring* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Craeb.*

MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutt'ring* of dissembling power, *Milton.*
We cannot free the lady.

MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutt'ring*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *mutt'ring*.] With a low voice;
without distinct articulation.

MUTTON. *n. f.* [mutton, French.] A move of sedition;
the flesh of sheep dressed for food.

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.
The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will
baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.
Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons*. *Shak.*
The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed
upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Within a few days were brought out of the country two
thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

MUTTONIST.

MYO

MUTTONIST. *n. f.* [mutton and *ist*.] A hand large and
red.

Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonist*,
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list
To witness truth. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 16.*

MUTUAL. *adj.* [mutuel, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal;
each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet found,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*

What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.
He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing
what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,
in refracting, reflecting and infecting them, and the rays *mutually*
agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for
heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain
confidence and security. *Aterbury's Sermons.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.
Villanous thoughts, Roderigo when these *mutualities* to
marshall the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate conclusion.
Shakespeare's Othello.

MUZZLE. *n. f.* [museau, French.]
1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she
threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a
surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity
with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-
quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire
with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*
of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.
The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of refract; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

And tall as flags, rank loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

TO MUZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.
The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his
mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

TO MUZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To bind the mouth.
This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

Left it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Past.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
L'Estrange's Fables.

My pronoun possessive. [See *MINE*.] Belonging to me. *My*
is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly
before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-
fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and
mine when it goes before: as, *this is my book*; *this book is*
mine.

Her feet she in my neck doth place.
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Spenser.*

If my soul had free election
To dispose of her affection.
I shall present my reader with a journal. *Waller.*

MYNCHEN. *n. f.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun. *Addison.*

MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [μυρογραφία.] A description of the mus-
cles.

MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [μυολογία, French.] The description and doc-
trine of the muscles.

MYS

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole
system of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MYOPY. *n. f.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD. *n. f.* [μύριας.]
1. The number of ten thousand.
2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*
Are there legions of devils who are continually designing
and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels
who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named
from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by
Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though
these be ever so numerous, and compos'd of their own repre-
sentatives. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five
kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,
having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:
they are the production of five different trees growing in the
East Indies, where they are eaten preserved: they serve also
for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in
great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a
gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their
astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is
sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 644.*

MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [μύρον and πωλείω.] One who sells un-
guents.

MYRRH. *n. f.* [myrrha, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent
to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that
of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less
of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with
a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is
strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia,
but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our
myrrh is the very drug known by the ancients under the name
name: internally applied it is a powerful resolvent, and ex-
ternally applied it is discutient and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*

The *myrrh* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser.*
I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tinc-
ture of *myrrh*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

MYRRHINE. *adj.* [myrrhinus, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine
stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboid'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*

MYRTIFORM. *n. f.* [myrtus and form.] Having the shape of
myrtle.

MYRTLE. *n. f.* [myrtus, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree
sacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed
in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon
the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-
like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded;
the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into
three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakespeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, hold-
ing in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of
myrtle; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be
planted though a good space one from the other, they will
meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the *myrtle* the gallant Sidney pass
The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomson's Summer.*

MYSELF. *n. f.* [my and self.]
1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is,
not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,
Not bear the knife *myself*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case,
They have missed another pain, against which I should
have been at a loss to defend *myself*. *Swift's Examiner.*

MYSTAGOGUE. *n. f.* [μυσταγωγός; *mystagogus*, Latin.] One
who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church
relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH. *n. f.* [μυστηριάρχης and ἀρχή.] One presiding
over mysteries.

17 A—17 Z

MYSTERIOUS.

M Y S

MYSTERIOUS, *adj.* [*mysterieux*, French, from *mystery*.]
1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.
God at last

To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. x.*
Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark mysterious clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*
2. Artfully perplexed.
Those princes who were most distinguished for their mysterious skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. In a manner above understanding.
2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, mysteriously and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
Each fair mysteriously was meant. *Milton.*

MYSTERIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of mysteriousness. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.
Mysterizing their enigmas, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

MYSTERY, *n. f.* [*μυστήριον*; *mysteria*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the mystery of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the mystery. *Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great mystery of the trinity, or some other mysteries in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift's Sermon.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.
To thy great comfort in this mystery of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to Warburton, be written *mistry*, from *mystere*, French, a trade.
And that which is the noblest *mystere*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Habberd's Tale.*



M Y T

Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

MYSTICAL, *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the mystical way to heaven.
From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way mystical and supernatural. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move
In mystick dance not without song, refund
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*
It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and mystical. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that mystical Babylon is to be confuted by fire. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Left new fears disturb the happy state,
Know, I have search'd the mystick rolls of fate. *Dryden.*
MYSTICALLY, *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till mystically join'd but one they be. *Dante.*

MYSTICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explanation of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MYTHOLOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, *n. f.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expounder of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and mythologists seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Cruch.*

It was a celebrated problem among ancient mythologists, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris's Miscell.*

To MYTHOLOGIZE, *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, *n. f.* [*μυθολογία*; *mythologia*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N A K

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound; as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *n* almost lost; as, *condemn, content*.

To NAB, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.]
To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

NADIR, *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprise,
The distant zenith from the nadir lies. *Creech.*

NAFF, *n. f.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG, *n. f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]

1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,

So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribaud *nag* of Egypt

Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

NAIL, *n. f.* [*nægel*, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,

Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;

Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds and beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;

So the remembrance of my former love

Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakespeare.*

For the body of the ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*, to fasten them together.

The load-stone mines in the shore of India, are so placed in abundance and vigor, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.

A beechen pail

Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*.

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot,

and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Dryden.*

4. A Stud; a bolt.

5. A kind of measure; two inches and a quarter.

6. On the *nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. I suppose from a counter fludded with *nails*.

We want our money on the *nail*,

The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

To NAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with *nails*.

To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,

The law that is against thee, and the sins

Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton's P. Lost.*

He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.

The second shaft came swift and unespied,

And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his hide. *Dryden.*

2. To stud with *nails*.

In golden armour glorious to behold,

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. A nail-maker.

NAILED, *adj.* [*nacobs*, Saxon.]

1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare.

A philosopher being asked in what a wife man differed from a fool? answered, send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon, Apophth. 242.*

He pitying how they flood

Before him *naked* to the air, that now

6

M A N

N.

N A M

Must suffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton, P. Lost.*

Ungrateful men,

Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords;

And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.

Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal

I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age

Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.

The truth appears so *naked* on my side;

That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, saving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker, b. i. p. 37.*

NAKEDLY, *adv.*

1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.

Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness, to be conjoined in syllables. *Holder.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise

This overshadowing Providence on high,

And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes;

That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel Civil War.*

NAKEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *naked*.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;

And with presented *nakedness* out-face

The winds and perfections of the sky. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Nor he their outward only, with the skins

Of beasts; but inward *nakedness*, much more

Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness

Arrayings, cover'd from his father's sight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to slow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness*, but the innocence of their mother Eve.

Thou to be strong must put off every dross,

Thy only armour is thy *nakedness*. *Addison's Guard. N. 100.*

2. Want of provision for defence.

Spies, to see the *nakedness* of the land are come. *Gen. xlii. 9.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse

That which appears in proper *nakedness*? *Shakespeare.*

4. Whole bridle and saddle, whitelather and *nail*,
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husb.*

NAME, *n. f.* [*nama*, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch; *anum*, Erse.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name*?

Thou'lt be afraid to hear it:

No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*

Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

My *name* is Macbeth.

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen. xxvi. 18.*

2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a rose,

By any other *name* would smell as sweet.

If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name*, *names* must be endless. *Locke.*

3. Person.

They list with women each degen'rate *name*,

Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character.

NAM

- The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good name behind. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour. *Shakespeare's Guardian.*
- What men of name resort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great name and worth. *Shakespeare.*
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon's Essays, N^o. 19.*
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains. *Dryden.*
A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name. *Dryden.*
These shall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a name.
- Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
6. Power delegated; imputed character.
In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
7. Fictitious imputation.
When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,
My kinsman fell. *Dryden, Æn.*
8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.
I'll to him again, in the name of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare's Windfor.*
There is a friend which is only a friend in name. *Ecclus. xxxvii.*
9. An opprobrious appellation.
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;
In vain she kneels. *Granville's Poems.*
Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them names. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TO NAME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To discriminate by a particular appellation.
I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now name to you; and with speed to pace
To speak of Perdita. *Shakespeare's Win. Tale.*
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou named
after any of them. *Tob. iii. 8.*
His name was called Jesus, which was so named of the
angel before he was conceived. *Luke ii. 21.*
2. To mention by name.
Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself
to the naming of the Holy One. *Ecclus. xxiii. 9.*
3. To specify; to nominate.
Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar. *Shakespeare.*
Bring me him up whom I shall name. *Sam. xxviii. 8.*
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms or ideas
were either of them innate. *Locke.*
4. To utter; to mention.
Let my name be named on them. *Gen. xlviii. 16.*
- NAMELESS, *adj.* [from name.]
1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
The milky way,
Fram'd of many nameless stars. *Waller.*
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*
2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.
Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they
come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- NAMELY, *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the
same which diligent beholders of her works have observed;
namely, that the provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Hosker, b. iii. f. 4.*
Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except it be the last;
Namely, some love that drew him off from home. *Shakespeare.*
The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth,
of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely,
that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very
dangerous and suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her
to go less abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered,
that she had rather be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon, Apophth. 14.*
For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of divining
in dreams; that several such divinations have been made,
none can question. *Addison's Spectator.*

NAP

- Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us; namely, that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addison's Guardian.*
- NAP, *n. f.* [name.] One who calls or knows any by name.
- NAPLESS, *n. f.* One that has the same name with another.
- NAPSAKE, *n. f.* One that has the same name with another.
- Nor does the dog fish at sea, much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or namesake in the heavens.
- One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their namesakes; but immediately shut their eyes. *Addison's Spectator.*
- NAP, *n. f.* [nappean, Saxon, to sleep.]
1. Slumber; a short sleep.
Mopla sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth making such a noise, as no body could lay the stealing of a nap to her charge. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Let your bounty
Take a nap, and I will awake it anon. *Shakespeare.*
The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking your nap. *L'Estrange, Fab.*
2. [nappean, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.
Amongst those leaves the made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenser.*
Jack Cade the clothier, means to dress the Common-wealth, and set a new nap upon it. *Shakespeare.*
Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or nap cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*
- TO NAP, *v. a.* [nappean, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure.
They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras, p. i.*
A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*
What is seriously related by Helmont, that soul linen, float in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may guess to have been the philosophy and information of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken napping, just when they had made an end of their good cheer. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- NAP-TAKING, *n. f.* [nap and take.] Surprise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.
- NAP-TAKINGS, assaults, spoiling, and firings, have in our fore-father's days, between us and France, been very common. *Carew.*
- NAPE, *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it to come from nap, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, a hill; perhaps from the same root with knob.] The joint of the neck behind.
Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves. *Shakespeare.*
Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden head was growing out of the nape of his neck. *Bacon.*
- NAPERY, *n. f.* [naperia, Italian.] Table-linen. *Diit.*
- NAPHEW, *n. f.* [napus, Lat.] An herb.
- NAPHTHA, *n. f.* [naphtha, Latin.] An herb.
Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach of any flame, and burns to a great distance, sometimes spreading in an instant over half a mile or more of ground, and continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the waters of fountains. It is principally used externally in paralytick cases, and in pains of the limbs. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims off the top of the water of wells and fountains. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, tho' it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*
- NAP-PINESS, *n. f.* [nappy.] The quality of having a nap.
- NAP-KIN, *n. f.* [from nap; which etymology is oddly favoured by Virgil, *Tossique ferunt mantilia villis; naparia, Italian.*]
1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.
By art were weaved nappkins, shirts, and coats, inconsump-
tible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The same matter was woven into a nappkin at Louvain,
which was cleaned by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*
Nappkins, Helioabalus had of cloth of gold, but they
were most commonly of linnen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

NAR

2. A hankerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland.
- I am glad I have found this nappkin;
This was her first remembrance from the moor. *Shakespeare.*
- NAPLESS, *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.
Were he to stand for conful, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put
The napless vesture of humility. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
- NAPPEY, *adj.* [from nap.] Mr. Lye derives it from nappe, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from nap; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.
- When I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Poet.*
- NARCISSUS, *n. f.* [Latin; narcissus, Fr.] A daffodil.
Nor Narcissus fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still. *Thomson.*
- NARCO-TICK, *adj.* [narcotico, narcotique, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.
Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates.
The ancients esteemed it narcotick or stupefactif, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
- NARD, *n. f.* [nardus, Lat. νάρδος, Gr.]
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.
2. An odorous shrub.
Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the nard in the fire. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*
He now is come
Into the blisful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flowing odours, cassia, nard and balm. *Milton.*
- NARE, *n. f.* [naris, Latin.] A nostril not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation.
There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every nare offest it not. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
- NARWHALE, *n. f.* A species of whale.
Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of narwhales. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*
- NARRABLE, *adj.* [from narro.] Capable to be told or related.
- NARRATE, *v. a.* [narro, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a word only used in Scotland.
- NARRATION, *n. f.* [narratio, Latin; narration, Fr.] Account; relation; history.
He did doubt of the truth of that narration. *Abbott.*
They that desire to look into the narrations of the story, for the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *Mac. ii. 24.*
Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest narrations. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
- NARRATIVE, *adj.* [narrativus, Fr. from narro, Lat.]
1. Relating; giving an account.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences dispositive and enacting; therefore credit ought to be given to these acts, though the words be narrative. *Ayliffe's Pargerg.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.
Age, as Davenant says, is always narrative. *Dryden.*
The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and narrative old age.
- NARRATIVE, *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.
In the instructions I here give to others, concerning what they should do, take a narrative of what you have done. *South's Sermons.*
- Cymbio was much taken with my narrative. *Tatler, N^o. 58.*
- NARRATIVELY, *adv.* [from narrative.] By way of relation.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of.
- NARRATOR, *n. f.* [narrator, French; from narro, Latin.] A teller; a relater.
Consider whether the narrator be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logic.*
- TO NARRIFY, *v. a.* [from narro, Latin.] To relate; to give account of; not in use.
I ever narrify'd my friends,
Of whom he is chief, with all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare.*
- NARROW, *adj.* [narrow, Saxon; from nyr, near.]
1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to side.
Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety thro' the narrow seas. *Shakespeare.*
The Angel stood in a narrow place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numb. ii. 26.*
In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Small; of no great extent.
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this infereth no infirmity. *Brown.*

NAR

3. Covetous; avaritious.
To narrow breaths he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.
Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between the several orders of its members, and their narrow-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat's Sermon.*
The greatest understanding is narrow. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew, Cosmol. b. ii. c. 8.*
The hopes of receiving good from those whom we gratify, would produce but a very narrow and flinted charity. *Smallridge's Sermons.*
A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*
It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
5. Near; within a small distance.
Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the fitting bird. *Dryden.*
6. Close; vigilant; attentive.
The orb he roam'd
With narrow search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milt. Par. Left.*
Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so narrow an inspection. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 265.*
- TO NARROW, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.
In the wall he made narrow'd rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings vi. 6.*
By reason of the great Continent of Brasilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is narrow'd, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to narrow its bottom. *Temple's Miscel.*
2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.
One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke's Works.*
3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.
Defecture does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*
How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke's Works.*
Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee!
Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope's Dunci. b. iv.*
4. To confine; to limit.
By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and narrowing the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watts's Logic.*
Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*
5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farr. Dict.*
- NARROWLY, *adv.* [from narrow.]
1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.
2. Contractedly; without extent.
The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift's Sentim. of the Church of England.*
3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.
My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly. *Shakespeare.*
If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*
For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search narrowly when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*
inspect every part of him. *Addison.*
4. Nearly; within a little.
Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very narrowly miss'd of the other. *Swift.*
5. Avaritiously; sparingly.

NARROW-

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NARROWNESS. *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]
 1. Want of breadth or wideness.
 In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.
 That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works*.
 3. Confined state; contractedness.
 The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confesses the narrowness of human attainments. *Glauco. Sept.*
 Cheap vulgar arts, whose narrowness affords
 No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham*.
 The Latin, a most severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden*.
 4. Meanness; poverty.
 If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the narrowness of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South's Sermons*.
 5. Want of capacity.
 Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth*.
NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not*.]
 For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,
 But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser*.
NASAL. *adj.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.
 To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.
 When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dress'd, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery*.
NASICORNIOUS. *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose.
 Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown's V. Err.*
NASTY. *adj.* [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]
 1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.
 Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury*.
 A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas. *Swift*.
 2. Obscene; leud.
NASTILY. *adv.* [from *nasty*.]
 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.
 The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 2. Obscenely; grossly.
NASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *nasty*.]
 1. Dirt; filth.
 This caused the feditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward*.
 Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bridle,
 Such *nastiness* and so much pride
 Are oddly join'd by fate, *Swift*.
 2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.
 Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South*.
 A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dry.*
NATAL. *adj.* [*natalis*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity.
 Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden*.
 Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r
 Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
 Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior*.
NATATION. *n. f.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of swimming.
 In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
NATHLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not* the *left*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *nathless*, *nath'less*. Obsolete.
Nath'less, my brother once we pass'd are
 Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser*.
 The torrid clime
 Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nath'less he so endur'd, 'till on the beach
 Of that infamed sea he stood, and call'd
 His legions. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
NATHMORE. *adv.* [*na* the *more*.] Never the more.
 Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech,

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Could his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be. *Spenser*.
NATION. *n. f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.
 If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Rel.*
 A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple*.
NATIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]
 1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.
 They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
 Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins
 National interrupt their public peace. *Milton's P. L.*
 Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison's Freeholders*, No. 49.
 The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison*.
 God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national* too. *Rogers's Sermons*.
 2. Bigotted to one's own country.
NATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.
 The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South*.
NATIONALNESS. *n. f.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.
NATIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, Fr.] Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.
 She more sweet than any bird on bough,
 Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
 And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
 Their *native* mulick by her skillful art. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
 This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
 But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies*.
 2. Natural; such as is according to nature.
 The members retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift*.
 3. Conferred by birth.
 But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
 Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
 And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham*.
 4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.
 If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
 Find *native* graves. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
 5. Original; natural.
 Have I now seen death? is this the way
 I must return to *native* dust? O fight
 Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Miln. Par. L.*
NATIVE. *n. f.*
 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.
 The accusation,
 All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
 Of our so frank donation. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
 Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
 The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden's Jew*.
 There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all *natives* of the place. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. Offspring.
NATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.
NATIVITY. *n. f.* [*nativité*, French.]
 1. Birth; issue into life.
 Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon*.
 2. Time, place, or manner of birth.
 My husband, and my children both,
 And you the elders of their *nativity*,
 Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors*.
 They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shakespeare's Merry W. of Windsor*.
 When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,
 In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakespeare's Mid. N. Dream*.
 Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Exek. xvi. 3*.
 3. State or place of being produced.
 These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
 Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton*.
NATURAL. *adj.* [*naturel*, French, from *nature*.]
 1. Pro-

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duced or effected by nature.
 There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins's Dedalus*.
 2. Illegitimate.
 This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple*.
 3. Bestowed by nature.
 If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift*.
 4. Not forced; not faretched; dictated by nature.
 I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Arch.*
 5. Consonant to natural notions.
 Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke*.
 6. Tender; affectionate by nature.
 To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
 He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.
 What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison*.
 8. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.
NATURAL. *n. f.* [from *nature*.]
 1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.
 That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shakespeare*.
 Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke*.
 2. Native; original inhabitant.
 The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freedom. *Abbott's Description of the World*.
 Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Essays*.
 3. Gift of nature; nature; quality.
 The wretcher are the contenters of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben. Johnson*.
 To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton*.
NATURALIST. *n. f.* [from *natural*.] A student in physics, or natural philosophy.
 Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, tho' a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wife creator. *More*.
 It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy*.
NATURALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
 The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; where-by, while they kept their camps, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon's Ess.*
 Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple*.
 Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift*.
 To *NATURALIZE*. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]
 1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.
 The great lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland*.
 2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.
 He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South's Sermons*.
NATURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.]
 1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.
 Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker*.
 If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty or knowledge. *South's Sermon*.
 2. According to nature; without affectation.
 That part
 Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakespeare*.
 This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss

NAV

before the deluge, inclos'd within the vault of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
 The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden*.
 3. Spontaneously.
NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *natural*.]
 1. The state of being given or produced by nature.
 The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South's Sermon*.
 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
 He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden*.
 Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison*.
NATURE. *n. f.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]
 1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.
 Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law
 My services are bound. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.
 When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemn'd you to die; he said again, and *nature* them. *Bacon*.
 Let the position *nature* mount, and let
 The coachman art be set. *Cowley*.
 Heav'n bellows
 At home all riches that wife *nature* needs. *Cowley*.
 Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
 Beyond the cloud-topp'd hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope*.
 2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.
 Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind*.
 3. The constitution of an animated body.
Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
 Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare*.
 We're not ourselves,
 When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind
 To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 4. Disposition of mind; temper.
 Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*
 To such a lowliness but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare*.
 A credulous father, and a brother noble,
 Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
 That he suspects none; on whole foolish honesty
 My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 5. The regular course of things.
 My end
 Was wrought by *natures*, not by vile offence. *Shakespeare*.
 6. The compass of natural existence.
 If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Glauco*.
 7. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.
 Have we not seen
 The murr'd'ring son ascend his parent's bed,
 Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
 And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope*.
 8. The state or operation of the material world.
 He binding *nature* fast in fate,
 Left conscience free and will. *Pope*.
 9. Sort; species.
 A dispute of this *nature* caus'd mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden*.
 10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.
 Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison*.
Nature and Homer were he found the same. *Pope*.
 11. Physics; the science which teaches the qualities of things.
Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,
 God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope*.
NATURALITY. *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. A word not used.
 This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown's V. Err.*
NAVAL. *adj.* [*navalis*, Fr. *navalis*, Latin.]
 1. Consisting of ships.
 Encamping on the main,
 Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
 They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
 Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd.
 As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,
 Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior*.
 2. Belonging to ships.
 Matters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well

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well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*
NAVE. *n. f.* [nav, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.
 Out, out, thou flummet fortune! all you gods
 In general synod take away her power;
 Break all the spokes and felines from her wheel,
 And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
 As low as to the fiends. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by
 their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce
 a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*
 2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church
 distinct from the aisles or wings.
 It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together
 with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NAVEL. *n. f.* [navela, *navela*, Saxon.]
 1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos
 communicate with the parent.
 The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the
 mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.
 As children, while within the womb they live,
 Fed by the *navel*: here they feed not so. *Davies.*
 There is a superintending Providence, that some animals
 will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the
 secundines and parted from the *navelstring*. *Derham.*
 2. The middle; the interior part.
 Being prest to the war,
 Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
 They would not thread the gates. *Shakespeare's Cor.*
 Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
 Immur'd in cypres shades, a forcerer dwells. *Milton.*

NAVELGALL. *n. f.*
Navalgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back,
 behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either
 by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being want-
 ing, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or
 some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NAVELWORT. *n. f.*
 It hath the appearance of housebeck; from which it differs
 only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, di-
 vided at the top into five parts. This plant is used in me-
 dicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*

NAVEW. *n. f.* [navus, Lat. *navet*, *navew*, Fr.]
 It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a
 lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. The species are
 three. In the life of Ely the third species, which is wild,
 is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which
 they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, *naphht*, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*,
 not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless.
 With them that are able to put a difference between things
naught and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we
 are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that
 which is *naught*. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Thy fitter's *naught*: Oh Regan! she hath tied
 Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakespeare.*
NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though impro-
 perly, written *naught*. See **AUGHT** and **UGHT**.

Be you contented
 To have a son let your decrees at *naught*,
 To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare.*
NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness.
 Slight wickedness or perversity, as of children.
 No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own;
 and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner
 excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

NAUGHTY. *adj.* [See **NAUGHT**.]
 1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.
 A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in
 blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 These *naughty* times
 Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakespeare.*
 How far that little candle throws his beams!
 So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.
 If gentle flumbers on thy temples creep,
 But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
 Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVICULAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anat-
 omy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the
 astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NAVIGABLE. *adj.* [navigabilis, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Cap-
 able of being passed by ships or boats.
 The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *na-*
vigable rivers, or their branches, by which the one might
 give succour to the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Almighty Jove surveys
 Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

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NAVIGABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be
 passed in vessels.

TO NAVIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail;
 to pass by water.
 The Phoenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the west-
 ern ocean. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

TO NAVIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.
 Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first
 who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

NAVIGATION. *n. f.* [navigation, Fr. from *navigare*.]
 1. The act or practice of passing by water.
 Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, pilots, and
 all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever.

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*. *Bacon.*
 Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then.
 No useful compass or meridian known;
 Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
 And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*
 When Pliny names the Pæni as inventors of *navigation*,
 it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the
 Carthaginians are descended. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*

2. Vessels of *navigation*.
 Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
 Against the churches, tho' the yesty waves
 Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

NAVIGATOR. *n. f.* [navigateur, Fr. from *navigare*.] Sailor;
 seaman; traveller by water.
 By the founding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hun-
 dred and sixty foot deep. *Brown's V. Err.*
 The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown's V. Err.*
 The contrivance may seem difficult, because these subma-
 rine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the
 heavens. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in
 speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many
navigators. *Temple.*

NAVLAGE. *n. f.* [navium, Lat.] The freight of passengers in
 a ship.
NAUMACHY. *n. f.* [naumachie, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock
 sea fight.

TO NAUSEATE. *v. n.* [from *nausen*, Latin.] To grow
 squeamish; to turn away with disgust.
 Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with
 a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular sub-
 ject before you have finished it. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

TO NAUSEATE. *v. a.*
 1. To loath; to reject with disgust.
 While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the
 selection seems arbitrary; for many are cryed up in one age,
 which are decayed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown's V. Err.*
 Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauses the praise, which in her youth she won,
 And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden.*
 Those heads, as stomachs, are not free the best,
 Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.
 He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were
nauseated, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nauseos*, Fr.] Loath-
 some; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.
 Those trifles wherein children take delight,
 Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
 And from those gaieties our youth requires
 To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*
 Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and
 agreeable to the stomach, 'till hunger and thirst be well ap-
 peased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last
 even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of
 your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to ra-
 tional hearers. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully.
 This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nau-*
seously that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which
 was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they al-
 ways kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;
 So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth's Disp.*

NAUSEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathfomeness; que-
 sility of raising disgust.
 The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable
 man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as
 a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth
 with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

NAUTICAL. *adj.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.
NAUTICK. *adj.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.
 He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which de-
 painted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnæ*, *aut magna*. *Com.*
NAUTILUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *nautilus*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished
 with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Learn.*

NEA

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
 Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NAVY. *n. f.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships, com-
 monly ships of war; a fleet.
 On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 Levy money, and return the fame to the treasurer of the
navy for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear;
 Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*
NAV. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne* eye.]
 1. No; an adverb of negation.
 Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
 Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

2. Not only so but more. A word of amplification.
 A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when
 he is absent; nay, when dead, by his example and memory;
 so good authors in their stile. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*
 This is then the ally of Ovid's writings, which is suf-
 ficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; nay, this very
 fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor
 cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but
 his whole family would be rooted out, nay, the inhabitants
 of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword,
 nay, the place itself would be razed. *Addis. Spect. N. 189.*

3. Word of refusal.
 They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Ro-
 mans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust
 us out, privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves
 and fetch us out. *Acts xvii. 37.*
 The fox made several excuses, but the flock would not
 be laid *nay*; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange's Fable 31.*

He that will not when he may,
 When he would he shall have *nay*. *Prov.*
NAVWORD. *n. f.* [nav and word.]
 1. The side of denial; the saying *nay*.
 You would believe my saying,
 How'er you lean to th' *navword*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.
 If I do not gull him into a *navword*, and make him a
 common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie
 straight in my bed. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.
 I have spoke with her; and we have a *navword* how to
 know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum;
 she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon.] This particle was formerly of very frequent
 use, both singly and by contraction in compound words; as,
will for ne will or will not; nae for ne has or has not; nist
for ne is or is not. Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
 Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
 Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Fairy Qu.*
NEAP. *n. f.* [neap, Islandick.] A fift. It is retained in Scot-
 land; and in the plural *neapes*.

Give me thy *neap*, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shakespeare.*
TO NEAL. *v. a.* [neal, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper
 by a gradual and regulated heat.
 The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of
 fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver in
 pieces by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire.

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually
 cooled or *nealed*.
 If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it
 first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work
 easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in
 the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*

TO NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.
 Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand
 and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [neep, Saxon; neap, poor.] Low; decre-
 scent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used
 substantively.
 The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing
 of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing,
 of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes
 of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows,
 its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so con-
 venient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR. *prep.* [nepe, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottish.] At no
 great distance from; close to; nigh.
 I have heard thee say,
 No grief did ever come to *near* thy heart,
 As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakespeare.*

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
 As one *near* death to those that with him live. *Shakespeare.*
 With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
 And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

NEA

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Verg.*
 This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species
 of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*
 1. Almost.
 2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an ad-
 jective.
 Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer. xii. 2.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*. *Dryden's En.*
 Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden's En.*
 3. Within a little.
 Self-pleasing and humourous minds are so sensible of every
 restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and
 garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon's Essays, N. 8.*
 This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you
 for a hare. *L'Estrange's Fable 107.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now
 about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near*
 about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*
 The Castilian would rather have died in slavery himself,
 than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him.
Addison's Spectator.

NEAR. *adj.*
 1. Not distant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an
 adjective or adverb.]
 This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen. xix. 20.*
 The will, free from the determination of such desires, is
 left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*
 After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and
 enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot
nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*
 2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition.
 Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly
 what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all
 churches in the world shall know them to be the best, and
 so know them that there may not remain any question about
 this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have
 hitherto said. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

3. Close; not rambling; observant of file or manner of the
 thing copied.
 Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most
 poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the
Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse,
 he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does
 not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

4. Closely related.
 If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him.
Lev. xviii. 6.

5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.
 If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his
 men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakespeare.*

6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.
 Ev'ry minute of his being thrills
 Against my *near*st of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than
 not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

7. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness; as, a *near* man.
NEAR HAND. Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.
 The entering *near* hand into the manner of performance
 of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the
 opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]
 1. At no great distance; not remotely.
 Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent
 to observe whatever may *near*ly or remotely blemish it.
Atterbury.

2. Closely; pressingly.
Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
 Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
 It concerneth them *near*ly, to preserve that government
 which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In a niggardly manner.
NEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *near*.]
 1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.
 God, by reason of *nearness*, forbade them to be like the
 Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*
 Fine and delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and
 gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy
 between Phidias and Alcmænes about the statue of Venus.
Wotton's Architecture.

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God,
 may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance
 cannot find the effects of it. *Duffa.*
 The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance
 at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.
 Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy be-
 tween persons of *near* blood; as, parents, children, brothers
 and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon
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the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it.
Bacon's Natural History.
 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.
 It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver, helped not a little to make up the great heap.
Bacon's Hen. VII.
 NEAT. *n. f.* [near nyten, Saxon; *naut*, Islandick and Scot.]
 1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.
 The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
 Are all call'd neat.
Shakespeare's Win. Tole.
 A present for any emperor that ever trod on neat's leather.
Shakespeare's Tempest.
 Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, neat's tongues, and marmalade beef.
Bacon's Natural History.
 His droves of asses, camels, herds of neat,
 And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great.
Sandy.
 What care of neat, or sheep is to be had,
 I sing, Mecnas.
Mary's Virgil's Georgics.
 Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
 A shoe be Spanish or neat's leather.
Hudibras, p. i.
 As great a drover, and as great
 A critick too, in hog or neat.
Hud. p. i. cant. 2.
 Set it in rich mould, with neat's dung and lime mingled.
Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
 2. A cow or ox.
 Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
 May well kill a neat and a sheep of his own.
Tuff. Husb.
 Go and get me some repast.—
 What say you to a neat's foot?
 'Tis passing good; I prythee, let me have it.
Shakef.
 NEAT. *adj.* [net, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]
 1. Elegant, but without dignity.
 The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; neat, but not florid; easy, and yet lively.
Pope.
 2. Cleanly.
 Herbs and other country messes,
 Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses.
Milt. Poems.
 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; in the cant of trade.
 Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;
 Neat and divine drink, kept to cheer withal
 Ulysses' old heart.
Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.
 NEATHERD. *n. f.* [neadynb, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Bædæ's*, bubulus.
 There neatherd with cur and his horn,
 Be a fence to the meadow and corn.
Tuff. Husb.
 The swains and tardy neatherds came, and last
 Menalcas, wet with beating winter malt.
Dryden.
 NEATLY. *adj.* [from neat.]
 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.
 I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.
 To love an altar built,
 Of twelve vast French romances neatly gilt.
Pope.
 2. Cleanly.
 NEATNESS. *n. f.* [from neat.]
 1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel.
Hooker, b. v. f. 29.
 2. Cleanliness.
 NEB. *n. f.* [nebbe, Saxon.]
 1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.
 How she holds up the neb! the bill to him,
 And arms her with the boldness of a wife.
Shakef.
 Take a glass with a belly and a long neb.
Bacon.
 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.
 NEBULA. *n. f.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.
 NEBULOUS. *adj.* [nebulous, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.
 NECESSARIES. *n. f.* [from necessary.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use.
Quibus delectat natura negat.
 The supernatural necessities are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it.
Hannond's Fundamentals.
 The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the necessities and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good.
Locke.
 NECESSARILY. *adv.* [from necessary.]
 1. Indispensably.
 I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required necessarily unto all mens salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify.
Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
 2. By inevitable consequence.
 They who recall the church unto that which was at the

NEC

first, must necessarily set bounds and limits unto their speeches.
Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.
 They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself; who executes necessarily, that which he first proposed freely.
South's Sermon.
 NECESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from necessary.] The state of being necessary.
 NECESSARY. *adj.* [necessarius, Latin.]
 1. Needful; indispensably requisite.
 All greatness is in virtue underflood;
 'Tis only necessary to be good.
Dryden's Aureng.
 A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness.
 The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier.
Swift's Miscel.
 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
 3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.
 No man can shew by any necessary argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false.
 To NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [from necessitas, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.
 Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy fins and follies to the necessitating and inevitable decrees of God?
Duppa's Rules for Dev.
 The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York.
Clarend.
 Man seduced,
 And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
 Against his maker: no decree of mine
 Concurring to necessitate his fall.
Milton's Par. Lost.
 Our voluntary service he requires,
 Not our necessitated.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.
 Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or necessitate or incline either to any moral evil.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
 The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness necessitate his removal from the court.
South's Sermon.
 Th' eternal, when he did the world create
 And other agents did necessitate;
 So what he order'd they by nature do;
 Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
 Man only boasts an arbitrary state.
Dryden.
 The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and necessitated obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness.
Regen.
 NECESSITATION. *n. f.* [from necessitate.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.
 This necessity, grounded upon the necessitation of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them.
Bramhall against Hobbs.
 Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a necessitation to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no necessitation to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose.
Bramhall against Hobbs.
 NECESSITATED. *adj.* [from necessity.] In a state of want. Not used.
 This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
 I bad her, if her fortunes ever stood
 Necessitated to help, that by this token
 I would relieve her.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.
 NECESSITOUS. *adj.* [from necessity.] Pressed with poverty.
 They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and necessitous.
Clarend.
 There are multitudes of necessitous heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children.
Arbutnot.
 NECESSITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from necessitous.] Poverty; want; need.
 Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and necessitousness, there will be quarrelling.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 NECESSITUDE. *n. f.* [necessitudo, Latin.]
 1. Want; need.
 The mutual necessities of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them.
Hale's Orig. of Man.
 2. Friendship.
 NECESSITY. *n. f.* [necessitas, Latin.]
 1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.
 Approach not me; and what I will is fate.
Milton.
 2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.
 Urge the necessity, and state of times.
Shakef. Rich. III.

NEC

Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any necessity of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
 We see the necessity of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason.
Addison.
 3. Want; need; poverty.
 The art of our necessities is strange,
 That can make vile things precious.
Shakef. K. Lear.
 The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and necessity his majesty was in.
Clarendon, b. viii.
 We are first to consult our own necessities, but then the necessities of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare.
L'Estrange, Fable 217.
 4. Things necessary for human life.
 These should be hours for necessities,
 Not for delights; times to repair our nature
 With comforting repose, and not for us
 To waste these times.
Shakef. Henry VIII.
 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.
 There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are lober, and by a penive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irresistible necessity, one true God and everlasting being.
Raleigh's History.
 Good nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason, which of necessity will give allowance to the failings of others.
Dryden.
 NECK. *n. f.* [necca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]
 1. The part between the head and body.
 He'll beat Bufidius' head below his knee,
 And tread upon his neck.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
 The length of the face twice exceeded that of the neck.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tower's,
 And thrust out her long neck, ev'n to your doors.
Dryd.
 I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck.
Addison's Guardian, N^o. 109.
 2. A long narrow part.
 The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other.
Bacon.
 Thou walk't as on a narrow mountain's neck,
 A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread.
Dryden.
 3. On the neck; immediately after; from one following another closely.
 He depos'd the king,
 And, on the neck of that, tal'd the whole state.
Shakef.
 Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinando and Isabella, had concluded a peace.
Bacon.
 4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.
 NECKLESS. *n. f.* [neck and less.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.
 They'll sell (as cheap as neckless) for counters at cards.
Swift.
 NECKLOATH. *n. f.* [neck and cloath.] That which men wear on their neck.
 Will she with hufwife's hand provide thy meat,
 And ev'ry Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait?
Gay.
 NECKRCHIEF. *n. f.* [a gorget; handkerchief for a woman's neck.]
 NECKLACE. *n. f.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.
 Ladies, as well then as now, wore effates in their ears.
 Both men and women wore torques, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.
Arbutnot on Coins.
 Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball.
Pope.
 NECKWEED. *n. f.* [neck and weed.] Hemp.
 NECRMOMANCER. *n. f.* [νεκρὸς and μανθῆς.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an inchanter.
 I am employ'd like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a necromancer had raised to life.
Swift's Miscellanies.
 NECRMOMANCY. *n. f.* [νεκρὸς and μανθῆς; necromance, Fr.]
 1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.
 The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of necromancy and popular conception of ghosts.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.
 2. Enchantment; conjuration.
 He did it partly by necromancy, wherein he was much skilled.
 This palace standeth in the air,
 By necromancy placed there,
 That it no tempests needs to fear.
Dryd. Nym.
 NECTARED. *adj.* [from nectar.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.
 He gave her to his daughters to imbath
 In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodil.
Milton.

NEE

How charming is divine philosophy!
 Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;
 But musical as is Apollo's lute;
 And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
 Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton's Poems.
 He with the Nais wont to dwell,
 Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove.
Fenton.
 NECTAREOUS. *adj.* [nectareus, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.
 Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,
 The juice nectareous and the balmy dew.
Pope.
 NECTARINE. *adj.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar.
 To their supper-fruits they fell;
 Nectarine fruits.
Milt. Par. Lost.
 NECTARINE. *n. f.* [nectarine, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.
 This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.
 The only nectarines are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long; of the murry there are several sorts.
 NEED. *n. f.* [neob; Saxon; *noed*, Dutch.]
 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.
 The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed; must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
 That spirit that first rul'd on thee,
 In the camp of Dan,
 Be efficacious in thee now at need.
Milton's Agonistes.
 In thy native innocence proceed,
 And summon all thy reason at thy need.
Dryden.
 2. Want; distressful poverty.
 Famine is in thy cheeks;
 Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
 Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.
Shakef.
 Defer not to give to him that is in need.
Ecclus. iv. 3.
 The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
 And laid her up for their extreamest needs;
 A future cordial for a fainting mind.
Dryden.
 God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the needs of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince.
South's Sermons.
 3. Want; lack of any thing for use.
 God grant we never may have need of you.
Shakef.
 God who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it.
 To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.
 Barest beggars
 Are in the poorest thing superfluous;
 Allow not nature more than nature needs.
 Man's life is cheap as beasts.
Shakespeare's K. Lear.
 The whole need not a physician, but the sick.
Matt ix. 12.
 Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
 For regal sceptre then no more shall need.
Milt. P. Lost.
 To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to need an answer.
Locke.
 To NEED. *v. n.*
 1. To be wanted; to be necessary.
 More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
 Here needs me mie whiles the famous ancestors
 Of my most dreadful foreveign I recount.
Spenser.
 When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs.
Locke.
 2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.
 We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams need not be told.
Locke.
 He that would discourse of things, as they agreed in the complex idea of extension and solidity, needed but use the word body.
Locke.
 NEEDER. *n. f.* [from need.] One that wants any thing.
 If the time thrust forth
 A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
 O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
 And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
 In th' absence of the needer.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
 NEEDFUL. *adj.* [need and full.] Necessary; indispensably requisite.
 Give us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies.
Common Prayer.
 Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
 As needful in our loves, fitting our duty?
Sha. Ham.
 All things needful for defence abound,
 Mnestheus, and brave Serethus walk the round.
Dryden.
 To my present purpose it is not needful to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite.
Locke.
 A lonely desert and an empty land,
 18 C
 Shall

NEE

Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*
NEEDFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*.] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *needfully*, tho' few,
Be of the best. *Ben. Johnson.*

NEEDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *needful*.] Necessity.
NEEDILY. *adv.* [from *needy*.] In poverty; poorly.
NEEDINESS. *n. f.* [from *needy*.] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them
all at once, weaketh them. For it argueth a *neediness* in
every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them,
but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEEDLE. *n. f.* [næbl, Saxon.]
1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and
perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.
For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands
regularly north and south.
The use of the loadstone, and the mariners *needle* was not
then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NEEDLE-FISH. *n. f.* [needle and fish.] A kind of sea-fish.
One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Wardward.*

NEEDLEFUL. *n. f.* [needle and full.] As much thread as is
generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLER. *n. f.* [from *needle*.] He who makes
NEEDLEMAKER. *n. f.* [from *needle*.] Wicked; abominable.
NEEDLEWORK. *n. f.* [needle and work.]

1. The business of a sempstress.
2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to
have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark
and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away
by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we
see the variety without being able to distinguish the total va-
riation of the one from the first appearance of the other.
Addison's Ess. on the Georgicks.

NEEDLESLY. *adv.* [from *needles*.] Unnecessarily; without
need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *need-*
lessly advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder.*

NEEDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *needless*.] Unnecessariness.
To explain any of St. Paul's Epistles, after so great a
train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*,
did not the daily examples of pious and learned men justify
it. *Locke's Ess. on St. Paul's Epistles.*

NEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *need*.]
1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against calumny, as if that did nourish
ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hook.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward. *Sha. R. III.*

Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their
happines, if it were confined within the compass of this
life only? *Atterbury.*

2. Not wanting; out of use.
For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Sha. As you Like it.*

NEEDMENT. *n. f.* [from *need*.] Something necessary.
Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.

NEEDS. *adv.* [neber, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by
compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence
of God himself; for that which all men have at all times
learned, nature herself must needs have taught. *Hooker.*

God must needs have done the thing which they imagine
was to be done. *Hooker, b. iii.*

I must needs after him, madam, with my letter. *Sha.*
Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he
would needs know the cause of his repulse in that competition.
Davies on Ireland.

I perceive
Thy mortal fight to fail: objects divine
Must needs impair, and weary human sense. *Milt. P. Lof.*

To say the principles of nature must needs be such as our
philosophy makes them, is to fet bounds to omnipotence.
Glanville, Scep. c. 25.

I have affairs below,
Which I must needs dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEEDY. *adj.* [from *need*.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by
poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one fat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Fa. 2.*

— In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,

NEG

An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Pf. lxxiv. 21.*

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short
at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Templ.*

Nuptials of form, of int'rest, or of state,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,
And chafe the *needy* virgin, chafe and fair. *Grav.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties
that fall in our way every day. *Addison's Spect. No. 93.*

NE'ER. [for *never*.]
It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **NE'ER.** *v. n.* [neif, Danish; *niesen*, Dutch.] To sneeze,
to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.
He went up and stretched himself upon him; and
the child *nees'd* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings iv. 35.*

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the
eye-lids of the morning. *Job xli. 18.*

NE'F. *n. f.* [old French, from *nave*.] The body of a church.
The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the
most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy.
The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupola's, the cross
one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [nifarius, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.
The most *nefarious* bandits, are they whom the law styles
incestuous bandits, which are begotten between ascendants
and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the di-
vine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NEGATION. *n. f.* [negatio, Lat. negation, Fr.]
1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.

Chance properly signifies, that all events called casual,
among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally pro-
duced according to the determinate figures, textures, and
motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those
inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations.
Bentley.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yes and nay, for
whatsoever is more than these is fin. *Rogers, Ser. 9.*

2. Description by negative.
Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally be-
long to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, ob-
ligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say
a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watt's Logic.*

NE'GATIVE. *adj.* [negativ, Fr. negativus, Latin.]
1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.

2. Implying only the absence of something.
There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths,
which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and con-
fess him. *South's Sermon.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *ne-*
gative and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson, Ser. 1.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they
are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using
my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. f.*
1. A proposition by which something is denied.
Of *negatives* we have far the least certainty; and they
are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.
Tillotson, Ser. 1.

2. A particle of denial; as, *not*.
A purer substance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland's Poem.*

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative*.]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.
When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he
answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.
The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively*
in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not,
avoid it therefore. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*,
by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by
shewing wherein it does. *South's Sermon.*

To **NE'GLECT.** *v. a.* [neglectus, Latin.]
1. To omit by carelessness.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church.
Mat. xviii. 17.

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

3. To postpone.
I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Sh.*

NE'GLECT. *n. f.* [neglectus, Latin.]
1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention. I have

NEG

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have
rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very
pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakef. King Lear.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.
Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects
Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.
Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herse be deck'd,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLECTER. *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL. *adj.* [neglect and full.]

NE'GLECTS. *careless; inattentive.*
Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but be-
ing to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful*
of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet
they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbut. on Cairns.*

2. Treating with indifference.
If the father cares them when they do well, shew a church
and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will
make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLECTION. *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being neg-
ligent.

NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless in-
attention; careless indifference.

Sleeping *neglectfully* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shakef.*

NEGLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive, or regardless of.
I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in
any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the
publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *n. f.* [negligentia, Fr. negligentia, Latin.]
1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

2. Instance of neglect.
She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakef.*

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [negligent, Fr. negligent, Latin.]
1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen
you to stand before him. *2 Chron. xxix. 11.*

2. Careless of any particular.
We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar. i. 19.*

3. Scornfully regardless.
Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With every mule to grace thy song,
May'st thou despite a poet's name. *Swift's Miscel.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *negligent*.]
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination;
and whereas some of the ancients have said that their mo-
tion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is
negligently observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills,
and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their fame.
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dress'd.

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.
To **NEGO'TIATE.** *v. n.* [negotior, French; from *negotium*, La-
tin.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with
my face? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdraw-
ing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against
king Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have
many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once,
which weakeneth them.

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to ma-
nage; an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should
negotiate; are crimes that double their malignity from the
quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can discover none of these frequent intercourses and ne-
gotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar.
Atterbury.

NEGOTIATION. *n. f.* [negociation, Fr. from *negotiate*.] Treaty
of business.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to
be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved,
whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotia-*
tions have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *How.*

NEGOTIATOR. *n. f.* [negociator, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One em-
ployed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *nego-*
tiators at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in

NEI

endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but
say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NEGOTIATING. *adj.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotia-
tion.

NEGRO. *n. f.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoore.
Negros transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations;
continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF. *n. f.* [neif, Islandick; *neif*, Scottish.] Fift.
Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. *Shakef. Hen. IV. p. ii.*

To **NEIGH.** *v. n.* [hnægan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter
the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shak.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighed*. *Jer. v. 8.*
Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dry.*

The gen'rous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse.
It is the prince of paltrys; his *neigh* is like the bidding
of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Sha.*

NEIGHBOUR. *n. f.* [nehgebur, Saxon.]
1. One who lives near to another.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out
of Oxford and the *neighbour* garrisons. *Clarendon.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of ci-
vility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Any thing next or near.
This man shall set me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.
The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakef.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and there-
fore entitled to good offices.
The Gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes
every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To **NEIGHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baler quality. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour*
the shore. *Sandy's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted.

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.
That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since to *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Sha.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD. *n. f.* [from *neighbour*.]
1. Place adjoining.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Add. Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.
Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to pre-
serve peace between these states, it is necessary they should
be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.
NEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neigh-
bour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord, hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for
he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore
he would pay when he was able. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*

He steals away my customers; twelve he has under bonds
never to return; judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing.
Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.

NEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
NEITHER. *conjunct.* [napdeh, Saxon, *ne* either.]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a ne-
gative sentence, and answered by *nor*.
Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the
king. *1 Kings xxii. 31.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibi-
tion to any sentence.
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Gen. iii. 3.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative;
and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically,
If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, where-
by the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and
coruscations, near at hand, yield no sound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought
innate, 'till they come to the use of reason, nor then *neither*.
Locke.

NE'THER.

NER

NEITHER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*
Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or neither? neither can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,
Who fav'd my life and honour, but praise neither. *Dryd.*
Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow
understandings can comprehend neither. *Locke.*
They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren,
neither lord, neither slave to his brother; but independent of
each other. *Locke.*

NEOPHYTE. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *neû*; and *φύω*.] One regenerate
d; a convert.

NEOTERIC. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.

NEP. *n. f.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NEPENTHE. *n. f.* [*νέπενθε* and *πένθη*.] A drug that drives away
all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *neperthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest *nephew* and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power,
the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by
a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words
of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly enough signify, after that
my grand-father Jesus had given himself to the reading of
the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers,
and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he propos'd al-
to to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.

Hooker, b. v. f. 21.

Her fire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephew* smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven descends the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*

NEPHRETIC. *adj.* [*νεφρετικός*; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be such as is op-
posite to the alkaliescent nature of the salts in their blood.

Arbutnet on Aliments.

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephritic* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green;
but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with
white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodw. Mett. Foss.*

NEPOTISM. *n. f.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fond-
ness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendor;
for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so
many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and
statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different
families. *Addison on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of sen-
sation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through
all the body; they have also blood-vessels, as the other parts
of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or
receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join toge-
ther, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

Strong Tharymed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyssey.*

NEAVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dumciad, b. iv.*

NE'VOURS. *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.] Well strung; strong; vi-
gorous.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*

2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheney.*

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

NET

Death, that dark spirit, in his *net* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Sta.*

NESCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state
of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have
resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and
after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a
professed *nescience*. *Glavo. Scip. c. ii.*

NESH. *adj.* [nepe, Saxon.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Stin.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a sub-
stantive, denoting *state or quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness*;
turbid, turbidness; *lovely, loveliness*; from *nepe*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is
a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon; a *nose of*
land, or headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST. *n. f.* [nepe, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her
young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou
shalt not take the dam with the young. *Dent. xxii. 6.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a
nest and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he
admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a
bad sense; as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *nest*

Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shakef.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them,
will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God,
be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the moun-
tains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his
leaves. *Hewel's Vocal Fowls.*

NESTEGG. *n. f.* [*neft* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to
keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for thew,
Like *nefteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NESTLE. *v. n.* [from *neft*.] To settle; to harbour; to
lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the
wild country, and there *nestle* till greater fucours came.

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the
horses. *Locke.*

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the water-side, and
nestles in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Flut'ring there they *nestle* near the throne, *Dryden.*

And lodge in habitations not their own, amongst which
the floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which
the inails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the fly directors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too high;
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Misc.*

To NESTLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!

That labour'd yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think'st by how'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *nestl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman's Iliad.*

NESTLING. *n. f.* [from *neftle*.] A bird just taken out of the
nest.

NET. *n. f.* [*nati*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven
with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare
for animals.

Poor bird! should'st never fear the *net*, nor time,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He made *nets* of chequer-work for the chapters, upon the
top of the pillars. *1 Kings vii. 17.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a
net, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

NETHER. *adj.* [neoder, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch.] It has the
form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but
only in implied comparison; for we see the *nether* part, but
never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in
use, though it seems comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether*
is not now much in use.

1. Lower; not upper.

NEU

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper millstone to
pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the com-
plexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly
they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peasam.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The upper part thereof was whey, *Hudibras, p. i.*

The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Recommen.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Should gape immense, and rushing down o'erwhelm this
nether ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The first sublime in heaven, the last in whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes,
So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Numbetels were those bad angels, teen
How ring on wing under the cope of hell,
Twixt upper, *nethers*, and furlousing fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation, opposite to heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky, *Dryden's Æn.*

NE'ITHERMOST. *n. f.* [*super*, of *nether*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered
my soul from the *neithermost* hell. *Psalms lxxvii. 13.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'rs,
Or spirits, of the *neithermost* abyss
Might in that noise reduce. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *neithermost*
hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare
any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be
too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Heracles tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after
the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight,
appears uppermost, and the convex *neithermost*. *Kailaga. Bur.*

NE'ETING. *n. f.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *n. f.* [necl, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina
included in an envelopment; but these are barren; for the
embryos are produced either on different plants, or on dif-
ferent parts of the same plant, without any visible flower,
which becomes a bivalve seed-vessel, sometimes gathered in-
to round heads, and at other times small and hairy, inclining
several seeds. *Miller.*

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*,
And whollom berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of safer quality. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

Some to like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate;
to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront,
that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostles discourse some of
them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and
attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *n. f.* [net and work.] Any thing reticulated or
decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the in-
terstices.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;
Might in their dexter cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the finciput was filled with ribbons, lace,
and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *net-
work*. *Addison's Spectator.*

NEVER. *adv.* [ne ever, neapre, Saxon; *ne æpre*, not ever.]

1. At no time.

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the left
writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solec-
ism; as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*. It is now main-
tained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is*
mistaken though ever so wise; that is, *he is mistaken how wise*
soever he be. The common mode can only be defended by
supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mis-*
taken though so wise, as *never was any*: such however is the
common use of the word among the best authors.

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

NEU

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.
Congreve's Way of the World.

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe,
yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small
thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give
according as ye shall say. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and
the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a
transfusion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a
mile of the town. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be
brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be
placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him.

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigor-
ously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry
his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the world.

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective.
Not any.

He answered him to *never* a word, inasmuch that the go-
vernour marvelled. *Matt. xxvii. 14.*

5. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having
no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature affureth us by *never-failing* experience, and reason
by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth
have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never-failing* sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flows,
Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But over-charge'd with *never-ceasing* rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never-fading* bays. *Recommen.*

Nor Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never-fading* bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never-erring* dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never-opening* gates.

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with *never-waiting* food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never-blushing* head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope's Dunci.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never-failing* vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never-meaning* face,

Thy screw'd up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NE'VERTHELESS. *adv.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of
Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself
agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be
abolished. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready
to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only
as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards
them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making
the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or
that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* in-
dependent upon him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

NEUROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the
nerves.

NE'ROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *πύριον*.] The anatomy of the
nerves.

NEUTER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs
and Tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter*
in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these
denominations. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 54.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood
to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor
passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *sedes*, I
sit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER. *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in
the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them,
and their education had left the interpretation of them in-
different. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

NEW

NEUTRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

- Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.
Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man. *Shakespeare.*
He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his
victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray
that he would stand neutral. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and
other neutral states. *Addison on the War.*

- Indifferent; neither good nor bad.
Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

- Neither acid nor alkaline.
Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called neu-
tral. *Arbutnot.*

NEUTRAL. *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.The treacherous who have misled others, and the neutrals and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*NEUTRALITY. *n. f.* [*neutralité*, French.]

- A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.
Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of public danger, desert the common interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for neutrality assign'd. *Garth's Ovid.*
All pretences to neutrality are justly exploded, only in-
tending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the
public is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of
the latter Cato. *Swift.*

- A state between good and evil.
There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a neutrality. *Denne.*

NEUTRALLY. *adv.* [*from neutral*.] Indifferently; on neither part.NEW. *adj.* [*newydd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

- Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. It is used of things: as, *young* of persons.
What's the newest grief?

That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something new be discovered? *Burnet.*

- Modern; of the present time.
Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among new. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

- Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.
There names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever new, nor subject to decays, *Pope.*

- Not habituated; not familiar.
Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of heretics, and such as privily will infect their poison into new minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

- Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.
Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- Fresh after any thing.
Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

- Not of ancient extraction.
A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a new man often mounts to favour, and outlines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

- New. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for newly, which the following examples may explain.
As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts flung her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the new-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney, b. ii.*

- God hath not then left this to chafe that, neither would reject that to chafe this, were it not for some new-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

- So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his new-come guest. *Fairy 2.*

- Who are the violets now
That strow the green lap of the new-come spring. *Shakespeare.*

- Are full of new-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakespeare.*

- Unfriended, new-adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

- Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Left by a multitude
The new-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakespeare.*
Bow, stubborn knees; and heart with strings of steel
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe. *Shakespeare's Ham.*

- Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, new-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shakespeare's R. II.*

- I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting fealty to the new-made king. *Shakespeare's R. II.*

- He saw heav'n blossom with a new-born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Crowfoot.*

- I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day;
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy form, whose icoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly blossom'd light. *Crowfoot.*

- Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together low'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new-come flame,
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton's P. Lost.*

- Their father's state,
And new-entrusted sceptre. *Milton's Poems.*

- The new-created world, which came in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

- His evil
Thou upest, and from thence createst more good,
Witness this new-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*

- All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that new-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley.*

- While from above adorn'd with radiant light,
A new-born sun surpris'd the dazzled sight. *Rowe's Commem.*

- If it could, yet that it should always run them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some new-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

- This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several new-moulded. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

- New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

- Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Igrim's counsel, her new-chosen mate. *Dryden.*

- When the flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slippery ground;
And the more solemn pomp was still deferr'd,
'Till new-born nature in fresh looks appear'd. *Dryden.*

- Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,
As new-born Pallas did the Gods surprise;
When springing forth from Jove's new-clothing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden.*

- A bird new-made, about the banks the plies,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

- Our house has sent to-day
To insure our new-built vessel, call'd a play. *Dryden.*

- 'Twas easy now to guess from whence arose,
Her new-made union with her ancient foes. *Dryden.*

- Then curds and cream,
And new-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden's Bacchus.*

- When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashioned chair. *Dryden.*

- A new-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*

- If thou ken'st from far
Among the Pleiads a new-kindled star;
If any sparkles than the rest more bright,
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

- If we consider new-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

- Drummers with vellow-thunder shake the pile,
To greet the new-made bride. *Gay's Trivia.*

- Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay's Pastoral.*

- The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapters, and presents the new-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

- The new-fallen young here bleating for their dams, *Pope.*

- The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*

- A new-married man and an ass, are bride-led; an old-married man and a pack-horse, said-led. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

- Learn

NEW

Take her or leave her?

Learn all the new-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*NEWFANGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than with a snow in May's newfangled shows; *Shakespeare.*But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakespeare.*Those charities are not newfangled devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and foolish 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NIC

They gaze at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would nibble at your grandame gold.
But if you would be nibbling, here is a hand to stay your stomach.
Plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, he casts out the said string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and nibbling at it, he immediately plucks them both in together.
To carp at; to find fault with.
Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a nibbling at one single passage in it.
NIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.
NICE. *adj.* [nece, Saxon, soft.]
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.
Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the nicest eye can find a spot in.
He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
Nor be so nice in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no.
Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts,
As most in manners, by a love to parts.
Our author, happy in a judge so nice,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice.
2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.
The letter was not nice, but full of charge.
Of dear import.
Dear love! continue nice and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long.
Of honour men at first like women nice,
Raise maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice.
Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too nice in examining it.
3. Fastidious; squeamish.
God hath here
Varied his bounty with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,
Think not I shall be nice.
4. Easily injured; delicate.
With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How nice the reputation of the maid?
5. Formed with minute exactness.
Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's nice rules.
6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.
Supposing an injury done, it is a nice point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity.
My progress in making this nice and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large.
7. Refined.
A nice and subtle happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary.
8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.
When my hours
Were nice and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests.
NICELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]
1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.
These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants
That stretch their duties nicely.
What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So nicely about the bride?
He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech nicely, and speak it properly.
The next thing of which the doles ought to be nicely determined, are opiates.
At nicely carving shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit.
2. Delicately.
The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are nicely sensible of the share that we bear in them.
NICENESS. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]
1. Accuracy; minute exactness.
Where's now that labour'd niceness in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express?
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.
A strange niceness were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter.

NIC

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names.
Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the niceness of their nose.
NICETY. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]
1. Minute accuracy of thought.
Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art.
2. Accurate performance.
As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the nicety of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns.
3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.
He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting nicety,
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet.
So love doth loath disdainful nicety.
4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.
If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and niceties of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds.
His conclusions are not built upon any niceties, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies.
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.
Love such nicety requires,
One blast will put out all his fires.
6. Effeminate softness.
7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.
NICHAR. *n. f.*
The characters are: it hath a polypetalous or a monopetalous flower, cut very deeply into several segments, but is almost of an anomalous figure; from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, beset all over with prickles, in which are contained one or two round hard seeds.
NICHE. *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.
Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black.
They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the niches seize,
If they be little images that please.
On the fourth a long majestic race
Of Egypt's priests, the gilded niches grace.
The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high-living; whereby they fill their niches, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire.
NICK. *n. f.* [nick, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]
1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.
That great instrument of state had foreknowledge of it, but suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some political respects, and then to cut it in the very nick.
What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and nick we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick.
That trick,
Had it come in the nick,
Had touch'd us to the quick.
Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after shew him in the nick.
Of all his glories a dog trick.
And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,
Engraved in planetary nicks,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them.
This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point.
2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *neck* or *notch*.]
3. A score; a reckoning.
Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all nick.
4. A winning throw. [niche, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]
Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick
Seven, slur a six, eleven a nick.
To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.
Is not the winding up of witness
A nicking more than half the business?
The just season of doing things must be nick'd, and all accidents improved.
Take away passion while it is predominant and aloof, and just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it.
2. To cut in nicks or notches.

NIG

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars nicks him like a fool.
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glisters,
And thence proceeds to nicking fashers.
3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.
Words nicking and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations.
4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.
Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nick'd his captainship, at such a point.
NICKNAME. *n. f.* [nom de nique, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.
The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname.
My mortal enemy hath not only falsely furnished me to be a feigned person, giving me nicknames, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained.
So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word to be got from her, but the same nicknames in derision.
To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.
You nickname virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth.
Let's seem these facts which treasons nickname force,
Than such a fear'd ability for more.
To NICKNAME. *v. a.* [nick, Latin.] To wink.
There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the nictitating membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck.
NIDE. *n. f.* [nidus, Lat.] A brood; as, a nide of pheasants.
NIDGET. *n. f.* [corrupted from *nicking* or *niding*.] The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency. A coward; a dastard.
There was one true English word of greater force than them all, now out of all use; it signified no more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget.
NIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [nidificatio, Latin.] The act of building nests.
That place, and that method of nidification, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions.
NIDING. *adj.* [from *nide*, Saxon, vileness.]
Niding, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget.
NIDOROUS. *adj.* [nidoreus, from *nider*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.
Incent and nidorous smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of confirmation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them.
The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations either with the taste of the aliment, acid, nidoreus, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs.
NIDOROSITY. *n. f.* [from *nidoreus*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.
The cure of this nidoreus is, by vomiting and purging.
NIDULATION. *n. f.* [nidulor, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest.
The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of these birds, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more especially remarkable in the time of their nidulation, and bringing forth their young.
NICE. *n. f.* [nice, niepee, French; nepis, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.
My nice Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
While he thus his nice betwixt
About our life he builds a wall.
NIGGARD. *n. f.* [nigger, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a fard, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.
If thou do, then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. If thou do, let some unjust niggards make wares to spoil thy beauty.
Be not a niggard of your speech.
Serve him as a grudging matter.
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Be niggards of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense.
NIGGARD. *adj.*
1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

NIG

One she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whole niggard fate
Had let him far below her high estate.
2. Sparing; wary.
Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply.
To NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint.
The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will niggard with a little rest.
NIGGARDISH. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.
NIGGARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.
Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity, profusion.
NIGGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]
1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.
Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be niggardly.
Love is like a penurious god, very niggardly of his opportunities: he must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer.
Why are we so niggardly to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and thereby double our money?
Providence not niggardly but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise.
Tiberius was noted for his niggardly temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.
2. Sparing; wary.
I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question.
NIGGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.
I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
NIGGARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.
All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detect niggardness, it is so flutish a vice.
NIGH. *prep.* [nyp, Saxon.] At no great distance from.
They shone
Stars distant, but nigh hand seem'd other worlds.
Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway.
NIGH. *adv.*
1. Not at a great distance.
The day of the Lord cometh, for it is nigh at hand.
He was sick nigh unto death.
2. To a place near.
He drew nigh, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd.
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, shall not be nigher brought.
NIGH. *adj.*
1. Near; not distant; not remote.
The loud tumult shews the battle nigh.
2. Allied closely by blood.
He committed the protection of his son Afanes to two of his nigh kinsmen and assured friends.
His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him.
His sister a virgin, that is nigh unto him.
To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.
Now day is done, and night is nighing fast.
NIGHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.
A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and nighly of the same bigness.
NIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.
NIGHT. *n. f.* [nauts, Gothick; nyct, Saxon; nuit, Fr.]
1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here this night.
In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil.
Pharaoh rose up in the night.
They did eat and drink, and tarried all night.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night.

NIG

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*
2. It is much used in composition.
To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.
There came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Jos. ii. 2.*
NIGHTERAWLER. *n. f.* [night and brawler.] One who raises disturbances in the night.
You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakef. Othello.*
NIGHTCAP. *n. f.* [night and cap.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.
The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty night-caps. *Shakef. Jul. Caesar.*
Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night-caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
How did the humbled swain detect
His prickly beard, and hairy breast!
His night-cap border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift's Poems.*
NIGHTCROW. *n. f.* [night and crow.] A bird that cries in the night.
The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The night-crow cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shakef.*
NIGHTDEW. *n. f.* [night and dew.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.
All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat;
E'en lust and envy sleep. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*
NIGHTDOG. *n. f.* [night and dog.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.
When night-dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Sha.*
NIGHTDRESS. *n. f.* [night and dress.] The dress worn at night.
The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new night-dress gives a new disease. *Pope.*
NIGHTED. *adj.* [from night.] Darkened; clouded; black.
It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone;
In pity of his misery to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Sha.*
NIGHTFARING. *n. f.* [night and fare.] Travelling in the night.
Will-a-Wisp misleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*
NIGHTFIRE. *n. f.* [night and fire.] Ignis futurus; Will-a-Wisp.
Foolish night-fires, womens and childrens wilhes,
Chafes in arras, gilded emptiness;
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*
NIGHTFLY. *n. f.* [night and fly.] Moth that flies in the night.
Why rather, sleep, lie thou in smoaky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfume'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTFOUNDERED. *n. f.* [from night and founder.] Lost or distressed in the night.
Either some one like us night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*
NIGHTGOWN. *n. f.* [night and gown.] A loose gown used for an undress.
Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
They have put me in a silk night-gown, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison's Guardian, No. 113.*
No meagre muse-rid mopes, adult and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin. *Pope's Dunciad.*
NIGHTHAG. *n. f.* [night and hag.] Witch supposed to wander in the night.
Nor uglier follows the night-hag, when called
In secret, riding through the air she comes
Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
NIGHTINGALE. *n. f.* [from night and gale, Saxon, to sing; galm, Teutonic, is a found or echo.]
1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.
I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*
Although the wren, and thrush, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation; and I perceive the nightingale hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Brown's V. Err.*
Thus the wife nightingale that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old music bring. *Walker.*
2. A word of endearment.
My nightingale!
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
NIGHTLY. *adv.* [from night.]
1. By night.
Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Every night.
Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
NIGHTLY. *adj.* [from night.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.
May the stars and shining moon attend
Your nightly sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*
Soon as the flocks shook off the nightly dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,
Pour'd o'er the whitening vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*
NIGHTMAN. *n. f.* [night and man.] One who carries away ordure in the night.
NIGHTMARE. *n. f.* [night, and according to Temple, mora, a spirit that, in the heathen myth-logy, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.
Saint Withold fasted thrice the would,
He met the nightmare, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowsiness, vertiges, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and night-mare. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
NIGHTPIECE. *n. f.* [night and piece.] A picture coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light; not by the light of the day.
He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*
NIGHTRAIL. *n. f.* [night and rexl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.
An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or night-rail; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
NIGHTRAVEN. *n. f.* [night and raven.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.
The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drear. *Spenser.*
I pray his bad voice bode no mischief;
I had as lief have heard the night-raven,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakef.*
NIGHTROBBER. *n. f.* [night and robber.] One who steals in the dark.
Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and night-robbers might be more easily pursued and encountered. *Spenser's Ireland.*
NIGHTRULE. *n. f.* [night and rule.] A tumult in the night.
How now, mad sprite,
What night-rule now about this haunted grove? *Shakef.*
NIGHTSHADE. *n. f.* [night and shade, Saxon.]
1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade.
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in form of a star: from the flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a round, oval, soft, succulent fruit, containing many flat seeds in each. The species are nine. This the physicians have directed to be used in medicine, under the title of *solanum hortense*. *Miller.*
2. Deadly.
Deadly night-shade (belladonna) a plant. The flower is bell-shaped, of one leaf, divided into five acute segments at the top, and succeeded by a globular soft fruit, divided into two cells which contain the seeds. It is a very strong poison.
NIGHTSHINING. *n. f.* [night and shine.] Shewing brightness in the night. *None*

NIG

None of these nosilica, or night-shining bodies, have been observed in any of the antient sepulchres. *Wilkin's Dædalus.*
NIGHTSHRIEK. *n. f.* [night and shriek.] A cry in the night.
I have almost forgot the taste of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,
As life were n't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
NIGHTTRIPPING. *n. f.* [night and trip.] Going lightly in the night.
Could it be prov'd,
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakef.*
NIGHTWALK. *n. f.* [night and walk.] Walk in the night.
If in his night-walk he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unfert for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*
NIGHTWALKER. *n. f.* [night and walk.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.
Men that hunt so, be either privy stealers, or night-walkers. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
NIGHTWARBLING. [night and warble.] Singing in the night.
Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, fave where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
NIGHTWARD. *adj.* [night and ward.] Approaching towards night.
Their night-ward studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton on Education.*
NIGHTWATCH. *n. f.* [night and watch.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.
I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches. *Psalms lxxiii. 6.*
NIGHTSCENT. *adj.* [nightscens, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness. *Pope.*
NIGHTIFICATION. *n. f.* [niger and facio.] The act of making black.
NIGHTLITY. *n. f.* [nightlity, Fr. nihilum, Latin.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.
Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure nightlity, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logic.*
TO NILL. *v. a.* [from ne will, nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
Certes, said he, I will thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made to happy do intend,
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,
In all affections the concurrent still;
If now, with man and wife to will and nill
The self-same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben. Johnson.*
NILL. *v. a.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.
TO NIM. *v. a.* [nimen, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to steal.
They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that nimm'd a cloak. *Hudibras, p. i.*
They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be nimming something or other for the love of thieving. *L'Estrange, Fable 241.*
NIMBLE. *adj.* [from nim, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.
They being nimble-jointed than the rest,
And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spenser.*
You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
You have dancing shoes
With nimble soles. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;
The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Thro' the mid seas the nimble pinnacle fails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*
NIMBLENESS. *n. f.* [from nimble.] Quickness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.
The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness and nimbleness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in nimbleness or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and subtle spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing which is. *Hooker, b. v. f. 5.*
We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence and nimbleness. *Shakef.*
Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great nimbleness and

NIM

agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison's Guardian, No. 115.*
NIMBLEWITTED. *adj.* [nimble and wit.] Quick; eager to speak.
Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain nimble-witted counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon, Apepbth. 124.*
NIMBLY. *adv.* [from nimble.] Quickly; speedily; actively.
He capers nimble in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Sha. Rich. III.*
The air
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself. *Shakef.*
Most legs can nimble run, tho' some be lame. *Davies.*
The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more nimble. *Boyle.*
NIMBLESS. *n. f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
NIMMIETY. *n. f.* [nimietas, school Latin.] The state of being too much.
NIMMER. *n. f.* [from nim.] A thief; a pilferer.
NINCOMPPOO. *n. f.* [A corruption of the Latin non compos.] A fool; a trifier.
An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoo, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*
NINE. *n. f.* [nium, Gothic; nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one less than ten.
The weyward fifters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up nine. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a nine-days wonder. *L'Estrange.*
The faults are nine in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift's Miscell.*
NINEFOLD. *n. f.* [nine and fold.] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.
This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round ninefold. *Milt.*
NINEPENNY. *n. f.* [nine and pence.] A silver coin valued at nine-pence.
Three silver pennies, and a nine-pence bent. *Gay's Post.*
NINEPINS. *n. f.* [nine and pin.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.
A painter made blossoms upon the trees in December, and school-boys playing at nine-pins upon the ice in July. *Peachment on Drawing.*
For as when merchants break, o'ershrown
Like nine-pins, they strike others down. *Hud. p. ii.*
NINESCORE. *adj.* [nine and score.] Nine times twenty.
Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above nine-score, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison's Spectator, No. 177.*
NINETEEN. *adj.* [nigonezyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.
Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*
NINETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonezoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
In the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings xxv. 8.*
NINETY. *adj.* [pungonzyne, Saxon.] Nine times ten.
Enos lived ninety years and begat Cainan. *Gen. v. 9.*
NINTH. *adj.* [negoda, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.
Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the ninth day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
NINTIETH. *adj.* [pungonzynezoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.
NINNY. *n. f.* [ninnz, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.
What a pidd ninny's this?
The dean was so thabby, and look'd like a ninny, That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
NINNYHAMMER. *n. f.* [from ninny.] A simpleton.
Another vents her passion in scurrilous terms; an old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoo, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison's Guardian, No. 109.*
Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, rumskull'd, ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbut. John Bull.*
To NIP. *v. a.* [nippen, Dutch.]
1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.
In oranges and lemons, the nipping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 388.*
2. To cut off by any slight means.
The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be nipt off. *Mortimer's Husband.*
3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth

NIP

The

NIT

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A flower doth spread and dye,
Thou wouldst extend me to some good,
Before I were by frost's extremity *nip* in the bud. *Herb.*
His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nip with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton.*
Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a
formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Add.*
From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what per-
fection I might have brought this great work, had it not been
nip in the bud. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
4. To pinch as frost.
The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold. —
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
When ices hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nip*, and ways be foul,
Then nighty fings the staring owl. *Sba. Love's L. Left.*
5. To vex; to bite.
And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*.
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Fairy Q.*
6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.
But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the jave to good men to *nip*. *Hobbes's Tale.*
Quick wits commonly be in desire new-fangled; in pur-
pose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every mat-
ter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent.
Alcham's Schoolmaster.
NIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.
I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*,
and bobs. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
2. A small cut.
What this a sleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down car'd like an apple-tart?
Here's *nip*, and *nip*, and cut, and flish, and flath,
Like to a center in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*
3. A blast.
So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifery of rip'ning show'rs,
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a sarcasm.
NIPPER. *n. f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out of use.
Ready backbiters, fore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily
of good men. *Alcham.*
NIPPERS. *n. f.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.
NIPPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.
NIPPLE. *n. f.* [nipple, Saxon.]
1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take in-
to their mouths.
Thou' tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. —
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums. *Shakef.*
In creatures that nourish their young with milk, are adapt-
ed the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suc-
tion. *Roy on the Creation.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.
In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are
divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying
under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Physico Theol.*
NIPPLEWORT. *n. f.* [Lampfana.] A very common weed.
NISI PRIUS. *n. f.*
[In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the
inquest is pannelled, and returned before the justices of the
bank; the one party or the other making petition to have
this writ for the case of the country. It is directed to the
sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impanelled to
come before the justices in the same county, for the deter-
mine before the cause there, except it be so difficult that it
need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to
the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ
nisi opud talem locum prius venerint; whereby it appeareth,
that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius*, differ. So
that justices of *nisi prius*, must be one of them before whom
the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good
men of the county associated to him. *Cowd.*
NIT. *n. f.* [nitrum, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small
animal.
The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in sum-
mer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombilious
noise, or tickling them in tickling their *nits*, or eggs, on the
hair. *Derham's Physico Theol.*
NITENCY. *n. f.* [nitentia, Latin.]
1. Lustre; clear brightnefs.

NIT

2. [From the Latin, *nitro*.] Endeavour; spring to expand it-
self.
The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles;
from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward
will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong
nitency to fly wider open. *Boyle.*
NITING. *n. f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.
NITID. *adj.* [nitidus, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous.
We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yel-
low, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take
off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*
NITRE. *n. f.* [nitre, Fr. nitrum, Latin.]
The salt which we know at this time, under the name of
nitre or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, but somewhat
whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing
a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt,
though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of
dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its
containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the
number of those salts which are naturally blended in imper-
ceptible particles in earths, stones, and other foible sub-
stances, as the particles of metals are in their ores; it is
sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence,
either on its ores or on the surface of old walls; these ef-
florescences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular
and proper crystals of *nitre*. That this salt should be found
on the surface of walls is not wonderful, since it is found
only on or near the surface of the earth where it is produced.
The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the
East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare
cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern
winds, and never in any other situation. From this marl
the salt is separated by water; but the crystals into which it
shoots, as we receive them from the East-Indies, are small,
imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moistened
by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *ni-
tre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-
houses, and those of stables and cow-houses, all afford *ni-
tre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where
very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbish
of old mortar and plaster of buildings; and the mortar of
old walls with us, if moistened with urine and exposed to
the air in a proper situation that is open to the north east,
and covered over to defend it from wet, never fails to afford
nitre in a few weeks, and that in proportion of one tenth of
the weight of the ingredients. There is no question but a
manufactory of *nitre* might be established in England to as
much advantage as that of France. The place where the
materials are exposed, is to be carefully examined. It must
be moderate as to the great points of moisture and dryness;
if there be too much moisture the *nitre* which is already
formed will be washed away, and without some moisture
the salts will hardly be ever formed. Heat and coldness,
unless excessive, can be of no consequence. It is on account
of the requisiteness of so certain a degree of moisture to the
materials from which *nitre* is obtained, that the north east
winds are of so much use in the production of it. In spring
and autumn, which are the seasons when this salt is prin-
cipally made, these two winds are neither too moist nor too
dry, especially in the night; the south and west winds are
destructive, because they bring storms and showers. In me-
dicine, *nitre* is cooling and diuretick, and good in burning fe-
vers. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, na-
tive, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from
all other native salts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the na-
ture of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being cap-
able of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not.
It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin
flat cakes, spongy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a
pale brownish white colour. It is of an acrid taste, like
pot-ashes. About Smyrna and Ephesus, and through a great
part of Asia Minor, this salt is extremely frequent on the
surface of the earth, and also in Sindy, a province of the
inner Asia, where they sweep it up and call it soap-earth,
using a solution or lye of it in washing. The natrum or *ni-
tre* of the ancients, has been by some supposed to be a salt
of substance, and by others to be the same with our *nitre* or
salt-petre; but both these opinions are erroneous, this salt
being the true natrum of the ancients, answering perfectly
to its description, and having all its uses and virtues. In
scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with
vinegar, and had an absterfve quality, properties which per-
vaneagre with this salt but not with salt-petre, as do many
different qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foss.*
Some tumultuous clouds,
Infused with fire and *nitre*, hurried him.
Some steep their seed, and some in cauldrons boil.
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*
NITROUS. *adj.* [nitreus, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with
nitre; consisting of *nitre*.

NOB

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather
a *nitrous* fatness more than either of them have severally.
Bacon's Natural History.
The northern air being more fully charged with those
particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is
fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is suf-
ficient to move such an unweildy bulk with due celerity. *Roy.*
He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,
Meet flocks of cold so greedily purfu'd,
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. *Blackmore.*
NITRY. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.
Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the flabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*
NITTI. *adv.* [from *nitry*.] Loufly.
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new
rebellion; he was a man *nitily* needy, and therefore ad-
venturous. *Hayward.*
NITTY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.
NITVAL. *adj.* [nitidus, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Dist.*
NITVENS. *adj.* [nitens, Latin.] Snowy; resembling snow.
Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur,
which otherwise presents a pure and *nitens* white. *Brown.*
NITZY. *n. f.* A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.
NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]
1. The word of refusal.
Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakef.*
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In rustlet yeas and honest kerky noes. *Sha. L. Labours Lost.*
If you will not consider these things now, the time will
shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will
or no. *Calany's Serm.*
2. The word of denial opposite to concession or affirmation.
I think it would not fort amiss, to handle the question,
whether a war for the propagation of the Christian faith,
without another cause of hostility, be lawful or no, and in
what cases? *Bacon.*
3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.
My name's Macbeth: —
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. —
—No, nor more fearful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Never more.
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore;
No; let the Grecian pow'rs oppress in fight,
Unhappy'd perish in their tyrant's sight. *Dryd. Homer.*
4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no* not, not even.
No not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Waller.*
NO. *adj.*
1. Not any; none.
Let their be *no* strife between me and thee. *Gen. xlii. 8.*
Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*
2. It seems an adjective in these phrases, *no* longer, *no* more,
no where.
When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Sa-
muel. *1 Sam. x. 14.*
In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*
3. *No* one; none; not any one.
No one who doeth good to those only from whom he ex-
pects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own
sincerity. *Smalridge's Serm.*
4. *NOBILITATE*. *v. a.* [nobilis, Latin.] To ennoble; to
make noble.
NOBILITY. *n. f.* [nobilitas, Latin.]
1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.
When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same
argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood, and titles,
in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*
Long galleries of ancestors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or esteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true nobility." *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns.
Nobility in England is extended to five ranks; duke, mar-
quis, earl, viscount, baron.
3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted
above the commons.
To curb the will of the nobility. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.
Though the hated Ampilus, yet the nobility of her cou-
rage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned
that youthful error; considering the reputation he had to be
the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed
himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney, b. ii.*
But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility
To work my goddesses so by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes where shine nobility. *Sidney.*

NOB

Base men, being in love, have then a nobility in their na-
tures more than is native to them. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
They thought it great their sovereign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, nobility of soul. *Dryden.*
NOBLE. *adj.* [noble, Fr. nobilis, Latin.]
1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.
From virtue first began,
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryd.*
3. Great; worthy; illustrious.
Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of
a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue. *2 Mac. vi. 31.*
To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds *Milton.*
Tim'rous.
A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milt.*
Those two great things that engross the desires and de-
sires of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are
to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*
4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.
My thare in pale Pyrene I resign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
To nobler poets, for a nobler song. *Dryd.*
5. Magnificent; stately: as, a noble parade.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the noble parts of
the body.
NOBLE. *n. f.*
1. One of high rank.
Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his
hand. *Ex. xxiv. 11.*
How many nobles then should hold their places,
That must strike fail to spirits of vile sort! *Shakef.*
What the nobles once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Ang-
liae mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*
The nobles amongst the Romans took special care in their
last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments.
Wilkin's Math. Magic.
See all our nobles begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope, Dial. i.*
It may be the disposition of young nobles, that they ex-
pect the accomplishments of a good education without the
least expence of time or study. *Swift's Modern Education.*
The second natural division of power, is of such men
who have acquired large possessions, and consequently de-
pendencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them
great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority:
these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus com-
mences a great council or senate of nobles, for the weighty
affairs of the nation. *Swift.*
2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight-pence; the sum of
six and eight-pence.
Shortly after he coined nobles, of noble, fair, and fine gold.
Camden's Remains.
Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to enoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Sha.*
Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting
to forty pounds or more, a noble, that is six shillings and
eight-pence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*
NOBLE liverwort. [Hepatica.] A plant.
The characters are: the root is fibrose and perennial:
the leaf consists of three lobes on a pedicle, which arises
from the root; as does the pedicle of the flower, which is
naked and single: the cup of the flower is, for the most
part, composed of one leaf sometimes cut into three or
four deep divisions: the flower consists of many leaves, which
expand in form of a rose: the fruit is globular, consisting
of one single cell curved. *Miller.*
NOBLEMAN. *n. f.* [noble and man.] One who is ennobled.
If I bluth,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
The nobleman is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*
NOBLENESS. *n. f.* [from noble.]
1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.
The nobleness of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twain can do't. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And nobleness impose. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakef.*
He that does as well in private between God and his own
soul, as in public, hath given himself a good testimony that
his purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity.
Taylor's Holy Living.
Great-

NOC

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their feat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
There is not only a congruity herein between the nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*
You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*
2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.
NOBLESS. *n. f.* [noblesse, French.]
1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense.
Fair branch of nobles, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Fairy Q.*
2. Dignity; greatness.
Thou whose nobles keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, tho' belieg'd with ill. *Ben. Jonson.*
3. Noblemen collectively.
Let us haste to hear it,
And call the nobles to the audience. *Shakesp. Ham.*
I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the nobles of France would never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*
NOBLY. *adv.* [from noble.]
1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.
Only a second laurel did adorn
His Colleague Catulus, tho' nobly born;
He shar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*
2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.
Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that nobly done? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
This fate he could have 'scap'd, but would not lose
Honour for life; but rather nobly chose
Death from their fears, than safety from his own. *Deubam.*
3. Grandly; splendidly.
There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument. *Addison on Italy.*
NOBODY. *n. f.* [no and body.] No one; not any one.
This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of nobody. *Shakesp. Tenpest.*
It fell to secretary Coke's turn, for whom nobody cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was put out of his office. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miscel.*
NOCENT. *adj.* [nocens, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal.
The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than nocent; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. Hurtful; mischievous.
His head, well-stor'd with subtle wiles;
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless unfeard he slept. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
NOCK. *n. f.* [nocchie, Italian.]
1. A slit; a nick; a notch.
2. The fundament. *Les Joffes.*
When the date of nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout. *Hudibras.*
NOCTAMBULO. *n. f.* [nox and ambulo, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.
Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambulo's? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbutnot on Air.*
NOCTIDIAL. *adj.* [noctis and dies.] Comprising a night and a day.
The noctidial day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*
NOCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [nox and fero.] Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT. *adj.* [noctivagus, Latin.] Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY. *n. f.* [from noctis, Latin.] An account of what passes by night.
I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my noctuary, which I shall send you to enrich your paper. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 586.*

NOD

NOCTURN. *n. f.* [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.
The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the nocturn and the mattins for the honour of the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillington.*
NOCTURNAL. *adj.* [nocturnus, Latin.] Nightly.
From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*
I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers 'till such time as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of your nocturnal discoveries. *Add.*
NOCTURNAL. *n. f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of northern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a nocturnal, and shew the true hour of the night. *Hanus.*
To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: nodus, Gr. nuto, Lat. ammiccia, Welsh.]
1. To decline the head with a quick motion.
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Cleopatra hath nodded him to her. *Shakesp. A. and Cleop.*
On the faith of Jove rely,
When nodding to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*
2. To pay a slight bow.
Cassius must bend his body,
If Cæsar carelessly but nod on him. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*
3. To bend downwards with quick motion.
When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threatening all,
This way and that the nod, considering where to fall. *Dryden's Ovid, b. x.*
He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow. *Thomf. Spring.*
4. To be drowsy.
Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were nodding. *Add. Guard.*
NOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick declination of the head.
Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*
A mighty king I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my word, and wait my nod;
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*
2. A quick declination.
Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakesp. R. III.*
3. The motion of the head in drowiness.
Every drowsy nod shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking. *Lake.*
4. A slight obeisance.
Will he give you the nod? *Sha. Troil. and Cressida.*
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cup than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
NODATION. *n. f.* [from nado.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.
NODDER. *n. f.* [from nod.] One who makes nods.
A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*
NODDLE. *n. f.* [pnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.
Her care shall be
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakesp.*
Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,
Or call up the master and break his dull noddle. *B. John.*
My head's not made of brass,
As friar Bacon's noddle was. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. i.*
He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latría, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtle for their noddles.
Come, master, I have a project in my noddle, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you.
Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,
Will strip thy hoary noddle of its mask. *Addison.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn noddles, solemn pace. *Penton.*
NODDY. *n. f.* [from noddin, French.] A simpleton; an idiot.

NOI

The whole race of bawling, fluttering noddies, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange, Fable 150.*
NOI. *n. f.* [nodus, Latin.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A swelling on the bone.
If nodes be the cause of the pain, foment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
3. Interfection.
All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the nodes; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which nodes are called the head and tail of the dragon.
NODOSITY. *n. f.* [from nodus, Latin.] Complication; knot.
These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence enaeth that tortuosity, or complicated nodosity we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. vel.*
NODOS. *adj.* [nodus, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.
This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh nodos, men continue not long after. *Brown's V. Err.*
NODULE. *n. f.* [nodulus, Latin.] A small lump.
Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or nodules: which nodules are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
NOGGIN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.
He put on a hard, coarse, noggin shirt of pendrel. *Escape of King Charles.*
NOGGIN. *n. f.* [noggel, German.] A small mug.
All this while Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the esquire the other noggin of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
NOIANCE. *n. f.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischievous inconvenience.
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender and borrower niance it is. *Taff. Husb.*
The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from niance. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused.
Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To stub out the bushes that noie the land. *Taff. Husb.*
NOIER. *n. f.* [from noie.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.
The north is a noier to grass of all fruits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Taff. Husb.*
NOIS. *adj.* [noise, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.
Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be noisus unto them. *Spenser.*
The false Duessa leaving noisus night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride.
But neither darkness foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor noisus smell his purpose could withhold. *Fairy Q.*
NOISE. *n. f.* [noise, French.]
1. Any kind of sound.
Noises, as of waters falling down, founded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wisd. xvii. 4.*
Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wisd. xvii. 18.*
Great motions in nature pass without sound or noise. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without noise to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent music. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Fear.
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the idle they hear
A lasting noise, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*
3. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.
What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*
4. Occasion of talk.
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much noise through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 195.*
To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To found loud.
Harm
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none;
Tho' noising loud and threatening nigh. *Milt. P. Reg.*
To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.
All these sayings were noised abroad throughout all the hill country. *Lake i. 65.*
I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly noised.
They might buzz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices and noised it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOM

NOISFUL. *adj.* [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous.
That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose noisful valour does no foe invade, *Dryden.*
And weak assistance will his friends destroy.
NOISELESS. *adj.* [from noise.] Silent; without sound.
On our quick it decrees,
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time *Shakesp.*
Steals, ere we can effect them.
So noiseless would I live, such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind, *Dryden.*
But ripely dropping from the sapless bough.
NOISINESS. *n. f.* [from noise.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.
NOISEMAKER. *n. f.* [noise and maker.] Clamourer.
The issue of all this noise is, the making of the noise-makers still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*
NOISOME. *adj.* [noise, Italian.]
1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.
In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hosker, b. iv.*
All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton.*
Gravissa noisome from the neighbouring fen,
And his own Care sent three hundred men. *Dryden.*
The noisome pest-lence, that in open war
Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air, *Prior.*
And scatters death.
2. Offensive; disgusting.
The seeing these effects, will be
Both noisome and infectious. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
The brake and the cockle are noisome too much. *Tuff.*
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome. *Shakesp. M. Ad. Ab.*
The filthiness of his smell was noisome to all his army. *2 Mac. ix. 9.*
An error in the judgment, is like an imposthen in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*
NOISOMELY. *adv.* [from noisome.] With a fœtid stench; with an infectious steam.
NOISOMENESS. *n. f.* [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.
If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and noisomeness about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South's Serm.*
NOISY. *adj.* [from noise.]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent.
O leave the noisy towns, O come and see
Our country cotts, and live content with me! *Dryden.*
To noisy fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*
Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the noisy crowd. *Swift.*
NOLL. *n. f.* [pnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.
An ass's noll I fixed on his head. *Shakesp.*
NOLI me tangere. [Latin.]
1. Kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.
2. A plant.
Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer's Husb.*
NOLITION. *n. f.* [nolitio, Latin.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition.
The proper acts of the will are, volition, nolitio, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
NOMANCY. *n. f.* [nomance, nomancie, Fr. nomen, Latin; and *magia*, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*
NOMBEES. *n. f.* The entrails of a deer.
NOMENCLATOR. *n. f.* [Lat. nomenclator, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.
There were a set of men in old Rome called nomenclators; that is, men who could call every man by his name. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 127.*
Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill nomenclators that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*
NOMENCLATURE. *n. f.* [nomenclature, Fr. nomenclatura, Lat.] 1. The act of naming.
To say where notions cannot fully be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.
The watry plantations fall not under that nomenclature of Adam, which unto terrestrial animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown's V. Err.*
NOMINAL. *adj.* [nominalis, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.
Profound

NON

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all.
The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word
gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight,
malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the con-
stitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those
qualities depend. *Locke*
Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to
the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinc-
tion of adhering to its interests. *Addison*
NOMINALLY, *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By name; with regard
to a name; titularly.
TO NOMINATE, *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]
1. To name; to mention by name.
Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. iii.*
One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's
fakes, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Wotton*
2. To entitle.
Aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou beight me born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*. *Fairy Q.*
3. To set down; to appoint by name.
If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakespeare*
Never having intended, never designed any heir in that
sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any
person to it. *Locke*
NOMINATION, *n. f.* [*nominatio*, Fr. from *nominate*.]
1. The act mentioning by name.
The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be
all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least con-
cur to this *nomination*. *Wotton's D. of Venice*
2. The power of appointing.
The *nomination* of persons to places, being so principal
and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to
himself. *Clarendon*
In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop;
and after such *nomination*, he sends a conge d'elire to the
dean and chapter, to elect the person thus elected by him.
Ayliffe's Parergon
NOMINATIVE, [*in grammar, nominativus*, Fr.] The case that
primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called
right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.
NON, *v. a.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but
sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.
Since you to *non-regardance* cast my faith,
And I partly know the instrument
That crews me from my true place in your favour;
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Shakespeare*
A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a will-
ing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an ac-
tual *non-performance* of what the law requires? *South*
For an account at large of bishop Sanderfon's last judg-
ment concerning God's concurrence, or *non-concurrence* with
the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of com-
mission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce*
The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas,
which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-
existence, or *non-existence* in the same subject. *Locke*
It is not a *non-act*, which introduces a custom, a custom
being a common usage. *Ayliffe's Parergon*
In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz.
I do not believe it as the matter is alledged. And the rea-
son of this *non-admission* is, because of its great uncertainty.
Ayliffe's Parergon
An apparitor came to the church, and informed the par-
son, that he must pay the tenths to such a man; and the
bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the
non-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe*
The *non-appearance* of persons to support the united sense
of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a
general diffidence of being able to support the charge against
the patent and patente. *Swift*
This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions
upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil for-
tune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly
taken up, and the consequence of *non-attention* to fatal. *Swift*
NONAGE, *n. f.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before
legal maturity.
In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Be love but there, let poor six years
Be pos'd with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Crahebo*
We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling
that to which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glaville*

NON

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*;
and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone
would not avoid them. *Hale*
After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fair-
fax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our
numbers were in their *nonage* till these last appeared. *Dryden*
In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. *Dryden*
NONCE, *n. f.* [The original of this word is uncertain; *Skinner*
imagines it to come from *non* or *once*; or from *nunz*, German,
need or *use*; *Junius* derives it less probably from *noince*, to
do for the *nonce*; being, according to him, to do it merely
for mischief.] Purpose; intent; design. Not now in use.
I saw a wolf
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While the her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spencer*
They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the
nonce. *Carver*
When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakespeare Hamlet*
Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never?
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like griddle-stones. *Ben. Jonson*
A volder for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon*
Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton*
NONCONFORMITY, *n. f.* [*non* and *conformity*.]
1. Refusal of compliance.
The will of our maker, whether discovered by reason or
revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity
or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be
morally good or evil. *Watts's Logic*
2. Refusal to join in the established religion.
Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are
so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will
concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our ad-
versaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress
of *nonconformity*. *South's Sermons*
The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *non-*
conformity in this particular. *Addison's Spectator*
NONCONFORMIST, *n. f.* [*non* and *conformist*.] One who
refuses to join in the established worship.
On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-conformist*, and
had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift*
NONE, *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.]
1. Not one.
Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you. *Lev. xxvi. 17.*
That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move
itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Will.*
Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope
is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a
value on present enjoyments. *Addison's Spectator*
2. Not any.
Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall
be *none*. *Exodus xvi. 26.*
Thy life shall hang in doubt, and shalt have *none* assurance
of this life. *Dextr. xxii. 66.*
Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of those tu-
multuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and
winds cause in ours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*
The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the
finest. *Fenton on the Clavicle*
3. Not other.
This is *none* other but the house of God, and the gate of
heaven. *Gen. xxviii. 17.*
4. *None* of sometimes signifies only emphatically *not*.
My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel
would *none* of me. *Pf. lxxxi. 11.*
NONE-ENTITY, *n. f.* [*non* and *entity*.]
1. Nonexistence.
When they say nothing from nothing, they must under-
stand it as excluding all cautions. In which sense it is most
evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that no-
thing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no-self
out of *nonentity* into something. *Bentley's Sermon*
2. A thing not existing.
There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when
evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South*
We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius
should not be better employed, than in looking after that
theological *nonentity*. *Arbut. and Pope's Misc. Scrib.*
NONEXISTENCE, *n. f.* [*non* and *existence*.] Inexistence;
state of not existing.
A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem
of miracles is, to false not only real verities, but also *non-*
existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, &c.*
NONJURING

NOO

NONJURING, *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those
who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.
This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned,
and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift*
NONJUROR, *n. f.* [from *non* and *juro*.] One who conceiving
James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to
those who have succeeded him.
NONNATURAL, *n. f.* [*non* and *naturalis*.]
Physicians reckon these to be fix, viz. air, meat and
drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and
excretion, and the passions of the mind.
The fix *nonnatural* are such as neither naturally consti-
tutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy accord-
ing unto circumstance. *Brown's V. Err.*
NONPAREIL, *n. f.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]
1. Excellence unequalled.
My lord and matter loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakespeare Twelfth Night*
2. A kind of apple.
3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and
Common Prayers are printed.
NONPLUS, *n. f.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability
to say or do more. A low word.
Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of
my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South*
One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in
most men have govern'd all their thoughts: take these from
them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is per-
fectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke*
Such an artful did not begin the matter at a venture,
and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he
should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive in-
tellect a complete idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley*
TO NONPLUS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to
puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.
Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only won-
der; we are as much *nonplus'd* by the most contemptible worm
and plant. *Glav. Scept. c. vii.*
His parts were so accomplish'd,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplus'd*. *Hudibras*
That in that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an
one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South*
What, you are confounded, and stand mute?
Somewhat *nonplus'd* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden*
Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when
he has been *nonplus'd* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell
what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Speck. 471.*
NONRESISTENCE, *n. f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] Failure of resistance.
If the character of persons chosen into the church had
been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-*
resistance. *Swift*
NONRESIDENT, *n. f.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects
to live at the proper place.
As to nonresidence, there are not ten clergymen in the
kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift*
NONRESISTANCE, *n. f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of
not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.
NONSENSE, *n. f.* [*non* and *sense*.]
1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.
Till understood, all tales,
Like *non-sense*, are not true nor false. *Hud. p. iii.*
Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more
non-sense than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden*
This *non-sense* got into all the following editions by a mis-
take of the stage editors. *Pope's Notes on Shakespeare*
2. Trifles; things of no importance.
What's the world to him,
Tis *non-sense* all. *Thomson*
NONSENSICAL, *adj.* [from *non-sense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.
They had produced many other inept combinations, or
aggregate forms of particular things, and *non-sensical* systems
of the whole. *Roy on the Creation*
NONSENSICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *non-sensical*.] Ungrammatical
jargon; foolish absurdity.
NONSOLENT, *n. f.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay
his debts.
NONSOLUTION, *n. f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.
Athenus instances enigmatical propositions, and the for-
feitures and rewards upon their solution and *non-solution*. *Broome*
NONSPARING, *adj.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying.
Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *non-sparing* war. *Shakespeare All's well that Ends well*
TO NONSURT, *v. a.* [*non* and *surt*.] To deprive of the be-
nefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.
The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council,
and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are
laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland
non-surted, in default of appearance. *Swift*
NOODLE, *n. f.* [from *noodle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.
NOOK, *n. f.* [from *cen boeck*, German.] A corner; a covert
made by an angle or intersection.

NOR

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakespeare's Tempest*
Buy a foggy and a dirty farm
In that *nook* shotten ile of Albion. *Shakespeare Hen. V.*
The savages were driven out of the great Ards, into a
little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they
now possess a little territory. *Davies*
UNSPHERE
The spirit of Plato to unfold,
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly *nook*. *Milton's Poems*
Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*. *Milt.*
A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton*
NOON, *n. f.* [non, Saxon; *nonum*, Welsh; *none*, Erse; sup-
posed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the ninth hour, at which
their *cama* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations
called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier
in the day, by the same name.]
1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the
sun is in the meridian.
Fetch forth the flocks, there shall he sit 'till noon.—
'Till noon! 'till night, my lord, *Shakespeare K. Lear*
The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due repast at noon. *Dryden*
If I turn my eyes at noon towards the sun, I cannot avoid
the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke*
2. It is taken for midnight.
Full before him at the noon of night,
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden*
NOONDAY, *n. f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.
The bird of night did sit,
Ey'n at noonday, upon the market-place,
Hooting and shrieking. *Shakespeare Jul. Caesar*
The dimmels of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fildy com-
pares to those of an owl at noonday. *Boyle*
NOONDAY, *adj.* Meridional.
The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid*
NOONING, *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.
NOONTIDE, *n. f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.
Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night mornings, and the noontide night. *Shakespeare*
NOONTIDE, *adj.* Meridional.
Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide prick. *Shakespeare*
All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milt. Par. Lost*
We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.
The noontide yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. *Prior*
NOOSE, *n. f.* [*nosada*, entangled; a word found in the glosses
of *Lipsum*. Mr. Lye.] A running knot which the more it
is drawn binds the cloier.
Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Carch with a hook, or with a *noose* intral? *Sandys*
Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hud. p. i.*
They run their necks into a *noose*,
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hud. p. iii.*
Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden*
A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *J. Bull.*
TO NOOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to
catch; to entrap.
The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, the least
of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us. *Gov. Tongue*
NOR, *conjunct.* [ne or.]
1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a
negative proposition; correlative to neither or not.
I neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakespeare*
Neither love will twine, nor hay. *Marvel*
2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill.
Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am sure there is no force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakespeare's As you like it*
3. Neither is sometimes included in nor, but not elegantly.
Pow'r, disgrace, nor death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel*
Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there;
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden*
4. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither.
Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I nor love myself, nor thee. *Ben. Jonson*
18 G

NOS

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel
But how perplexed, alas! is human fate?
I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love.
Walsh.
NORTH. *n. f.* [norð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.
More unconfined than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.
Shakef.
The tyrannous breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing.
Shakef. Cymb.
Fierce Boreas issues forth
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the north.
Dryd.
NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.
This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount
Hor.
Nun. xxxiv. 7.
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [noord-oost, Dutch.] The point between
the north and east.
The inferior sea towards the southeast, the Ionian to-
wards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side,
were commanded by three different nations.
Arbutnot.
NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being towards the north.
The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed
the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects
of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.
Derham.
NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland.
Shakef.
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it
up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which
cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [north and east.] The point between
the north and east.
If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there
were no living near her, she would infect to the northstar.
Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.
NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and east, Saxon.] Towards
towards the north.
NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [north and east, Saxon.] Towards
NORTHWARDS. } the north.
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest.
Shakespeare.
Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of
being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain.
Bacon.
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.
Dryden.
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at
the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty
foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward.
Locke.
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the
north and west.
The bathing places that they may remain under the sun
until evening, he exposteth unto the summer setting, that is
northwest.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.
NORTHWIND. *n. f.* [north and wind.] The wind that blows
from the north.
The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen northwind.
Milton.
When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury.
Watts.
NOSE. *n. f.* [nos, Saxon.]
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent
and the emunctory of the brain.
Down with the nose,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forehead,
Smells from the gen'ral weal.
Shakef. Timon of Athens.
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips.
Shakef. Macbeth.
Our decrees,
Dead to infiction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose.
Sha. M. of Ven.
There can be no reason given why a village somewhat
longer, or a nose flatter, could not have conspired with such
a foul.
Locke.
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what
passes under my nose.
Pope's Letters.
2. The end of any thing.
The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the nose of
the bellows, or as a channel in the found board of an organ.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
3. Scent; sagacity.
We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his
master.
Collier on Envy.
4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force: as, a bear by his
ring. To lead blindly.
Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold.
Sha. W. Tale.

NOT

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to
refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his re-
ferendary, else he may be led by the nose.
Bacon.
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How faints lead brothers by the nose.
Hamlet, 2. 1.
This is the method of all popular shams, when the mul-
titude are to be led by the noses into a fool's paradise.
L. E. 1.
5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be med-
dling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.
6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affec-
tions of another.
To nose. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To scent; to smell.
Nose him as you go up the stairs.
Shakef. Hamlet.
2. To face; to oppose.
To nose. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.
Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us.
Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.
NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A posie; a bunch of flowers.
She hath made me four and twenty neseegays for the theatre.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
Ariel fought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the neseegay in her breast reclined,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind.
Pope.
Get you gone in the country to dress up neseegays for a holy
day.
Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.
NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of
the nose.
Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him.
Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.
NOSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart.] The herb cress.
NOSE. *n. f.* [from nose.] The extremity of a thing; as the
nose of a pair of bellows.
NOSELOGY. *n. f.* [nosos and logos.] Doctrine of diseases.
NOSOPHETICK. *n. f.* [nosos and phetick.] Producing diseases.
The qualities of the air are nosophetick; that is, have a
pow'r of producing diseases.
Arbutnot on Air.
NOSTRIL. *n. f.* [nose and stril, a hole, Saxon.] The ca-
vity in the nose.
Turn then my freshest reputation to
A favour that may strike the dullest nostril.
Shakespeare.
Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most
pernicious.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy nostrils breath'd
The breath of life.
Milton's P. L. 1. 1. 1.
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in con-
comitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful both
for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic
scent.
More's Divine Dialogues.
NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made pub-
lic, but remaining in some single hand.
Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let it be writ
upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no
body ever used it before.
Stillingfleet.
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Pope.
NOT. *adv.* [ne aufte, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.
If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the not deserv'd,
As him that doth thy lovely hefts despise?
Spenser.
His countenance likes me not.
Shakespeare's K. Lear.
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had
made his journey prosperous or not.
Gen. xxiv. 21.
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, not I, till you have better dreams.
Dryden.
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action en-
terprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may
be as well executed now as it was of old.
Dryden.
Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak
correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be
spared.
Locke on Education.
This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.
Pope's Universal Prayer.
2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not.
Job vii. 8.
NOTABLE. *adj.* [notable, Fr. notabilis, Latin.] Remarkable;
memorable; observable.
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown
to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to
come unto.
Sidney's Disc.

NOT

The same is notified in the notable places of the dioceses.
Whitgift.
In the parliament at Kilkenny, many notable laws were
enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enor-
mities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.
Davies on Ireland.
Two young men appeared notable in strength, excellent in
beauty, and comely in apparel.
2 Mac. iii. 26.
They bore two or three charges from the horse with not-
able courage, and without being broken.
Clarendon.
Both armies lay still without any notable action, for the
space of ten days.
Clarendon, b. viii.
Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for
one of those notables which men of foreign nations record.
Addison.
Cæsar, whose great sagacity and conduct put his success
as much out of the power of chance as human reason could
well do, yet upon occasion of a notable experiment, that
had like to have lost him his whole army at Dyrrachium,
tells us the power of it in his commentaries.
South's Serm.
It is impossible but a man must have first pass'd this notable
stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and
hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.
South.
2. Careful; bustling, in contempt and irony.
This absolute monarch was as notable a guardian of the
fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man
grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he
sent for all his goods.
Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 10.
NOTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from notable.] Appearance of business;
importance. In contempt.
NOTABLY. *adv.* [from notable.]
1. Memorably; remarkably.
This we see notably proved, in that the oft polling of
hedges conduces much to their lasting.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.
Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very
notably; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 105.
NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from notary.] Taken by a notary.
It may be called an authentick writing, though not a pub-
lick instrument, through want of a notarial evidence.
Ayliffe.
NOTARY. *n. f.* [notaire, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer
whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may
concern the publick.
There is a declaration made to have that very book, and
no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized notaries
do write those things fully and only, which being written and
there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged
to be their own.
Hooker.
Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your bond.
Shakespeare's M. of Venice.
One of those with him, being a notary, made an entry of
this act.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fate that make this verse.
Donne.
They have in each province, intendants and notaries. *Temp.*
NOTATION. *n. f.* [notatus, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as,
by figures or letters.
Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain
notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being
to described, and that is by degrees and periods.
Cocker.
2. Meaning; signification.
A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath
no other literal notation but what belongs to it in relation to
a building.
Hammond.
Confidence, according to the very notation of the word,
imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the
other of a man's own action; and so is properly the applica-
tion of a general law, to a particular instance of practice.
South's Sermons.
NOTCH. *n. f.* [notchia, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in
any thing.
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces
in the margin, of a pyramidal figure apolitely set, and with
transverse notches.
Grew's Museum.
From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.
He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch.
Swift.
To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-
lows.
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he
scotched him like a carbonado.
Shakespeare.
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces,
cancelled and transversely notched.
Grew's Museum.

NOT

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope.
NOTCHWEE'D. *n. f.* [notch and weed.] An herb called orach.
NOTE. [for no note.] May not.
Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base,
That note without an hound fine footing trace.
Fairy 2.
NOTE. *n. f.* [nota, Lat. notte, Fr.]
1. Mark; token.
Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church,
they have also the notes of external profession whereby the
world knoweth what they are.
Hobbes, b. iii.
2. Notice; heed.
Give order to my servants that they take
No note at all of our being absent hence.
Shakespeare.
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the note.
Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.
3. Reputation; consequence.
Divers men of note have been brought over into England.
Abbot's Description of the World.
Andronicus and Junia are of note among the apostles.
Rem. xvi. 7.
As for metals, authors of good note assure us, that even
they have been observed to grow.
Boyle.
4. Reproach; stigma.
The more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat.
Shakespeare.
5. Account; information; intelligence.
She that from Naples
Can have no note; unless the sun were post,
The man 'th' moon's too slow.
Shakespeare's Tempest.
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little
place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust,
that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have
been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the note,
but the party left to his other means, and in some sort re-
compens'd for his discovery.
Bacon's Essay 49.
6. Tune; voice.
These are the notes wherewith are drawn from the hearts
of the multitude to many sighs; with these tunes their minds
are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of
their souls.
Hooker, b. iv.
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note.
Milton.
I now must change those notes to tragick.
Milton.
You that can tune your founding strings so well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your note, and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court.
Waller.
One common note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike.
Dryden.
7. Single found in music.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony;
Thro' all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden.
8. State of being observed.
Small matters come with great commendation, because
they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion
of any great virtue cometh but on festivals.
Bacon.
9. Short hint; final paper.
He will'd me
In heedfull't reservation to bestow them,
As notes whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.
Shakespeare.
In the body's prison to the lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,
By gathering notes out of the world's great book.
Davies.
10. Abbreviation; symbol.
Contract it into a narrow compass by short notes and ab-
breviations.
Baker on Learning.
11. A small letter.
A hollow cane within her hand he brought,
But in the concave had inclos'd a note.
Dryden.
12. Written paper.
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little of-
fence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons;
perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make
use of notes, may have added to my disgust.
Swift.
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.
His note will go farther than my bond.
John Bull.
14. Explanatory annotation.
The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and ob-
scured with illustrations.
Felton on the Classics.
NOTEBOOK. *n. f.* [note and book.] A book in which notes
and memorandums are set down.
Callus all his faults observ'd;
Set in a notebook, learn'd, and count'd by rote,
To call into my teeth.
Shakespeare's J. Caesar.
To NOTE. *v. a.* [noto, Latin; noter, French.]
1. To

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.
The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have noted it well. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I began to note
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addis. Ovid.*
Wandering from clime to clime, observant fray'd,
Their manners noted, and their fates survey'd. *Pope.*
Saint Auguftin fpeaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the felfons and chapters read. *Hooker, b. vi.*
Note in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *If. xxx. 8.*

3. To charge with a crime.
Sine vultu Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chafity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*
[In mulick.] To fet down the notes of a tune.
4. *Noted, part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.
A *noted* chymift procured a privilege, that none but he fhould vend a fpirit. *Bayle.*
Jufinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NOTED. *n. f.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.
NOTHING. *n. f.* [no and *thing*; *nothing*, Scottifh.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerfal negation; opposed to fomething.
It is moft certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an infant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made fomething, or fomething made itfelf; and fo was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of neceffity, without any beginning. *Grew's Conf.*
We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing* we affirm an eternal God to have been the efficient caufe of it. *Bentley's Serm.*
This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philofophical fenfe; fo we fay there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar fenfe, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot fay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a ftrict philofophical fenfe, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Nonexiftence.
Mighty flates characterlefs are grated
To dufty *nothing*. *Shakef. Troilus and Crefida.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing.
There fhall *nothing* die. *Ex. ix. 4.*
Yet had his afpect *nothing* of fevere,
But fuch a face as promis'd him fincere. *Dryden.*
Philofophy wholly fpeculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addifon on the War.*

4. No other thing.
Nothing but a fteady refolution brought to practice; God's grace ufed, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Watts's Prep. for Death.*
Words are made to declare fomething; where they are, by thofe who pretend to inftruct, otherwife ufed, they conceal indeed fomething; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or fophiftry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* elie under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.
The report which the troops of horfe make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no ufe; no value.
The outward fhew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever fome of our late too nice fools fay, there is *nothing* in the feemly form of the church. *Spencer's Ireland.*
Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught.
Jobab xli. 24.

7. No poffeffion or fortune.
A moft homely fhepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unfeekable eftate. *Shak. W. Tale.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.
We are indutrious to preferve our bodies from flavery, but we make *nothing* of fuffering our fouls to be flaves to our lufts. *Ray on the Creation.*

9. A thing of no proportion.
The charge of making the ground, and otherwife is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

10. Trifle; fomething of no confideration or importance.
I had rather have one fcratch my head i'th' fun,
When the alarm were ftruck, than idly fit
To hear my *nothings* monfter'd. *Shakespeare's Cor.*
My dear neartings, take your leave,
No longer muft you me deceive,

"Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,
This nothing, Sir, will bring you to your end,
 Do I not see your droply-belly swell?
 Dryden.
 That period includes more than a hundred sentences that
 might be writ to expreſs multiplication of *nothings*, and all
 the fatiguing perpetual buſineſs of having no buſineſs to do.
 Pope's Letters.
 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no de-
 gree; not at all.
 Who will make me a liar, and make my ſpeech *nothing*
 worth?
 Juſt. xxiv. 25.
 Auria *nothing* diſſinayed with the greatneſs of the Tur-
 ſeet, ſtill kept on his courſe. Kneller's Hiſt. of the Tur-
 But Adam with ſuch counſel *nothing* ſway'd.
 Milten.
 NOTHINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *nothing*.]
 1. Nilhiſity; nonexiſtence.
 His art did expreſs
 A quieſcence even from *nothingneſs*,
 From dull privations, and lean emphaſes.
 Donne.
 2. *Nothing*; thing of no value.
 I a *nothingneſs* in deed and name,
 Did ſcorn to hurt his forfeit carcaſe.
 Hudibras, p. i.
 NOTICE. *n. f.* [*notitia*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
 1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard.
 The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miſ-
 carriage is, what root it ſprings from.
 Locke.
 This is done with little *notice*: very quick the actions of
 the mind are performed.
 Locke.
 How ready is envy to mingle with the *notice* which we
 take of other perſons!
 Watts.
 2. Information; intelligence given or received.
 I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwall and his
 dutcheſs will be here.
 Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.
 NOTIFICATIONS. *n. f.* [*notification*, F. from *notifi*, Lat.] Act of
 making known; representation by marks or ſymbols.
 Four or five torches elevated or depreſſed out of their or-
 der, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give
 great variety of *notifications*.
 Holder's Elements of Speech.
 To NOTIFY. *v. a.* [*notificare*, Fr. *notificare*, Latin.] To declare;
 to make known; to publiſh.
 There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of
 God.
 Hooker, b. ii. f. 2.
 The fame is *notified* in the notableſt places of the whole
 diocceſs.
 Whitgift.
 Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by theſe
 reſpective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed
 to the mind.
 South's Sermon.
 This ſolar month is by civil faction *notified* in authentic
 calendars the chief meaſure of the year: a kind of ſtandard
 by which we meaſure time.
 Holder.
 NOTION. *n. f.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Latin.]
 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind;
 idea; image; conception.
 Many actions are puniſhed by law, that are acts of in-
 gratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are
 ſuch acts; for if they were puniſhed properly under that *no-
 tion*, and upon that account, the puniſhment would equally
 reach all actions of the ſame kind.
 South's Sermon.
 The fiction of ſome beings which are not in nature, fe-
 cond notions, as the logicians call them, has been founded
 on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real ſepa-
 rate being.
 Dryden's State of Inſurrection.
 What hath been generally agreed on, I content myſelf to
 aſſume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have
 farther to write.
 Newton.
 There is nothing made a more common ſubject of diſcourſe
 than nature and it's laws; and yet few agree in their *notions*
 about theſe words.
 Cheyne's Phil. Prim.
 That *notion* of hunger, cold, found, colour, thought,
 wiſh, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of
 hunger, cold, found, wiſh, &c.
 Watts's Logick.
 2. Sentiment; opinion.
 God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
 And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
 Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Mil-
 ton*.
 It would be incredible to a man who has never been in
 France, could one relate the extravagant *notions* they enter-
 tain of themſelves, and the mean opinion they have of their
 neighbours. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, No. 30.
 Senſual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleaſure
 in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury*.
 3. Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is
 frequent in Shakeſpeare, but not in uſe.
 His *notion* weakens, his diſcernings
 Are lethargy'd. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear*.
 So told, as eaſily nation can receive. *Mili. P. Lepiſt*.
 NOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *notion*.]
 1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea;
 viſionary; fanſtaſtical.
 The general and indefinite contemplations and notions,
 of the elements and their conjunctions, of the influences of
 heav'n

heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-founded ; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured inflections. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 835.

Happineſs, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, miſtaking ; fugitive theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal haſe, *Prior.*
National good, by fancy only made.

We muſt be wary, left we aſcribe any real ſubſtance or perſonality to this nature or chance ; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing, an abſtract univerſal, which is properly nothing ; a conception of our own making, occaſioned by our reflecting upon the ſtated courſe of things ; denoting only thus much, that all thoſe bodies move and act according to their eſſential properties, without any conſciouſneſs or intention of ſo doing. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.
The moſt forward *notional* dictators fit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville, Scelſi. c. xx.*
NOTIONALITY. n. f. [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. A word not in uſe.

I aimed at the advance of ſcience, by diſcrediting empty and talkative *notionality*. *Glanville, to Albion.*

NOTIONALLY. adv. [from *notional*.] In idea ; mentally ; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man conſiſts of two faculties, underſtanding and will, whether really or *notionally* diſtinct, I ſhall not diſpute. *Norris's Miſcell.*

NOTORIETY. n. f. [*notoriety*, Fr. from *notorious*.] Public knowledge ; public expoſure.

We fee what a multitude of pagan teſtimonies may be produced for all thoſe remarkable paſſages ; and indeed of ſeveral, that more than anſwer your expectation, as they were not ſubjects in their own nature to expoſed to public *notoriety*. *Addiſon on Chriſt. Relig.*

NOTORIOUS. adj. [*notorius*, Lat. *notorius*, Fr.] Publicly known ; evident to the world ; apparent ; not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known to their diſadvantage ; whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or ſecret.

What need you make ſuch ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*. *Whitgift.*

The goodneſs of your intercepted packets
You write to the pope againſt the king ; your goodneſs,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt *notorious*. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* ſhame. *Shakeſp. Com. Err.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conqueſt of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemiſh a man's reputation ? *Tilſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which ariſes partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The biſhops have procured ſome final advancement of rents ; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NOTORIOUSLY. adv. [from *notorious*.] Publicly ; evidently ; openly.

The expoſing himſelf *notoriously*, did ſometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon, b. vii.*

This is *notoriously* diſcoverable in ſome diſcrepancies of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Quid tells us, that the cauſe was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left to obſcure to after ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learnings, and complexion ; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

NOTORIUSLY. n. f. [from *notorious*.] Publick fame ; notoriety.

To *NOTT. v. a.* To hear. *Amſ.*

NOTWHEAT. n. f. [not and *wheat*.]
Of what there are two ſorts ; French, which is bearded, and requiſeth the beſt ſoil, and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTANDING. conj. [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante* ; it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the abſolute caſe, as abſolute with a noun ; as, he is rich *notwithſtanding* his age ; it is not ſo proper to ſay, he is rich *notwithſtanding* he has ſixty years ; yet this mode of writing is too frequent. *Addiſon* has uſed it ; but when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to infer that ; as, he is rich *notwithſtanding* that the expreſſion is elliptical, this is the only way of being underſtood, as in the following paſſages of *Hobbes*.]

1. Without hindrance or obſtruction from.
Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures, were

to transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety*

2. Although. This life is not proper.
A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Adajfen.*

3. Nevertheless; however.
They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker, b. iv.*

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of fairs in heaven; that they pray. *Hooker, b. v. §. 2.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity;
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he's flint;
As humorous as winter. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

NOTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The fourthwind.
With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Afer black, with thunderous clouds
From Sierra Liona. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

NOVATION. *n. f.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.
NOVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.
NOVEL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouveau*, French.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.
The Prefbyterians are exactors of submiffion to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe's Perergron.*

NOVEL. *n. f.* [*novelle*, French.]

1. A small tale, generally of love.
Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangled fame in barb'rous pasture lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

2. A law annexed to the code.
By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NOVELIST. *n. f.* [from *novel*.]
1. Innovator; assertor of novelty.
Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novellists*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 69.*

Aristotle rofe,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novellists* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of some affected *novellists* have discredited new discoveries. *Glauv. Seep.*

2. A writer of novels.
NOVELTY. *n. f.* [*novelauté*, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times.
They which do nothing but that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or novelty. *Hooker, b. v. §. 7.*

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South's Sermons.*

NOVEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.
November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Dravring.*

NOVENARY. *n. f.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.
Ptolomy by parts and numbers implieth climatrical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown's V. Err.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural flock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*

NOVERAL. *adj.* [*novissialis*, from *novera*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; beleeving a stepmother.
When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *noveral* way. *Drbham.*

NOUGHT. *n. f.* [ne aught, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *aught* for any thing; we should, according

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to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a custom has irreverently prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,

And noble heart, of rest impatient,

To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

Who cannot see this palpable device?

Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?

Bad is the world, and it will come to *naught*.

When such ill dealings must be seen in thought.

Such smiling rogues as these foon ev'ry passion;

Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing *naught*, like dogs, but following.

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *naught*.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,

And devilish machinations come to *naught*.

2. To set at *naught*; not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *naught* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof.

NOVICE. *n. f.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou

Hast fold me to this *novice*.

That princely *novice* was struck dead by thee.

A *novice* of this place.

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,

A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew.

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail.

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are playing his full purse and his empty pate.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,

The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;

And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,

But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.

And the I love, or laughs at all my pain,

Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain.

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only.

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE. *n. f.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a *novice*; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium, or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient.

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak.

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL.

NOULD. Ne would; would not.

NOUN. *n. f.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has in discourse to any other thing.

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear.

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,

To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*.

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it.

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,

She springs aloft.

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,

I will stir up in England some black storm.

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her own son.

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy?

NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

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NOURISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The period or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast.

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age.

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions.

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree.

These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd

The earth to yield.

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [*nourishment*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death.

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,

In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight.

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.

NOURSLING. *n. f.* The nurse; the nursing.

NOURITURE. *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French; this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,

As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;

For he had charge my discipline to frame,

And tutors *nurture* to oversee.

TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurse*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings fought to *nurse* the common people in ignorance, left being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smelt out the untruth of their packed pelf and malspenny religion.

TO NOUSEL. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *nuzzle*, *nouse*.] To entrap; ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They nuzzle hogs to prevent their digging.

NOW. *adv.* [*nu*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*.

The Lord shall raise him up a king over Israel that day; but what? even *now*.

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*.

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men

Did triumph in my face, and they are fled.

How frail our passions!

They that but *now* for honour and for plate,

Made the sea bluish, with blood resign their hate.

3. At one time or respect; at another time.

Now high, now low, now matter up, now mits.

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *et*, and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was

NOW

In soothing them, we *nourish* gainst our senate

The cockle of rebellion.

Gorgias hired foldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with the Jews.

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd* up in the words of faith.

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins.

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than another, as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.

TO NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of mofs, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less.

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NOW

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them.

Then cried they all again, saying, not this man but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber.

Now by these numbers he implieth climacterical years. *Bro.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance.

The other great and undoing mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction.

Helim thought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace.

The praise of doing well

Is to the ear, as ointment to the snell.

Now if some flies, perchance, however small

Into the alabaster urn should fall,

The odours die.

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God.

A human body forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of their own nature.

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection?

6. Now and then; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine.

Now and then pretending of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character.

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there are no new species produced, which would *now* and then happen, were there any such thing.

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now* and then to exercise his forgiving temper.

They *now* and then appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities.

Now. *n. f.* Present moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,

But an eternal *now* does ever last.

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say the dy'd,

For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:

This moment perfect health, the next was death.

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*,

Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights.

Nowadays. *adv.* [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,

It's *nowadays*, ne half so straight and fore.

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*.

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever.

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend.

What men of spirit *nowadays*,

Come to give sober judgment of new plays.

Nowed. *adj.* [*nué*, French.] Knotted; intertwined.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*.

Nowes. *n. f.* [from *now*, old French.] The marriage knot.

Thou shalt look round about and see

Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be

Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;

NUM

NULL. *n. f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

NULLITY. *n. f.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.

To **NULLIFY**. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NULLITY. *n. f.* [nullité, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy. It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the nullity of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemic writers. *South's Sermons.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or nullities. *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of existence. A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exterior sound, in so much as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a nullity of sound; but never an interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, benumbed, Saxon.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and numb. *Shakespeare.* Learning long upon any part maketh it numb and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Producing chillness; benumbing. When we both lay in the field, Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself All thin and naked to the numb cold night. *Shakespeare.*

To **NUMB**. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupefy.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms, Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary; And with this horrible object, from low farms, Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

She can unlock The clasp'd charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.* Plough naked, fawn, and naked sow the land, For lazy winter numbs the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail The pleasing song, or well repeated tale, When the quick spirits their warm march forbear, And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.* The fool numbs me like the torpor. *Belongs to Swift.*

NUMBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *numbed*.] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or numbedness. *Wise's Surgery.*

To **NUMBER**. *v. a.* [numbrer, French; numerus, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Gen. xiii. 16.* Number them by their armies. *Numbers i. 3.* I will number you to the sword. *Is. lxx. 12.* The gold, the vest, the tripods number'd o'er, All these he found. *Pope's Odyssey, b. 13.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind. He was numbered with the transgressors, and bare the sin of many. *Is. liii. 12.*

NUMBER. *n. f.* [nombre, French; numerus, Latin.]

1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. Hye thee, from this slaughter-house, Left thou increase the number of the dead. *Sha. Rich. III.* The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weighed by number and by weight. *Ezek. viii. 34.* Thou shalt take a few in number, and bind them in thy skirts. *Ezek. v. 3.*

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at, that it may be known what numbers of them are in the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as even or odd.

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd numbers: they say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakespeare. M. W. of Wind.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hocher.* Water lily hath a root in the ground; and so have a number of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.* Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. *Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of number. *2 Esd. iii. 7.* Loud as from numbers without number. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the

NUM

people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place; and then you may send for your sick, and the rest of your number, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon's N. Atlantic.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number.

They, as they move Their starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp, Turn swift. *Milton.*

8. Verses; poetry.

Should the muses bid my numbers roll Strong as their charms. *Pope.*

9. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a number more than one. When men first invented names, their application was to single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak of several things of the same kind together, they found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the noun. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

How many numbers is in nouns? — Two. *Shakespeare. Merry W. of Windsor.*

NUMBERER. *n. f.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS. *adj.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all; There cannot be those numberless offences 'Gainst me. *Shakespeare.* About his chariot numberless were pour'd Cherub and seraph. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Defers to great, Though numberless, I never shall forget. *Denham.* The soul conveys with numberless beings of her own creation. *Addison's Spectator, No. 483.*

He travels then a hundred leagues, And suffers numberless fatigues. *Swift's Miscell.*

NUMBERS. *n. f.* [numbrer, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailly.*

NUMBNESS. *n. f.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

Strid, nay, come away; Bequeath to death your numbness; for from him Dear life redeems you. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

'Till length of years And sedentary numbness craze my limbs To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milt. Agon.*

Cold numbness strait bereaves Her corps of sense, and th' air her soul receives. *Denham.* Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it may proceed from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make a stir. *South's Sermons.*

NUMERABLE. *adj.* [numerabilis, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL. *adj.* [numeral, Fr. from *numerus*, Latin.] Relating to number; consisting of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations of numbers in their distinct orders, and the dependence of so long a train of numeral progressions, are not able all their life time regularly to go over any moderate series of numbers. *Lake.*

NUMERALLY. *adv.* [from *numeral*.] According to number.

The blasts and undulatory breaths thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they numerally fear'd by navigators. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

NUMERARY. *adj.* [numerus, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a numerary canon. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

NUMERATION. *n. f.* [numeration, Fr. numeratio, Latin.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign, whereby to know it from those before and after. *Lake.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals, we may observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetic which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [Numerator, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The numerical characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the several ideas about which the demonstration is made. *Lake.*

2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same numerical body, by a re-union of all the scattered parts. *NUMERICALLY.*

NUP

NUMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *numerical*.] Respecting sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of antimony would be but numerically different from the distilled butter or oil of roses. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST. *n. f.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the numerists. *Brown.*

NUMEROSITY. *n. f.* [from *numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

Of assertion if numerosity of assertions were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth. *Brown's V. Errors.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NUMEROUS. *adj.* [numerosus, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a numerous, as a wise council. *Bacon.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no rider than the rugged stone, I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so numerous, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

NUMEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *numerosus*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the numerosness of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

NUMMARY. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreas'd; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreas'd. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

NUMMULAR. *adj.* [nummularius, Latin.] Relating to money.

NUMSKULL. *n. f.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, insensible, and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

Or toes and fingers, in this case, Of Numskull's self should take the place. *Prior.*

2. The head. In burlesque.

They have talked like numskulls. *Art. and Pope.*

NUMSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

Hocus has faved that clod-pated, numskulled, ninyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *J. Bull.*

NUN. *n. f.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters Shall be praying nuns, not weeping queens. *Shakespeare.*

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a nun. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 4.*

To see her cloister'd like a nun. *Swift's Miscell.*

NUNCIATURE. *n. f.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO. *n. f.* [Italian, from *nuncio*, Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth Than in a nuncio of more grave aspect. *Shakespeare.*

Rhodiens had a solemn song to welcome in the swallow. *Bro.*

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of nuncio to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

NUNCION. *n. f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their swords and truncheons, They took their breakfasts or their nuncions. *Hud.*

NUNCUPATIVE. *adj.* [nuncupatus, Lat. nuncupativus, Fr.]

NUNCUPATORY. *adj.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NUNDINAL. *adj.* [nundinal, Fr. from *nundine*, Lat.]

NUNDINARY. *adj.* [from *nundine*, Lat.]

NUNNERY. *n. f.* [from *nun*.] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a nunnery, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

NUP. *n. f.* [nuptial, French; nuptialis, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity

NUR

With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafest to grant Bona to England's king. *Shakespeare.*

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the nuptial copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

Then all in heat They light the nuptial torch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first pare off whatsoever is amiss, and not eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a nuptial garment. *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led, The neighb'ring princes court her nuptial bed. *Dryden.*

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this, With the first ardour of a nuptial kiss. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

NUP. *n. f.* like the Latin without singular. [nuptie, Lat.] Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day, My better nuptials, which in spite of fate, For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. It is in Shakespeare singular, but contrarily to use. Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day Of celebration of that nuptial, which We two have sworn shall come. *Shakespeare. W. Tale.*

NURSE. *n. f.* [nourrice, French.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out nurses, which necessity only ought to commend. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.

Never matter had, A page so kind, so duteous, diligent, So feat, so nurse-like. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse or his cook. *Shakespeare. M. W. of Wind.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the nurse of judgment, Invited by your noble self, hath sent One general tongue unto us. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

We must lose The country, our dear nurse, or else thy person, Our comfort in the country. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain, By winter-fires old nurses entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse, As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a nurse pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton's Angler.*

To **NURSE**. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child? *Ex. ii. 7.*

2. To bring up any thing young.

I was nursed in swaddling cloaths with cares. *Wisd. vii. 7.* Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore, And nurs'd his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. *Is. lx. 4.* The Nileans in their dark abode, Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving God. *Addison.*

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which if time nurse, how can it ever cease? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and by what hands been nurs'd up into so uncontroll'd a dominion? *Locke on Education.*

Our monarchs were acknowledged here, That they their churches nursing fathers were. *Denham.*

NURSER. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. One that nurses.

See where he lies, inhered in the arms Of the most bloody nurse of his harms. *Shakespeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSERY. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest On her kind nursery. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs, To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom Her nursery: they at her coming sprung, And touch'd by her fair tendance gladder grew. *Milton.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

18 I My

NUT

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names.

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. Addison's *Guard*.
T'w' twathing cloaths, the other from their *nursery*.

Were stol'n. Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.
You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. Bacon.

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nurs'ry* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. Prior.

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. Gull. Trav.
5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. Spenser on Ireland.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. Shakespeare.

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. L'Estrange.

A *nursery* excels its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryden.

NURSLING. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.
Then was she held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursling* of nobility. Spenser.

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight,
His destin'd from the womb. Mill. Agonistes.

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare. Dryden.

NURTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *nurture*, French.]
1. Food; diet.
For this did th' angel twice descend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. Milton's *Agonistes*.

2. Education; institution. Little used.
She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands. Spenser.

The thorny point
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*. Shakespeare. As you like it.

To NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law; and reformedst it with thy judgment. 2 Esdr. viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten.
When an insolent despoiler of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. South.

2. To *nurture* up; to bring by care and food to maturity.
They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. Bentley's *Serm.*

To NURSTLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurgle*. Ainsl.

NUT. *n. f.* [hnuz, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, Fr.]
1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a nut
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. Dryden. *Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

The force of this faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with nuts belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. Wilkin's *Mathem. Magick*.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. Ray on the *Creation*.

NUTBROWN. *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. Young and old come forth to play,

NUT

Till the live-long daylight fall,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. Milton's *Poem*.

When this *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about. Hudibras, p. 1.

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lads, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. Dryden.

King Hardicute, midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on gROUT. King.

NUTCRACKERS. *n. f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. Addison's *Spectator*.

NUTGALL. *n. f.* [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak. In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. Brown.

NUTHATCH. } *n. f.* A bird.
NUTJOBBER. }
NUTPECKER. }

NUTHOOK. *n. f.* [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered. Nuthook, *Nutbook*, you lie. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

NUTMEG. *n. f.* [nut and *mugit*, French.]
The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundish or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its surface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the East-Indies, and supply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much used in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. Hill.

The second a dry and hofculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. Brown's *V. Br.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. Sandys.

NUTSHELL. *n. f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. L'Estrange.

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. Locke.

NUTTREE. *n. f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; hazle. Of trees you shall have the *nutree* and the oak. Peacock.

Like beating *nuttrees*, makes a larger crop. Dryden.

NUTRICATION. *n. f.* [nutricatio, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. Brown.

NUTRIMENT. *n. f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? Shakespeare.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. South.

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? Swift's *Miscell.*

NUTRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. Arb.

NUTRITION. *n. f.* [from *nutritio*, *nutre*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. Glanv. *Scops*, c. iii.

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. Pope.

NUTRITIOUS.

NUZ

NUTRITIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. Philips.

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the nutritious juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

NUTRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Nourishing; nutritive; alimental.

NUTRITURE. *n. f.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] The power of nourishing.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. Harvey on *Consump.*

To NUZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nurse*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.]

1. To nuzzle; to foster.
Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. Sidney.

NYS

2. To go with the nose down like a hog.
He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. Arbuthnot's *John Bull*.

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. Arb. J. Bull.

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. Pope.

NYPH. *n. f.* [νύμφη; *nymphas*, Lat.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.
And as the moisture which the thirsty earth sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. Davin.

2. A lady. In poetry.
This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. Waller.

Nys. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. Obsolete.
Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buidest strong work upon a weak ground. Spenser.



OAK

O Has in English a long sound; as, *avenue, green, stone, alone, clark, broke, coal, droll*; or short, *got, knot, shot, prong, long*. It is usually denoted long by a fervile *a* subjoined; as, *mean*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, ferroll*, and even then sometimes short; as, *loll*.

1. *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *O* that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would not try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety*. *O*! were he present, that his eyes and hands might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden*.

2. *O* is used with no great elegance by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very casks
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shakespeare*.

OAF, *n. f.* [This word is variously written; *auif, ofe*, and *opb*; it seems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy, in German *als*, from which *elf*; and means properly the same with *changeling*; a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they steal away.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. These, when a child happens to be got, Which after proves an idiot, When folk perceive it thriveth not, The fault therein to smother: Some silly doating brainless calf, That understands things by the half, Says that the fairy left this *oaf*, And took away the other. *Drayt, Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. **OAFISH**, *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltish. **OAFISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; dullness. **OAK**, *n. f.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, says *Skinner*, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *ænos*, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Juvénis* in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critic, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci potest*, from *ἐλκω*, strength; by taking the three first letters and then sinking the *λ*, as is not uncommon.]

The oak-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller*. He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*. *Shakespeare*.

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brows along this wood. *Shakespeare*.
No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the *oak*: for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon's Nat. History*.
The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up and spreads by flow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he lays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden*.
An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak*. *Locke*.
A light earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incruited and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Foss*.
In the days of Homer every grove, river, fountain, and

OAR

oak tree, were thought to have their peculiar deities. *Odys.* Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope*.

OAK, [Evergreen.] The leaves are, for the most part, indented, or sinuated, and in some the edges of the leaves are prickly, and are green: it hath amentaceous flowers, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller*. **OAKAPPLE**, *n. f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *cakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* **OAKEN**, *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton*.
Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden*.
An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompense of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Adelphi*.
He snatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandish it. *Arbutnot's J. Bull*.

OAKENPIN, *n. f.* An apple. *Oakenpin*, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Welsh apple, though not in form. *Mortimer*. **OAKUM**, *n. f.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopp'd.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships, of old sear and weather beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown to rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and wastes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Rail*. Some drive old *oakum* thro' each seam and rift; Their left hand does the calking-iron guide; The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden*.

OAR, *n. f.* [ape, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *ear*, to plow, *ars*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.

The *oars* were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faster,
As *amorous* of their strokes. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cesar*.

So tow'rd's a ship the *oar-fun'd* gallies ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Donham's Poem*.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did leam,
Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryden*.
Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Willis*.

To *OAR*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row. He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope*.

To *OAR*, *v. a.* To impel by rowing. His bold head
Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
To th' shore.

OBD

OAR, *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars. His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In *kinny* films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison*.
The swan with arch'd neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton*.

OAST, *n. f.* A kiln. Not in use. Empty the binn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer*.

OATCAKE, *n. f.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats. Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacbam*.

OATEN, *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats. When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks. *Shakespeare*.

OATH, *n. f.* [oath, Gothick; ad, Saxon.] The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may shew that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages. An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,
For whole dear fake thou then didst rend thy faith
Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*
Descended into perjury to love me. *Shakespeare*.

He that strikes the first stroke, I'll run him up to the hilts as I am a soldier. —An *oath* of mickle might; and fury shall abate. *Sha*. We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon*.

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift*.

OATHABLE, *adj.* [from *oath*.] A word not used. Capable of having an oath administered. You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll swear
Into strong flouders th' immortal gods. *Shakespeare*.

OATHEERAKING, *n. f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

OATMALT, *n. f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats. In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barley-malt. *Mortimer's Husband*.

OATMEAL, *n. f.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats. Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbutnot on Allment*.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of *oath*, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay*.
OATMEAL, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

OATS, *n. f.* [æen, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people. It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller*.

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shakespeare*. It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke*.

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer's Husbandry*. His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift*.

OATTHISTLE, *n. f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Ainsworth*. **OBAMBULATION**, *n. f.* [obambulation, from *obambule*, Latin.] The act of walking about.

To *OBDUCE*, *v. a.* [obduce, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale*.

OBDUCTION, *n. f.* [from *obducere*, *obduce*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Obduction*, *n. f.* [from *obducere*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South's Sermon*.

OBURATE, *adj.* [obduratus, Latin.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakespeare*.
If when you make your prayers,

OBE

God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves, *Shakespeare*.
How would it fare with your departed souls?
Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare*.
To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton*.

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden*.
2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker*.

A pleasing forcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton*.

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obdurate* heart,
but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South*.

3. Harsh; rugged. They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift*.

OBURATELY, *adv.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently. **OBURATENESS**, *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBURATION, *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Hardness of heart; stubbornness. What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obdurate* in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker, b. iv.*

OBURRED, *adj.* [obduratus, Latin.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Infatuate. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

OBE'DIENCE, *n. f.* [obedience, Fr. *obedientia*, Latin.] Obediency; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition. If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

Thy husband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shakespeare*.
His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteousness. *Rom. vi. 16.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men to furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

OBE'DIENT, *adj.* [obedienti, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. *2 Cor. ii. 9.*

To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath
Made promise. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Wind.*
He humbled himself, and became *obedient* unto death. *Phil. ii. 8.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotson, Sermon. 3.*

The chief his orders gives, th' *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope*. **OBE'DIENTIAL**, *adj.* [obedientiel, Fr. from *obedient*.] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command. *Hammond*.

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiducial assent to whatever the gospel has revealed, and an *obediential* submission to the commands. *Wake's Prep. for Death*.

OBE'DIENTLY, *adv.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience. We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Tillotson*.

OBE'ISANCE, *n. f.* [obeisance, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *obaisance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. Bartholomew my page,
See drest in all suits like a lady;
Then call him Madam, do him all *obeisance*. *Shakespeare*.
Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. *1 K. i. 16.*

OBJ

- The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obsequence* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*
- O'BELISK.** *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]
1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*
Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*
2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].
He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*
OBEQUITION. *n. f.* [*obsequio*, Latin.] The act of riding about.
OBERRATION. *n. f.* [*oberrare*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.
OBESE. *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaded with flesh.
OBESENES. *n. f.* [*obese*, Latin.] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.
On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew's Colloq. b. ii.*
TO OBEY. *v. a.* [*obeyre*, French; *obedi*, Latin.]
1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.
The will of heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
I am aham'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakef.*
Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey in the lusts thereof. *Rem. vi. 12.*
Was the thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Africk and India shall his pow'r *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway. *Dryden.*
2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obey* *au roi*.
He commanded the trumpets to found; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*
The flit bark, *obeying* to her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as the did desire. *Fairy Q.*
His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Rem. vi. 16.*
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton.*
OBJECT. *n. f.* [*obijet*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.
Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send;
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*
The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hamm.*
Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat's Sermon.*
Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.
Dis honour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakef.*
Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight purst'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*
This challenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.
The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
OBJECTGLASS. *n. f.* Glass remotest from the eye.
An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newt. Opt.*
TO OBJECT. *v. a.* [*obijet*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to present in opposition.
Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

OBL

- Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*
2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse to or against.
Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hobbs.*
The book requir'd due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime against any such as are to be ordered. *Waites.*
Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretell difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requir'd a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*
This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object* against too many of its professors; but against the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat's Sermon.*
It was *objected* against a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*
Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison's State of the War.*
There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*
OBJECTION. *n. f.* [*obijetio*, Fr. *objection*, Latin.]
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.
2. Criminal charge.
Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
3. Adverse argument.
There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refused. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Whoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Fault found.
I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh's Letter.*
OBJECTIVE. *adj.* [*obijetiv*, Fr. *objectif*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.
Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Ward's Logic.*
2. Made an object; proposed as an object.
If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale's Origin of Man.*
OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [*obijetive*, Latin.]
1. In manner of an object.
This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that very same object of the mind. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*
2. In a state of opposition.
The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receives the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown's V. Err.*
OBJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [*obijetivitas*, Latin.] The state of being an object.
Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Man.*
OBJECTOR. *n. f.* [*obijetor*, Latin.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.
But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Black.*
Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley's Sermon.*
OBITU. [a corruption of *obit*, or *obit*.] Funeral obsequies. *Add.*
TO OBJURGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.
OBJURATION. *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.
If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Brown.*
OBJURGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLATE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.
By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the oblate spheroidical

OBL

- spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
OBLATION. *n. f.* [*oblatus*, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.
With that the looked upon the picture before her, and straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*
Many conceive in this *oblation*, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*
The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South's Sermons.*
I with
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*
Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift's Poems.*
OBLECTATION. *n. f.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
TO OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligare*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Lat. *obligatio*, Fr.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, contract.
Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The better to satisfy this double *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*
No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*
2. An act which binds any man to some performance.
The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.
Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*
So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South's Sermons.*
OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatus*, Fr. from *obligare*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with *to* or *on*.
And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to Christian princes and states. *Bac.*
As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
A people long us'd to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*
If this patent is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*
TO OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*oblige*, Fr. *oblige*, Latin.]
1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.
Religion *oblige* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*
The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude.
He that depends upon another, must *oblige* his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*
Since love *oblige* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power.
Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy fight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *oblig'd* to God for more. *Dryden.*
When int'rest calls off all her meaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell.
To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*
3. To please; to gratify.
A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by dismissing him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South's Sermons.*
Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*
Happy the people, who preserve their honour
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince! *Add. Cato.*
OBLIGEE. *n. f.* [*obligatus*, Latin.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligation*, French.] Obligation.

OBL

- I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*
Let this fair prince's but one minute stay, *Dryden.*
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
OBLIGER. *n. f.* He who binds by contract.
OBLIGING. *part. adj.* [*obligans*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.
Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange, Fab. 54.*
Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*
Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*
So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*
OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [*obligans*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civilly; complaisantly.
Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*
I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift's Miscell.*
OBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [*obligans*, Fr. from *oblige*.]
1. Obligation; force.
They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Civility; complaisance.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity.
The change made by the *obligation* of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newt. Opt.*
OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.
One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Fairy Q.*
If found be stopped and repelled, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *oblique* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*
Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the gallic sun. *Prior.*
It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
2. Not direct. Used of sense.
Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakef.*
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [*oblique*, Latin.]
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.
Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Po. Ra. Locke.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.
His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
OBLIQUENESS. *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
OBLIQUITY. *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.
Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milt. P. Legl.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hosker, b. i. f. 8.*
Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scales of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Hosker's Vocal For.*
For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South's Sermons.*
TO OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*obliterare*, *ob* and *littera*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.
Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Let men consider themselves as enlivened in that unhappy contract, *4*

OBN

contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Piety.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLETATION. *n. f.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBLIVION. *n. f.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are graced
To dusty nothing. *Shakef. Troil. and Cressida.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory,
Which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced
to thy grave. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear
and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with
much we know. *Brown's Vulgar Err. Pref.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their
sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or
will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;

But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnely; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and
all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned,
remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

OBLIVIOUS. *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The British souls

Exult to see the crouching ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!

Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope's Dunci.*

OBLONG. *adj.* [*oblongus*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than

broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides
are unequal. *Harr.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a de-

cent. *Temple's Miscell.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*,
would be above nine million times their own length from any
other particle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OBLONGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it
would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the plan-

ets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spherical. *Cheyne.*

OBLONGNESS. *n. f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

OBLIQUE. *n. f.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Cenurious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly
subject unto that bitter kind of *obliquy*, whereby as the church
of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things
which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corrup-

tions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under
colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we
are on the other side as extreme, even against most harm-

less ordinances. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 14.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obliquies*,
Are laid on old defects. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Canst thou with impious *obliquy* condemn

The just decree of God, pronounce'd and sworn? *Milton.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be
mentioned with *obliquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius,
if they were not sunk under the censure and *obliquy* of plod-

ding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obliquy* i'th' world
In me to lose. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

OBMUTESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *obmutescere*, Latin.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescences*. *Brown.*

OBNOXIOUS. *n. f.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between
the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the
writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their
particular laws. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Liable to punishment.

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All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Wallar.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that
he is a God of mercy and hatred sin; and therefore that we
might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to for-
give, he hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by
his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Culamy's Sermons.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder powers
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan towers,
Obnoxious by Crenona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhyme
Shall raise aloft. *Dryd.*

3. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself,
And more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To dew's *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

OBNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obnoxius*.] Subjection; liable-

ness to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxius*.] In a state of subjec-

tion; in the state of one liable to punishment.

To **OBNOXILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnoxilare*, Latin.] To cloud; to

obscure.

O'BOLE. *n. f.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Asch.*

OBREPTION. *n. f.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on.

To **OBROGATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogare*, Latin.] To proclaim a con-

trary law for the dissolution of the former. *Ditt.*

OBSCENE. *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscene*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing low

ideas.

Chemos th' *obscene* dread of Moab's sons. *Milton.*

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene*
and uncleanly. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death purfu'd,
And of the fight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the cheerful light
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryd.*

It is the sun's fate like your's, to be displeasing to oaks
and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope's Lett.*

OBSCENELY. *adv.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste

manner.

OBSCENENESS. *n. f.* [*obscenitas*, Fr. from *obscene*.] Impurity of

OBSCENITY. *n. f.* [*obscenitas*, Fr. from *obscene*.] Impurity of

thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in
wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and
free from any note of infamy or *obscenity*. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout.

In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURATION. *n. f.* [*obscuration*, Latin.]

1. The act of darkening.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of
colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery moun-

tain. *Burnet.*

2. A state of being darkened.

OBSCURE. *adj.* [*obscurus*, Fr. *obscurus*, Latin.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindring light.

Who's curish his father or mother, his lamp shall be put
out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov. xx. 20.*

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And thro' the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakef.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those
which are most necessary to be understood, and this accord-

ing to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryd.*

4. Not noted; not observable.

He says, that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that
is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To **OBSCURE.** *v. a.* [*obscurare*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies.
And the winds whistle, and the furies roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole. *Pope.*

2. To

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2. To make less visible.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with
obscured lights, which at the very instant of Falstaff's and
our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakef.*

What must I hold a candle to my flames?

They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.

Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love, *Shakef. M. of Venice.*

And I should be *obscured* from God.

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God,

he infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his
maker. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times
to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not
acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the
writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And seest not now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

OBSCURELY. *adv.* [from *obscurus*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

Such was the life of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryden.*

There live retir'd,

Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison's Cato.*

Let him go, pursued by silent wrath,
Meet unexpected daggers in his way,
And in some distant land *obscurely* die. *Irene.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCURENESS. *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *obscuritas*, Fr.]

OBSCURITY. *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *obscuritas*, Fr.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and an-

guish, upon the earth. *Ezther xi. 8.*

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscurer* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But, like the fun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryd.*

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscurer* that attends prophetic rap-

tures, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood
by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the
clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear
obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred scripture had difficulties in it:
many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Lake.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies
in *obscurity*, and has the indeterminate confusion of a nega-

tive idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would,
it being too large for a finite capacity. *Lake.*

OBSCURATION. *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, from *obscurus*, Lat.] Intreaty;

supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is mani-

fest from the old form of *obscuration*. *Sillingsfleet.*

OBSCURER. *n. f.* [*obscurer*, French. I know not whether

this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequie*,
Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *ob-*

sequium.]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilus valiantly requiting his friends help, in
a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more
solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of
his enemies. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakef.*

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*.

I spare the widows tears, their woful cries,
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;
How Thebes at these funerals did affix,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss. *Dryden.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself,

Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*.

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crashaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton's Agonistes.*

OBS

OBSEQUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not to the rising son, that you forget the father, who
raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the fa-

ther, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you
neglect him. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
obsequious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequi-*

ous matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the
exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His servants weeping,

Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Add. Cato.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to
public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards
supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify, funeral; such as the rites
of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;

That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

OBSEQUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily
and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with
a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence
for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament

The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shakef. R. III.*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; com-

pliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour,
with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and
the readiest ways to advance a man. *South's Sermons.*

OBSEQUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious*, Lat.] Remarkable; emi-

nent; such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obsequious* ceremonies. *Abbott.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations
deduced from east, west, or those *obsequious* points of the
sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*

OBS

- Love rigid honesty
And strict observance of impartial laws. *Recommen.*
OBSERVANT. *adj.* [observans, Latin.]
1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.
These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were observant spectators of those masters they admired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Wandering from clime to clime observant stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*
2. Obedient; respectful.
We are told how observant Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*
3. Respectfully attentive.
She now observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*
4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.
How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an observant slavish course. *Raleigh.*
OBSERVANT. *n. f.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakespeare*.] A slavish attendant. Not in use.
These kind of knaves in this plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupt ends,
Than twenty filky ducking observants
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
OBSERVATION. *n. f.* [observatio, from *observo*, Lat. *observatio*, Fr.]
1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.
These cannot be infused by observation, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and observations of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South's Sermon.*
The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our observation. *Rogers.*
2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise observations on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts's Logic.*
OBSERVATOR. *n. f.* [observator, Fr. from *observo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker.
The observator of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,—
Good observator, not so fast away. *Dryden.*
OBSERVATORY. *n. f.* [observatoire, French.] A place built for astronomical observations.
Another was found near the observatory in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*
TO OBSERVE. *v. a.* [observo, Fr. *observo*, Latin.]
1. To watch; to regard attentively.
Remember, that as thine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by men. *Taylor.*
2. To find by attention; to note.
If our idea of infinity be got from the power we observe in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration. *Locke.*
One may observe them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiously.
A night to be much observed unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex. xii. 42.*
4. To obey; to follow.
TO OBSERVE. *v. n.*
1. To be attentive.
Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts's Logic.*
2. To make a remark.
Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without observing upon it. *Pope's Lett.*
OBSERVER. *n. f.* [from *observe*.]
1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remaker.
He reads much;
He is a great observer; and he looks
Quite thro' the deeds of men. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*
Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' observer doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Careful observers may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*
2. One who looks on; the beholder.
If a flow pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the observer's markings, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Dante.*
Company, he thinks, lessens the flame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South's Sermons.*

OBS

3. One who keeps any law or custom of practice.
Many nations are superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs, which they receive by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great observer of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*
He was so strict an observer of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*
Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn observer. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
OBSERVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observing*.] Attentively; carefully.
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
OBSERVATION. *n. f.* [observatio, Latin.]
1. The act of observing.
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
OBSIDIONAL. *adj.* [obsidionalis, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Dial.*
OBSOLETE. *adj.* [obsoletus, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when either they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden's Juvenal Dial.*
What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now obsolete?
OBSOLETNESS. *n. f.* [from *obsolete*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
OBSOULE. *n. f.* [obsacle, Fr. *obsculum*, Lat.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.
Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of obstacles. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
If all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and due of birth. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier on Friendship.*
Some conjectures about the formation of land, the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as obstacles to the less skillful. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
What more natural and usual obstacles to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*
OBSOLETIC. *n. f.* [from *obsoleto*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.
OBSOLETIC. *adj.* [from *obsoleto*, Lat.] Midwifery; belittling a midwife; doing the midwife's office.
There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft obstetric hand. *Dunbar, b. iv.*
OBSOLETIC. *n. f.* [obstetric, Fr. *obstetric*, Lat. from *obstetrico*.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity; perversity.
Chusing rather to use all extremities, which might drive men to desperate obstinacy, than to apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*
Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or obstinacy, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*
What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from obstinacy, hate or fear. *Pope's Ep.*
OBSOLETIC. *adj.* [obstinatus, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.
The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Yield,
Except you mean with obstinate repulse,
To slay your sovereign. *Shakespeare.*
I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*
Her father did not fail to find
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought she was not obstinate to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*
Look on Simo's mate;
No as to meek, no as to obstinate. *Pope's Ep. ii.*
OBSOLETIC. *adv.* [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.
Pembroke abhorred the war as obstinately, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
A Greek made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

OBT

- Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*
My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Tho' tempted chafte, and obstinately just. *Pope.*
OBTINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornness.
OBTINATION. *n. f.* [from *obstinatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.
OBTREPEROUS. *adj.* [obtreperus, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.
These obtreperous scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*
These obtreperous villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*
The players do not only connive at his obtreperous approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 235.*
OBTREPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obtreperus*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.
OBTREPEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obtreperus*.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.
OBTRECTION. *n. f.* [from *obtreccio*, Latin.] Obligation; bond.
He hath full right 't' exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national obtreccion. *Milton's Agonistes.*
TO OBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [obstruo, Lat.]
1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar.
He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstructs Heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Fat people are most subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by the feverish heat, obstructs the small canals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. To oppose; to retard.
OBTSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *obstruo*.] One that hinders or opposes.
OBTSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [obstruction, Lat. *obstruction*, Fr. from *obstruo*.]
1. Hindrance; difficulty.
Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the obstruction from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings. *Denn.*
2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.
All obstructions in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*
In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Whenever a popular assembly free from obstructions, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*
3. [In physics.]
The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*
4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together.
Aye but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
OBTSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [obstructif, Fr. from *obstruo*.] Hindering; causing impediment.
Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and obstructive this doctrine is to the superstrucing all good life. *Hammond.*
OBTSTRUCTIVE. *n. f.* Impediment; obstacle.
The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*
OBTSTRUCT. *adj.* [obstruens, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.
OBTSTRUCTIVE. *n. f.* [obstruere, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.
OBTSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *obstruere*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupefying.
The force of it is obstruere, and no other. *Abbot.*
TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* [obtinere, Fr. *obtinere*, Latin.]
1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.
May be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen. xvi. 2.*
We have obtained an inheritance. *Eph. i. 11.*
Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to obtain by crying. *Locke's Education.*
The juices of the leaves are obtained by expression, which is the nutritious juice rendered somewhat more oleaginous. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

OBT

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession of excited kindness of another.
In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to obtain the thing we desire. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. *Heb. ix. 12.*
If they could not be obtained of the proud and crafty tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*
The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not obtain from myself to shew Absalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*
TO OBTAIN. *v. n.*
1. To continue in use.
The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western parts of Europe. *Bak.*
2. To be established.
Our impious use no longer shall obtain,
Brothers no more, by brothers, shall be slain. *Dryden.*
The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable to this which at present obtains, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodw.*
The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, obtain in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
3. To prevail; to succeed.
There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bacon.*
OBTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain*.] To be procured.
Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are obtainable from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
OBTAINER. *n. f.* [from *obtain*.] He who obtains.
TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [obtemperare, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dial.*
TO OBTEND. *v. a.* [obtendo, Lat.]
1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.
Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heav'n for what'er ill befall. *Dryden.*
OBTENEBRATION. *n. f.* [ob et tenebrae, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.
In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obtenebation joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
OBTENSION. *n. f.* [from *obtend*.] The act of obtending.
TO OBTENT. *v. a.* [obtentor, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate.
Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryden.*
OBTETATION. *n. f.* [obtestatio, Lat. from *obtesto*.] Supplication; entreaty.
OBTRECTION. *n. f.* [obtreccio, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny.
TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [obtrudo, Latin.] To thrust into any place or state by force or impetuosity; to offer with unreasonable importunity.
It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even obtruding itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in obtruding them. *Bac.*
Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be obtruded upon me with the point of the sword. *King Charles.*
Who can abide, that against their own doctors fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*
Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*
Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be obtruded on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hammond.*
A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown's V. Err.*
The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*
Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*
OBTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *obtrude*.] One that obtrudes.
They will do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the obtruders of false ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRUSION.

OB

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his error and passion dispelled.

OBTRUSIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude*, Latin.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd

The more delectable.

TO OBTRUND. *v. a.* [from *obtrundus*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, obtrunding its acrimony and fierceness.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTRUSION. *adj.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTRUSION. *adj.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then

Obtruse, all taste of pleasures must forego.

OBTRUSION. *adj.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other obventions, will also be more augmented and better valued.

TO OBVERT. *v. a.* [from *obvertus*, Latin.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be obverted to the air.

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superfluous, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them obverted to his eye to afford a confused idea of light.

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be obverted towards us.

TO OBVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obviare*, Latin.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far.

OBVIOUS. *adj.* [from *obviuus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn

My obvious breast; arming to overcome

By suffering, and earn rest from labour won.

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossess

Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute

Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far

Down to this habitable, which returns

Light back to them, is obvious to dispute.

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found.

Why was the fight

To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,

So obvious and so easy to be quench'd?

Entertain'd with solitude,

Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unfought.

They are such lights as are only obvious to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it.

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are obvious to scholars.

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as obvious reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages.

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed.

OBVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obviuus*, Latin.] Evidently; apparently.

OBVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obviuus*, Latin.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness or obviousness fitter to recommend than depreciate them.

TO OBUMBRATE. *v. a.* [from *obumbrare*, Latin.] To shade; to cloud,

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The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villero, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and obumbrate him.

OBUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *obumbrare*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION. *n. f.* [from *occafio*, Fr. *occafio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by occasion in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort.

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unaware of such mishap,

She brought to mischief through occasion,

Where this same wicked villain did me light upon.

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool.

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek occasion, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen.

Use not liberty for an occasion.

Let me not let pass

Occasion which now smiles.

I'll take th' occasion which he gives to bring

Him to his death.

With a mind as great as theirs he came

To find at home occasion for his fame,

Where dark confusions did the nations hide.

From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again.

This one has occasion of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome.

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the occasion and first beginning of this custom?

The fair for whom they strove,

Nor thought, when the beheld the fight from far,

Her beauty was th' occasion of the war.

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your own business calls on you,

And you embrace th' occasion to depart.

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon occasion revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression.

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never maffer had

A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,

So tender over his occasion.

Antony will use his affection where it is:

He married but his occasion here.

My occasions have found time to use them toward a supply of money.

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have occasion.

Syllogism is made use of on occasion to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish.

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the occasion of the church in its purer ages.

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual occasion of each other's assistance.

A prudent chief not always must display

His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,

But with th' occasion and the place comply,

Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly.

TO OCCASION. *v. a.* [from *occafio*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being occasioned from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit?

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes occasioned in him.

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been occasioned by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables.

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often occasioning tremors.

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language.

OCCASIONAL. *adj.* [from *occafio*, Fr. from *occafio*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of scripture, to verify our application

OCC

plication of the deluge, according to the Mosaic history of the flood, and according to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of scripture concerning it.

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or occasional original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Those letters were not writ to all;

Nor first intended but occasional,

Their absent sermons.

OCCASIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occafio*, Latin.] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,

As one intended first, not after made

Occasionally.

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions of the proofs whereon they depend, and occasionally scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work.

OCCASIONER. *n. f.* [from *occafio*, Latin.] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom the studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the occasioners.

Some men will lead me as if I were a wilful and resolved occasioner of my own and my subjects miseries.

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereto and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the occasioner of that loss to his neighbour.

OCCASION. *n. f.* [from *occafio*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and occasion, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God.

OCCIDENT. *n. f.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent

To dim his glory, and to stain the tract

Of his bright passage to the occident.

OCCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in mure and accidental damp,

Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.

If he had not been drained, the might have tiled her palaces with accidental gold and silver.

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and occidental climates.

OCCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] Western.

OCCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT. *n. f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad brim'd hat

Hangs o'er his occiput most quaintly,

To make the knave appear more faintly.

OCCISION. *n. f.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The act of killing.

TO OCCIDE. *v. a.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby occluding the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.

OCCLUSE. *adj.* [from *occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and occlusus, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and pervious, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth.

OCCUSION. *n. f.* [from *occlusus*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

OCCULT. *adj.* [from *occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoversable.

If his occult guilt

Do not itself unkennel in one speech,

It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

An art will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our intellects.

These instincts we call occult qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are occult. And the Aristotelians gave the name of occult qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects.

OCCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *occultatio*, Latin.]

In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us.

OCCULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *occultus*, Latin.] Secretness; state of being hid.

OCC

OCCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by occupancy, in the latter by improvement.

OCCUPANT. *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the occupant; but of civil people not so.

TO OCCUPATE. *v. a.* [from *occupare*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and occupy part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move.

OCCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *occupatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, occupations, invasions.

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their occupations about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing.

In your most busy occupations, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation.

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,

And occupations perish.

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their occupation they were tent-makers.

OCCUPIER. *n. f.* [from *occupare*, Latin.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled over thinly?

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandize and the occupiers of thy merchandize, shall fall into the midst of the seas.

TO OCCUPY. *v. a.* [from *occupare*, Latin.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body occupied.

He must assert, that there were infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must occupy an infinite space.

2. To busy; to employ.

They occupied themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord.

How can he get wildom that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is occupied in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be occupied in prophecies.

3. To follow as business.

They occupy their business in deep waters.

Mariners were in thee to occupy thy merchandize.

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold occupied for the work, was twenty and nine talents.

TO OCCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, occupy till I come.

TO OCCUR. *v. n.* [from *occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit.

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that occur, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit.

The far greater part of the examples that occur to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience.

2. To appear here and there.

In scripture, though the word *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense.

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with.

4. To obviate; to make opposition to.

Before I begin that I must occur to one specious objection against this proposition.

OCT

OCCURRENCE. *n. f.* [occurrence, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus*.]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCURRENT. *n. f.* [occurent, Fr. *occurrent*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unfeeling and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedicat.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

OCCURSION. *n. f.* [occursum, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon jostled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glauco. Scept.*

OCEAN. *n. f.* [ocean, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiac. *Shakep. Tit. and Andronicus.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean walk this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakep. Macbeth.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

OCEAN. *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created huge that swim th' ocean stream. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Bounds were set

To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

OCEANICK. *n. f.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

OCELLATED. *adj.* [ocellatus, Latin.] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish ocellated one. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

OCHRE. *n. f.* [ochre, ocre, Fr. *ochre*.] The earths distinguished by the name of ochres are those which have rough or naturally dusky surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water.

They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called ochres of iron, and the blue ochres of copper. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

OCHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or ochreous matter. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OCHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. *Woodw. on Foss.*

OCHIMY. *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy*.] A mixed base metal.

OCTAGON. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular octagon, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.

OCTANGULAR. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and ἄνγυλος, Lat.] Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTANT. *adj.* In astrology, is, when a planet is in such position or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OCTAVE. *n. f.* [octave, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ains.*

OCTAVO. [Lat.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They now accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in octavo. *Boyle.*

ODD

OCTENNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTOBER. *n. f.* [October, Lat. *Octobris*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of serviles. *Peachum.*

OCTODRICAL. *adj.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

OCTOGENARY. *adj.* [octogeni, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTONARY. *adj.* [octonarius, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and ὀφθαλμός.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part octonocular, and some fenocular. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

OCTOPETALOUS. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

OCTOSTYLE. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and στύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTUPLE. *adj.* [octuplus, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'ULAR. *adj.* [oculaire, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it: give me the ocular proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an ocular example he believed the curse at first. *Brown's V. Err.*

O'ULARY. *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye.

The fame is ocularly confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Thrs.*

O'ULATE. *adj.* [oculatus, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'ULIST. *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a strange oculist who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no oculist, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have but an untoward business of it. *Leffrings.*

Oculus heli. [Latin.]

The *oculus heli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a spot in the middle of them something resembling the light of the eye; whence the stone had its name. *Woodw.*

ODD. *adj.* [oddis, Swed.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope

Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and odd; ascribing the odd unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and odd pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an odd day and odd hours, odd minutes and odd seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No odd becoming graces,

Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Swelling.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflexion of a specular superficies, seems to add a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of.

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an odd kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his listning scholars stand;
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand;
Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*

ODD

So proud I am no slave,

So impudent I own myself no knave, *Pope.*

So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave. *unheeded.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs, *Shakep. Tempest.*

In an odd angle of the idle. *Shakep. Tempest.*

There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shakep. Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or odd for'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antic disposition on. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

It is an odd way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The odd man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmus. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,
On some odd time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakep. Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison's Spectator, N. 291.*

ODDLY. *adv.* [from *odd*.] This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.

How oddly will it found, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakep. Tempest.*

One man is preffed with poverty, and looks somewhat oddly upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part oddly put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more oddly turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some oddly-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? it is past doubt, one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated;
She and her Polly were too near related.

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours oddly mix'd,
Your light upon the whole is fix'd.

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very oddly-shaped. *Gulliv. Trav.*

Fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Serm.*

ODDNESS. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the oddness of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the oddness of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great odds. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great odds between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the odds that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Cromwel, with odds of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much odds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and ad-

ODI

vanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the odds between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is odds but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South's Serm.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one odds against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bettows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis odds they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understood,
In force had much the odds of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant 'ft. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shakep. Othello.*

What is the night?
Almost at odds with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That lets us all at odds. *Shakep. King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at odds, being but three;
Until the goose came out of door,
And staid the odds by adding four. *Sha. L. Lab. Lost.*

Gods of whatso'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given,
Or any brother God in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the Gods,
Or they must always be at odds. *Swift's Miscell.*

ODE. *n. f.* [ὕμνη.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem; the ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakep. As you like it.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

What work among you scholar Gods!
Phœbus must write him am'rous odes;
And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

ODIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful.

ODIOUS. *adj.* [odious, Fr. *odiosus*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat's Serm.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Lation prince;
Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the odious fume
Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Granv.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most odious, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarend.*

3. Causing hate; incidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter odious truth, that God would come
To judge them with his saints. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hateful; abominably.

Had thy love, still odiously pretended,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reas'nings. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would odiously lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness, and of its danger

2. The

2. The state of being hated.
There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odium* for him. *Sidney.*
ODIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.
The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*
She threw the *odium* of the fact on me, And publicly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*
ODONTALGICK, *adj.* [ὀδὸν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.
ODORATE, *adj.* [odoratus, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether scented or fragrant.
Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
ODORIFEROUS, *adj.* [odorifer, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.
A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*
Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams, without sensibly wafting. Thus a grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*
ODORIFEROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.
ODOROUS, *adj.* [odorus, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.
Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell,
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*
Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*
We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
ODOUR, *n. f.* [odor, Lat. edur, Fr.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad.
Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*
Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*
They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.
Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damiels fit to deck their lover's bow'rs. *Spenser.*
By her intercession with the king the would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarend.*
The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison's Freehold.*
OE, This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *E*.
OECONOMICKS, *n. f.* [οἰκονομικὸς, *oekonomikos*, Fr. from *oecomeny*.] Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*. Management of household affairs.
A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Estrange.*
OECUMENICAL, *adj.* [οἰκουμένης, from *oikumenē*.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.
This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*
OEDEMA, *n. f.* [ἔδῆμα, from *oídō*, to swell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*
OEDEMATICK, *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.
OEDEMATOUS, *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema. It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey on Consump.*
The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain wafted her, *oedematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
OELLAD, *n. f.* [from *oell*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

- She gave *willads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
O'ER, contracted from *over*. See **OVER**.
His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*
ŌSOPHAGUS, *n. f.* [from *diētēs*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and *φάγω* to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the diaphragm, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*
Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and *aspera arteria*, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presseth into it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
Of, *prep.* [of, Saxon.]
1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*.
I cannot instantly raise up the groins
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*
He to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*
All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*
They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation of interest. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*
Since the routing of the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke.*
The value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke.*
2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives.
The most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given Philippines. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
We profess to be animated with the best hopes of any men in the world. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other, then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson, Sermon 31.*
We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pope.*
Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small.*
3. From.
The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew of fury, not of strength, or of strength proceeding of fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*
One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I fav'd from drowning. *Shake. Two Gent. of Verona.*
He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakefp.*
It was called Corcyra of Corcyra, the daughter of Æolus. *Sandy's Travels.*
4. Concerning; relating to.
The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute,
Or of wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnson's Cat.*
This cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*
All have this sense of war. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*
5. Out of.
Yet of this little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*
Look once again, and for thy husband lost,
Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*
6. Among.
He is the only person of all others for an epic poem. *Dryd.*
Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone,
That Jove, when'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryd.*
Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*
7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.
She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakespeare.*
Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great states by her support do stand,
Yet she herself supported is of none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*
I was friendly entertained of the English consul. *Sidney.*
Left a more honourable man than those he bidden of him. *N. Fy.*

8. According to.
The senate
And people of Rome, of their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
Gainst the state. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
They do of right belong to you, being most of them first
preached amongst you. *Tillotson's Ded.*
Tancred, whose delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*
9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.
Some soils put forth *odorate* herbs of themselves; as wild
thyme. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*
The Venice glasses would crack of themselves. *Boyle.*
Of himself is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*
The thrifty catel, of themselves obtain'd
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd. *Dryden.*
To assert mankind to have been of himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly fee every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*
No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*
A free people met together, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*
It was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it so well of himself. *Swift.*
10. Noting properties or qualities.
He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarend.*
The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*
The fresh egantine exhal'd a breath,
Whole odours were of pow'r to raise from death. *Dryd.*
A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*
The value of land is raised, when remaining of the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*
11. Noting extraction.
Lunsford was a man of an ancient family in Suffex. *Clar.*
Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*
12. Noting adherence, or belonging.
Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe,
Will furnish me. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
Pray that in towns and temples of our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*
13. Noting the matter of any thing.
The chariot was all of cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had panels of sapphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The common materials which the ancients made their ships of, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
14. Noting the motive.
It was not of my own choice that I undertook this work. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*
Our sov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;
And of his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his severe decree. *Dryden.*
15. Noting form or manner of existence.
As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
16. Noting something that has some particular quality.
Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have of this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*
17. Noting faculties of power granted.
If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter iv. 11.*
18. Noting preference, or postponement.
Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakefp.*
19. Noting change of one state to another.
O miserable of happy! is this the end

- Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, of blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
20. Noting causality.
Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*
21. Noting proportion.
How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*
22. Noting kind or species.
To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*
23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times.
Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*
OFF, *adv.* [of, Dutch.]
1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.
2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Where are you, Sir John? come, off with your boots. *Sha.*
See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it off. *Dryden, Æn. vi.*
A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*
3. It signifies distance.
West of this forest, scarcely off a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
About thirty paces off were placed harquebusers. *Kneller.*
4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.
'Tis a good piece;
This comes off well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*
5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.
Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*
6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off.
7. In favour.
The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Sanderfon.*
8. From; not toward.
Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look off. *Sidney, b. ii.*
9. Off hand; not studied.
Several starts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estr.*
OFF, *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.
Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith's Phædr.*
OFF, *prep.*
1. Not on.
I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*
2. Distant from.
Cicero's Tufculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frecati. *Addison on Italy.*
OFFAL, *n. f.* [off fall, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]
1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.
He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbutnot.*
2. Carrion; coarse flesh.
I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.
To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*
If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldring limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*
They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mort.*
4. Any thing of no esteem.
What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Sha.*
18. N

OFF

OFFENCE. *n. f.* [*offense*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.
Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our offences dy'd. *Fairfax.*
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without offence. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
 2. A transgression.
If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to
punish offences against it, I see not how the magistrates of any
community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*
 3. Injury.
I have given my opinion against the authority of two great
men, but I hope without offence to their memories; for I
loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*
 4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.
Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not
blamed. *2 Cor. vi. 3.*
He remembered the injury of the children of Beas, who
had been a fiare and an offence unto the people. *1 Mac. iv.*
The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the
other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon
heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the of-
fences of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*
 5. Anger; displeasure conceived.
Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave
in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of of-
fence when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*
 6. Attack; act of the assailant.
Courteously that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not
be perjured to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the
best defensive guard. *Sidney.*
- OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offense* and *full*.] Injurious; giving dis-
pleasure.
It seems your most offenceful act
Was mutually committed. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
OFFENSIBLE. *adj.* [*from offense*.] Unoffending; innocent.
You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in
policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offence-
less dog to afflict an imperious lion. *Shakesp. Othello.*
- To OFFEND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]
1. To make angry.
If much you note him
You shall offend him, and extend his passion;
Feed and regard him not. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly of-
fended at their life. *Beatus xxv. 2.*
The emperor himself came running to the place in his ar-
mour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had for-
faken the place, and grievously offended with them who had
kept such negligent watch. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 2. To assail; to attack.
He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to offend him,
that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his
feet. *Sidney.*
 3. To transgress; to violate.
 4. To injure.
Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as th' offended, but th' offenders please. *Dryden.*
- To OFFEND. *v. n.*
1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.
This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images,
knoweth himself to offend above all others. *Wisd. xiv. 13.*
Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in
one point, he is guilty of all. *James ii. 10.*
 2. To cause anger.
I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shakesp. Lear.*
 3. To commit transgression.
Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many in-
stances it offends against every part of grammar. *Swift.*
- OFFENDER. *n. f.* [*from offend*.]
1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor;
a guilty person.
All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man
an offender for a word. *Is. xxix. 21.*
So like a fly the poor offender dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*
How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the senses,
And love th' offender, yet detest th' offence?
The conscience of the offender shall be sharper than an
avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*
 2. One who has done an injury.
All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue th' offender. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
- OFFENDRESS. *n. f.* [*from offender*.] A woman that offends.
Virginity murders itself, and should be buried in highways
out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate offendress against na-
ture. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
- OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offensus*, Fr. from *offensus*, Lat.]
1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.
Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the con-
solation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful

OFF

- pleasing of ourselves in error, which at the length must needs
turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God
most, be for the manifold defects thereof offensive unto him.
Hooker, b. v. f. 4.
- It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem
offensive and repugnant to the good government of the realm.
Spenser on Ireland.
2. Causing pain; injurious.
It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offensive to the
stomach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes
it offensive, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbut.*
 3. Assailant; not defensive.
He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done
him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an offensive
war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*
We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages
betwixt those military offensive engines used among the an-
cients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*
- OFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from offensive*.]
1. Mischievously; injuriously.
In the least thing done offensively against the good of men,
whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly
shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed
he is. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.
A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her
hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordi-
narily darkened, embellished with several offensively vivid co-
lours. *Boyle on Colours.*
 3. By way of attack; not defensively.
- OFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from offensive*.]
1. Injuriousness; mischief.
 2. Cause of disgust.
The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and lim-
ber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be
explicated with the greatest ease and without any offensiveness.
Grew's Medusm.
- To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offerre*, Lat. *offerre*, Fr.]
1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may
be taken or received.
The heathen women under the Mogul, offer themselves
to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collin.*
Some ideas forwardly offer themselves to all mens unde-
standings; some sort of truths result from any idea, as from
the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*
Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to
my young master, by offering him that which they love. *Locke.*
 2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship.
They offered unto the Lord of the spoil which they had
brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron. xv. 11.*
He shall offer of it all the fat thereof. *Lev. vii. 3.*
An holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5.*
Whole herds of offer'd bulls about the fire,
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*
When a man is called upon to offer up himself to his con-
science, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so
far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with
inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collin.*
 3. To bid, as a price or reward.
Nor shouldst thou offer all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but offer more. *Dryden.*
 4. To attempt; to commence.
Lyfimachus armed about three thousand men, and began
first to offer violence. *2 Mac. iv. 40.*
 5. To propose.
In all that great extent wherein the mind wanders in re-
mote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas
which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation.
Locke.
- Our author offers no reason.
- To OFFER. *v. n.*
1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.
No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and con-
temn danger, where danger would offer to make any wrong-
ful threatening upon him. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Th' occasion offers, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*
 2. To make an attempt.
We came close to the shore, and offered to land. *Bacon.*
One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Dan. Civ. War.*
I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they
offered to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*
 3. With at.
I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*
I hope they will take it well that I should offer at a new
thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of
the learned pens have ever touched before. *Gravatt.*
Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them,
and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own
lips. *Jps.*

OFF

- lips to offer at one of those letters; which being the easiest,
he will stumble upon one of them. *Holder.*
The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would
be offering at the shepherd's voice and call too. *L'Estrange.*
It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at some-
what towards the disproof of mine. *Atterbury.*
Without offering at any other remedy, we hastily engaged
in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*
- OFFER. *n. f.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. Proposal of advantage to another.
Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*
 2. First advance.
Force compels this offer,
And it proceeds from policy, not love. —
— Mowbray, you overween to take it so:
This offer comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakesp.*
What wouldst beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my offer, not thy asking? *Shakesp.*
 3. Proposal made.
Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they
had been in the siege and had the same offer made them as
the good women of that place, what every one of them
would have brought off with her, and have thought most
worth the saving. *Addison's Spectator.*
It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly,
to quit and renounce former tenets upon the offer of an ar-
gument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*
 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.
When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their offers;
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*
 5. Attempt; endeavour.
Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that
which hurteth, yet they are offers of nature, and cause mo-
tions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*
It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some
offer and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or
inensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be
so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South's Sermon.*
One sees in it a kind of offer at modern architecture, but
at the same time that the architect has shewn his dislike
of the gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived
at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*
 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.
Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your clearness to repre-
sent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute offer of my
tears procure you stay a while with me, that I may begin
yet at last to find something that pities me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- OFFERER. *n. f.* [*from offer*.]
1. One who makes an offer.
 2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.
If the mind of the offerer be good, this is the only thing
God respecteth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 34.*
When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place
of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the offerer's
discretion. *South's Sermons.*
- OFFERING. *n. f.* [*from offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immo-
lated, or offered in worship.
1. Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakesp.*
They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakesp.*
When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall
see his feed. *Is. liii. 10.*
- The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admir'd the destin'd offering to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden.*
What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,
Or offerings on my slighted altars lay?
I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An offering fit for heaven. *Addison's Cato.*
- OFFERTORY. *n. f.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the
act of offering.
He went into St. Paul's church, where he made offertory
of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*
- OFFERTURE. *n. f.* [*from offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness.
A word not in use.
- OFFICE. *n. f.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Latin.]
1. A public charge or employment.
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

OFF

- Methought this staff, mine office-badge in courts,
Was broke in twain. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*
The inference of office. *Shakesp.*
2. Agency; peculiar use.
All things that you should use to do me wrong,
Deny their office. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the
comb do the office of so many prisms, every interval producing
the phenomenon of one prism. *Newt, Opt.*
 3. Business; particular employment.
The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.
Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I
profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple
office of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and
ceremony of it. *Shakesp. Merry W. of Windsor.*
I would I could do a good office between you. *Shakesp.*
The wolf took this occasion to do the fox a good office. *L'Estrange.*
- You who your pious offices employ
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy: *Dryd. Virg.*
5. Act of worship.
This gate
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy office. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
 6. Formulary of devotions.
Whoever hath children or servants; let him take care
that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the
Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a
very good office for them, if they are not fitted for more regu-
lar offices. *Taylor's Devotion.*
 7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.
What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer offices? at least desist
To build at all. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
Let offices stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass
from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*
 8. Place where business is transacted. [*Officina*, Lat.]
What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled offices, untrod stones? *Sha. Rich. II.*
Empton and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these
scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul
and his money were in several offices, that the one was not
to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as
ever. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- To OFFICE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To perform; to dis-
charge; to do.
I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels offic'd all. *Sha. All's well that ends well.*
- OFFICER. *n. f.* [*officier*, French.]
1. A man employed by the publick.
'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an officer fit for the place. *Shakesp.*
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
The next morning there came to us the same officer that
came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bac.*
If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes
would return to be the several officers of his court. *Temple.*
As a magistrate or great officer he locks himself up from
all approaches. *South's Sermons.*
Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious officers. A su-
perior power takes away by violence from them, that which
by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A commander in the army.
If he did not nimble ply the spade,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back.
I summon'd all my officers in haste,
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*
The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews
him not only to be much inferior to Pompey as a sea officer,
but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arb.*
 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals.
The thieves are posselt with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an officer. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
We charge you
To go with us unto the officers. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
- OFFICERED. *adj.* [*from officer*.] Commanded; supplied with
commanders.
What could we expect from an army officered by Irish pa-
pists and outlaws. *Addison's Freeholder.*

OFF

OFFICIAL. *adj.* [official, Fr. from *officius*.]

1. Conductive; appropriate with regard to their use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts official unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice, Remains
That in th' official marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

OFFICIAL. *n. f.*
Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayl.*
A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's official for defamation. *Comden.*

OFFICIALTY. *n. f.* [officiality, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an official to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*
TO OFFICIATE. *v. a.* [from *officius*.] To give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton.*

TO OFFICIATE. *v. n.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister officiating in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the afore said law. *Sanderfon.*

Who of the bishops or priests that officiates at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul?

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons officiating this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICIAL. *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus official plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS. *adj.* [officius, Fr. *officius*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milt. P. Lest.*

2. Importunately forward.

You are too officious
In her behalf that coorns your services. *Shakefp.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an officious and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cato, perhaps
I'm too officious, but my forward cares
Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

OFFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *officius*.]

1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,
And those they scorn'd, officiously they own. *Dryden.*

Flatt'ring crouds officiously appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

2. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryd.*

OFFICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *officius*.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I shew my officiousness by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South's Serm.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown's V. Err.*

OFFING. *n. f.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSET. *n. f.* [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by offsets, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSCOURING. *n. f.* [off and scour.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lam. iii. 45.*

OFFSPRING. *n. f.* [off and spring.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

OGL

When the fountain of mankind

Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;

This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,

And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Devin.*

To the Gods alone

Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryd.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the offspring of other deities. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Production of any kind.

Tho' both fell before their hour,

Time on their offspring hath no pow'r;

Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blaff,

Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast. *Dromm.*

TO OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [offusca, Lat. *offuscar*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *n. f.* [from *offusca*.] The act of darkening.

OFF. *adv.* [off, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *2 Cor. ii. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the whole. *Hamm.*

Favours to none, to all the smiles extends.

Off the rejects, but never once offends. *Po. Ra. Lede.*

OFFEN. *adv.* [from *off*, Saxon; in the comparative, often; superlative, oftneft.] Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,

Ofte upon her knees than on her feet,

Died ev'ry day the liv'd. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities. *1 Tim. v. 23.*

In journeying often, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Cor. ii. 20.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not often talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison's Freeholder.*

OFFENTIMES. *adv.* [often and times.] From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that oft was once an adjective, of which often was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See *OFFEN*.

Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed trinity a matter needles, to be so oftentimes mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the ocean. *Woodw.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of providence, whether the best men be oftentimes only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

OFFTIMES. *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often.

Oftimes nothing profits more

Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,

Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Oftimes before I hither did resort,

Charm'd with the conversation of a man

Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

OGEE. *n. f.* Is a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow: it is almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. *Cima* reversa, is an ogee with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

OGL. *n. f.* [ogel, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheer,
If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of the planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon ogles and clandestine marriages. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 155.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his looking-glass. *Martinus Scribentis.*

OGLER. *n. f.* [oggheler, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views by side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the whole tribe of oglers stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 100.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *J. Bull.*

OGLIO. *n. f.* [from *olio*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great oglio's, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an oglio or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

OIL

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estrange.*

OH. *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

He,
Like full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd oh! and mounted. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Oh! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Walton's Angler.*

My eyes confess it,
My very action speaks my heart aloud;
Bubb, the madnefs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

OIL. *n. f.* [oel, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Big pure oil olive beaten for the light. *Ex. xxvii. 20.*

2. Anyfat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

Imost birds there is only one gland; in which are diversells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the tipple of the oil bag. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still without fermentation, or after the spirit.

It with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chemical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtle substance, which usually rises as the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all the diversity of colours, and all the beauty and deformity.

It sweetens the acrimony of salts, and by stopping or filling the pores of a mixt body, keeps it longer from corruption, where it abounds. There are two sorts of oil which are to be mixt with spirit; for it can never be drawn pure, it which will swim upon water, such as oil of aniseed and yender, which the chemists call essential, and is commonly drawn in a limbeck with store of water: and another kind which probably is mixt with salts; and these will sink in water, such as the oil of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common oil or spirit. *Boyle.*

OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Watson.*

Amber will attract straws thus oiled, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much oiled, for in those needles confining force upon their center there can be no adhesion. *Brown's V. Err.*

Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OILCOLOUR. *n. f.* [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OILINESS. *n. f.* [from *oil*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of oiliness. *Bac.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose oiliness is evident, he nameth nidior.

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity from the caseous parts, an oiliness from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Flyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their oiliness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

OILMAN. *n. f.* [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP. *n. f.* [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY. *adj.* [from *oil*.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The like cloud, if it were oily or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous oily matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fuel. *Digby.*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than oily. *Bacon.*

2. Fat; greasy.

This oily rascal is known as well as Paul's;

Go call him forth. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

OLYGRAIN. *n. f.* A plant.

The flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves without any footstalk; the flower cup consists of one leaf, divided into five long slender segments; the flower is of one leaf, in shape like those of the fox-glove; the pointal, which rises in the middle of the flower, afterward becomes an oblong four cornered pod, divided into four distinct cells, which are replete with excellent seeds. *Miller.*

OLD

OLYPALM. *n. f.*

It grows in great plenty on the coast of Guiney, as also in Cape Verd island, where it grows as high as the main mast of a ship. But these trees have been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbados, in both which places they thrive very well. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

TO OINT. *v. a.* [oint, French.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous.

They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs. *Dryden.*

Limarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing ointed arrows from afar;
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

OINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious ointment gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave. *Fairy Q.*

OKER. *n. f.* [See *OCHRE*.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red oker is one of the most heavy colours; yellow oker is not so, because it is clearer. *Dryden's Disfranchisement.*

OLD. *adj.* [ealbo, Saxon; *alt*, German.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To old age since you your self aspire,
Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*

He woos high and low, rich and poor, young and old. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he said unto an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him, Now I am in my gloria patri.

Yea, said his friend, and I hope, et nunc et semper. Or, replied the bishop, if it please the king my master, *sciat erat in principio*, a poor scholar of Cambridge again. *Camden's Remains.*

3. Not new.

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is old; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was likewise the character of the old Ligurians. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Of any specified duration.

How old art thou? Not so young, Sir, to love a woman for fingering; nor so old to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not.

In Ephesus I am but two hours old,

As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakefp.*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years old, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

6. Subsisting before something else.

The Latian king, unless he shall submit,

Own his old promise, and his new forget,

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryd.*

He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it again from the ground in a new form; which may not be so convenient as the old. *Swift's Proj. for the Advan. of Relig.*

7. Long practised.

Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek. xxiii. 43.*

8. A word to signify in burlesque language, more than enough.

Here will be old Utis; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were potter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakefp.*

9. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.

These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times of old, and as being now superfluous. *Hooker, b. v. f. 35.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd

More angels to create. *Milt. P. Lest, b. ix.*

A land there is, Hesperia nam'd of old,

The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;

Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days of old there liv'd of mighty fame,

A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryd.*

OLD-FASHIONED. *adj.* [old and fashion.] Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English;

English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*.
 He is one of those *old-fashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison*.
OLDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.
 Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time, Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakep.*
OLDNESS. *n. f.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.
 This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakep. King Lear*.
OLEAGINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleaginus*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.
 The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
OLEAGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness.
 In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle*.
OLEANDER. *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.
OLEASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but hardy, and will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. Its leaves are silver-coloured. *Miller*.
OLEOSE. *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily.
 Rain water may be cadued with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation*.
 In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours*.
 To *OLFACT*. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. A burlesque word.
 There is a machiavilian plot, Tho' every rare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras*, p. i.
OLFACTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.
 Effluvia, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke*.
OLID. *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; foetid.
 The first salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to care for extracting the first salt of it. *Boyle*.
 In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown*.
OLIGARCHY. *n. f.* [*oligarchia*, Gr.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.
 The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, to whom they should obey. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list. *Burt*.
 After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift*.
OLIO. *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medly. See *OGLIO*.
 Ben Johnson, in his Sejanus and Cataline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy.
 I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World*.
OLITORY. *n. f.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.
 Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn's Calendar*.
OLIVASTER. *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.
 The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon's Nat. History*, No. 399.
OLIVE. *n. f.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.
 The leaves are for the most part oblong and ever-green; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller*.
 To thee, heav'ns, in thy nativity, Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown, As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakespeare*.
 In the purlieus of this forest, stands A sheepcote fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakespeare*.
 The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and olive yard. *Ex. xxiii. 11*.

He led
 Mutueans from their olive bearing town,
 And all th' Eretian pow'rs. *Dryden's Ann. viii.*
 It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and in allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey*.
OMERE. *n. f.* [*hembre*, Spanish.] A game of cats played by three.
 He would willingly carry her to the play; but he had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *omere*. *Taylor*.
OMEGA. *n. f.* [*omega*, Gr.] The last letter of the alphabet, there taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.
 I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending. *Rev. i. 8.*
OMILET. *n. f.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
OMENED. *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks.
 Fame may prove, Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove, Propitious to the search. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. ii.
OMEN. *n. f.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign good or bad; prognostick.
 When young kings begin with scorn of justice, They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Idem*.
 The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Idem*.
 Choose out other smiling hours, Such as have lucky *omens* shed O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Idem*.
OMENTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritoneum is usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. *Idem*.
OMER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English.
 To *OMINATE*. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to prognostick.
 This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanil
OMINATION. *n. f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.
 The falling of salt is an authentick prefigement of ill luck yet the fame was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown's V. Err.* b. v.
OMINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen*.]
 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreboding ill; inauspicious.
 Let me be duke of Clarence; For Gloster's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
 Pomfret, thou bloody prison, Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
 These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteem'd, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue. *Hayward*.
 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields, He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Mil. Pems.*
 As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South's Sermon*.
 Pardon a father's tears, And give them to Charinus' memory; May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden*.
 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.
 Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
OMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.
OMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being *ominous*.
OMISSION. *n. f.* [*omissus*, Lat.]
 1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.
 Would it not impose a total *omission* of physic. *Brown*.
 If he has made no provision for this great change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Roger's Sermon*, No. 12.
 2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.
Omission to do what is necessary, Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare*.
 The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison's Freeholder*.
 To *OMIT*. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]
 1. To leave out; not to mention.
 These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon*.
 Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd, Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare The Scipio's worth? *Dryden, Æn. vi.*
 2. To neglect to practise.
 Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make

make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison*.
OMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance.
 He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black; And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me! I marvel why I answer'd not again; But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakep.*
OMNIFARIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifarius*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.
 These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley's Sermon*.
 But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dst brew; Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush Affords assistance. *Philips*.
OMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Idem*.
OMNIFICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ficio*, Lat.] All-creating.
 Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace! Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton*.
OMNIFORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Idem*.
OMNIGENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Idem*.
OMNIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; *Idem*.
OMNIPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power.
 Whatever fortune Can give or take, love wants not, or despises; Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham*.
 As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotence* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins*.
 The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotence*. Will *omnipotence* neglect to save, The suffering virtue of the wife and brave. *Pope*.
OMNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.
 You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose? *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor*.
 The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense: for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew's Cosmology*, b. i. c. 1.
OMNIPRESENCE. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.
 He also went Invisible, yet staid, such privilege Hath *omnipresence*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.
 Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills Land, sea, and air. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
 The soul is evolved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe? *Hale*.
OMNIPRESENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Latin.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.
 Omnipresent master, *omnipresent* king, To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior*.
OMNISCIENCE. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.
 In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*. *King Charles*.
 Thinking by this retirement to obscure himself from God, he intruding the *omniscience* and essential ubiquity of his maker, who as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i.
 An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and *omnipotency*, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixly looks upon them. *Burnet*.
 Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a God, Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul, Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden*.
OMNISCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.
 By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniscient*. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers*.
 What can 'scape the eye Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart *Omni*? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
 Whatsoever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South's Sermons*.
 Omnipotent master, omnipresent king, To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior*.
OMNISCIOS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing.
 I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable

to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence*.
OMNIVOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Idem*.
OMOPATE. *n. f.* [*omopate* and *omopate*, Gr.] The shoulder blade. *Idem*.
OMPHALOPTICK. *n. f.* [*omphalos* and *optikos*, Gr.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Idem*.
ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]
 1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.
 He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed, But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
 What news?—
 —Richmond is *on* the seas.—
 —There let him sink and be the seas on him. *Shakep.*
 Distracted terror knew not what was best; *Daniel's Civ. War.*
 On what determination to abide.
 How soon hath time, the fickle thief of youth, Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year, My halting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton*.
 As some to witness truth heav'n's call obey, So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden*.
 They sloping low, Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden's Æn. vi.*
 2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.
 Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more, Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden*.
 3. Noting addition or accumulation.
 Mischief *on* mischief, greater still and more, The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden*.
 4. Noting a state of progression.
 Ho Meris! whither *on* thy way so fast? This leads to town. *Dryden*.
 5. It sometimes notes elevation.
 Chuse next a province for thy vineyard's reign, *On* hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden*.
 6. Noting approach or invasion.
 Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main, Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden*.
 On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope*.
 7. Noting dependence or reliance.
 On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smallbridge*.
 8. At, noting place.
 On each side her, Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare*.
 9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.
 The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden*.
 The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be exprest like the ecstasy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
 The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Locke*.
 We abstain *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallbridge's Sermons*.
 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour.
 11. It is put before the object of some passion.
 Compassion *on* the king commands me sleep. *Shakep.*
 Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life, Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden*.
 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.
 Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine, Whom not for price or pray's I will resign. *Dryden*.
 13. Noting imprecation.
 Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you, That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare*.
 14. Noting invocation.
 On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone He call'd. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. iv.*
 15. Noting the state of any thing.
 —The earth shook to see the heav'ns *on* fire, And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
 The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*.
 His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope's Pref. to Iliad*.
 16. Noting stipulation or condition.
 I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden*.
 17. Noting distinction or opposition.
 The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Knolles*.
 18. Before

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18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.
This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A thriving gamester has but a poor trade on't, who fills his
pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*
19. Noting the manner of an event.
Note,
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden? *Shakefp.*
On, the fame with upon. See UPON.
- ON. *adv.*
1. Forward; in succession.
As he forbore one act, so he might have foreborn another,
and after that another, and so on, till he had by degrees
weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit
itself. *South's Sermons.*
If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor,
and he his, and so on. *Locke.*
These smaller particles are again composed of others much
smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or
empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually till you
come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newt.*
2. Forward; in progression.
On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*
So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton.*
Hopping and flying, thus they led him on
To the flow lake. *Dryden.*
What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning stream.
Blackmore on Creation.
Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rew's J. Shore.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.
You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments still possess:
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*
The peasants defy the sun; they work on in the hottest
part of the day without intermission. *Locke's Educat.*
4. Not off.
5. Upon the body, as part of dress.
A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*
Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels on;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Priz.*
6. It notes resolution to advance.
Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
And bravely on, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*
- ON. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement to at-
tack; elliptically for *go on*.
Therefore on, or sweep your sword stark-naked; for meddle
you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakefp. R. III.*
- ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*.]
1. One time.
Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in two years;
the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*
Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth once and again to spy
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
You came out like some great monarch, to take a town
but once a year, as it were for your diversion, though you
had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*
O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this once thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain.
In your tuneful lays,
Once more rebound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*
2. A single time.
Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*
3. The same time.
At once with him they rose:
Their rising all at once was as the found
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast,
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*
Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense dis-
tance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is di-
lated by refraction may appear from hence, that when the

ONE

- moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes;
not gradually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newt.*
4. At a point of time indivisible.
Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at once; at once the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*
5. One time, though no more.
Fulcius, those ill deeds that fully fame,
In blood once tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate.
This hath all its force at once, upon the first impression,
and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time.
Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
My foul had once some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*
8. Once seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has
at before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this*
once, that once.
ONE. *adj.* [an, cene, Saxon; een, Dutch; ein, German; εἰς, Greek.]
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.
The man he knew was one that willingly,
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*
Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged
also one God the most high, to be the father and creator of
all things. *Raleigh.*
If one must be rejected, one succeed,
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*
Love him by parts in all your numerous race,
And from those parts form one collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryden.*
2. Indefinitely; any.
We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakespeare.*
I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and un-
derstandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth
away that which was sown in his heart. *Matt. xiii. 19.*
If any one prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair
fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were
some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*
3. Different; diverse; opposed to another.
What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers,
commanding one another's fortunes. *Shakespeare.*
It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the
proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing
to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place
with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*
It is one thing to think right, and another thing to know
the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advan-
tage and clearness. *Locke.*
My legs were clost together by so many wrappers one
over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*
Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or with a file,
produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
At one time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to
frost them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.
Baker on Learning.
4. One of two opposed to the other.
Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether
there hath been any such thing as this. *Deutr. iv. 32.*
Both the matter of the stone and marbleite, had been at
once fluid bodies, till one of them, probably the marbleite,
first growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yield-
ing consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*
- There can be no reason why we should prefer any one ac-
tion to another, but because we have greater hopes of ad-
vantage from the one than from the other. *Smallbridge.*
5. Particularly one.
One day when Phæbe fair,
With all her band was following th' chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
6. Some future.
Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall one day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*
- ONE. *n. f.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve
to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may
perhaps

ONE

- perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an ad-
jective.]
1. A single person.
If one by one you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues,
and perfections of all men were in the present possession of
one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still
be fought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, b. i.*
From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Granville.*
2. A single mass or aggregate.
It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*
3. The first hour.
Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shakefp. M. Wives of Wind.*
4. The same thing.
I marvel, why I answer'd not again;
But that's all one, omittance is no-quittance. *Shakefp.*
To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is
all one as to lay any thing is, and is not in the understand-
ing. *Locke.*
5. A person.
A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every
one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*
6. A person by way of eminence.
Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd one,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakefp.*
7. A distinct or particular person.
That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter;
for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the one to the
other. *Bacon's Holy War.*
One or other sees a little box which was carried away with
her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*
8. Persons united.
As I have made ye one, lords, one remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakefp.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind.
The king was well in structed how to carry himself be-
tween Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep themat one
within themselves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He is not at one with himself what account to give of it.
Tillotson.
10. [On, Pon, French.] It is used sometimes a general or in-
definite nominative for any man, any person. For one the
English formerly used *men*; as, *they live obscurely men know*
not how, or die obscurely, men mark not when. *Ascham.* For
which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows*
not when; or, it is not known how. Any person; any man
indefinitely.
It is not so worthy to be brought to heroic effects by for-
tune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own
choice and working. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since
it neither lets forth what Erora is, nor what the cause should
be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man
blessed with ease, affluence and power; not of one who had
been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*
For provoking of urine, one should begin with the gentlest
first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
For some time one was not thought to understand Aristotle,
unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*
11. A person of particular character.
Then must you speak
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of one not easily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme.
With lives and fortunes trusting one
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Edward I. was one that very well knew how to use a vic-
tory, as well as obtain it. *Waller.*
One who contemned divine and human laws. *Hale.*
One has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for
persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*; or when
it relates to some thing going before, and is only the repre-
sentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of
speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very
elegant, yet is used by good authors.
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shakefp.*
These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to
the world, than such ruinous ones as are dyed in human blood.
Granville's Scep. Pref.
He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which
is but one, may easily find many false ones, error being in-
finite. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

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- The following plain rules and directions, are not the less
useful because they are plain ones. *Atterbury.*
There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly em-
ployed on their sleeping ones. *Addison's Spectator.*
Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who
might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested
with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*
This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath
been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down,
when so obvious an one occurs, that when a great genius ap-
pears the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*
- ON-EYED. *adj.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye.
A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint
The oncey'd heron on his elephant. *Dryden.*
The mighty family
Of oncey'd brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*
- ON-EIROCRITICAL. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικός, Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr. it
should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritique*
and *onirocritic*.] Interpretative of dreams.
If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined
to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that
new kind of observation which my *onirocritic* correspondent
has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*
- ON-EIROCRITICK. *n. f.* [ὀνειροκριτικὴ, Gr.] An interpreter of
dreams.
Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find
in any quarter of the town an *onirocritick*, or an interpreter
of dreams. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 505.*
- ONE-NESS. *n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.
Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity,
having nothing but itself in itself, and not confisting, as all
things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*
The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the fe-
veral hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature,
and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity,
and his consubstantiality with the father when he came down
from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*
- ON-ERARY. *adj.* [onerarius, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] Fitted for car-
riage or burthens.
TO ON-ERATE. *v. a.* [onerare, Lat.] To load; to burthen.
ON-ERATION. *n. f.* [from *onerare*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*
ON-EROUS. *adj.* [onerous, Fr. *onerous*, Lat.] Burthenesome;
oppressive.
A banished person, that is absent out of necessity, retains
all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
- ONION. *n. f.* [oignon, French.]
It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are
hollow or pip; the stalk also hollow and swells out in the
middle; the flowers consisting of six leaves are collected in-
to a spherical head; the style of the flower becomes a roundish
fruit divided into three cells, containing roundish seeds. *Mil-
l.*
If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well. *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*
I an als, am onion-ey'd. *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No fav'ry dish without an onion:
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your onions must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*
- ONLY. *adj.* [from *one, onely, or onelike*.]
1. Single; one and no more.
Of all whom fortune to my sword did brin,
This only man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other.
The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the
only art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind
in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.
ONLY. adv.
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.
I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*
The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fa-
ther's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from
the natural course of things. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
All who deserve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*
Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser
evils; but when we live the best. *Wate.*
2. So and no otherwise.
Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only*
evil continually. *Gen. vi. 5.*
3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.
ON-OMANCY. *n. f.* [ὀνομα and μαντική,] Divination by a name.
Definies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out
of names, as though the names and natures of men were
suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary
motion. *Camden.*
- ON-OMANTICAL. *adj.* [ὀνομα and μαντικός,] Predicting by names.
Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars
against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew,
willed
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willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

ONSET. *n. f.* [on and set.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. *Sidney, b. ii.*

All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing found
Of onset. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the onset, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obdurate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first onsets of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe
The first impetuous onsets of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him steady. *Philips.*

2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says *Nicholson*, is still retained in Northumberland, where onset means a tuft.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;
And for an onset, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family, *Shakespeare, Tit. And.*

Lavinia will I make my empress. *Shakespeare, Tit. And.*

To ONSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin.

This for a while was hotly onsett and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

ONSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [on and slay. See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' assault,
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or onslaught to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and onslaught to proceed. *Hudibras, p. i.*

ONTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὄν and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics.

The modes, accidents and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly ontology. *Watts's Logic.*

ONWARD. *adv.* [onþearf, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went onward on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye, *Shakespeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his feat
The monster moving onward came as fast,
With horrid strides. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Him thro' the spicy forest onward come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bow'r. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes, *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friends labour. *Sidney.*

You are already so far onward of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on. *Milton.*

ONYCHA. *n. f.* It is found in two different senses in scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in watry places of the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, which is the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatick. *Calmet.*

Take sweet spices, onycha, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*

ONYX. *n. f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitima of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and disposition of its colours make amends for their want of show. *Hill's Nat. Med.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold,
For glittering fand by Ophir shown,
The blue-eyed saphir, or rich onyx stone. *Samdys.*

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white,

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there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a fardonyx. *Woodward on Pess.*

OOZE. *n. f.* [either from *eaux*, waters, French; or *peas*, wetness, Saxon.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son i' th' ooze is bedded. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Some carried up into their grounds the ooze or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his ooze he fought his sedge bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in *Prior*.

From his first fountain and beginning ooze,
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'rish humour swell'd and ooze'd agen. *Dryden.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marishes stagnate, and where rivers wind,
Cluster the rolling fogs. *Thomson, Autumn.*

The lilly drinks
The latent rill, scarce oozing thro' the grafs. *Thomson.*

O'OZY. *adj.* [from ooze.] Mirey; muddy; slimy.

From his oozy bed,
Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CAFE. *v. a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpufcles upon the unstopping of the gla'ss, did opacate that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. f.* [opacitas, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes in whose optics there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, shadow or opacity, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. *Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*

The least parts of almost all natural bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the opacity of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions cauled in their internal parts. *Newt. Opt.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [opacus, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that these opacus bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtle far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. *Digby.*

Upon the firm opacus globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, inclos'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

OP'AL. *n. f.* The opal is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. It is found always in the pebble shape of various sizes, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it much resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. This stone is found in the East-Indies, in Egypt, Persia and Tartary, and in some parts of Europe, particularly in Bohemia; but the oriental is much the finest. *Hill's Nat. Med.*

Thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Th' empyreal heav'n, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;
With opal tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd
Of living saphir. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the opal of the ancients. *Woodward on Pess.*

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [opacus, Lat.] They

Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body opaque can fall. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The disappearing fixt stars were actually extinguished and turned into more opaque and gross planet-like bodies. *Chene's Phil. Prin.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; op, Islandick, a hole. Ope To O'PEN. } is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unfold; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered. The contrary to shut. *Thomson.*

OPE

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will open. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Wind.*

Before you fight, ope this letter. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

They consent to work us harm and woe,
To ope the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man open a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Ex. xxi. 23.*

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt; howbeit they would not open unto him. *1 Mac. v. 48.*

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Prov. xxxi. 8.*

Open to me the gates of righteousness. *Pf. cxviii. 19.*

Adam, now ope thine eyes; and first behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee. *Milton, Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force, *Dryden.*

And where Numicus ope's his holy fource,
When first you ope your doors, and passing by
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*

When the matter is made, the hide must be opened to let it out. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To flow; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to open the north parts of America. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was opened by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom openeth by the sacred books of scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Harker.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the scriptures, opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts xvii. 3.*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king opened himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Gramont governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and opened himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendship.*

5. To begin.

You retained him only for the opening of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd. Ep. to the Whigs.*

Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty, he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyss.*

To OPE. } *v. n.*

To O'PEN. } 1. To unfold itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden, Æn. vi.*

My old wounds are open'd at this view,
And in my murder's presence bleed anew. *Dryden.*

Unnumber'd treasures ope at once,
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The night restores our actions done by day;
Cytheron loudly calls me to my way; *Dryden.*

Thy bounds, Taygetus, open and pursue their prey. *Dryd.*

Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

3. To open. } *adj.* [Ope is scarcely used but by old authors, and by O'PEN. } them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unlocked; not shut.

The gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an open letter in his hand. *Neh. vi. 5.*

With the same key set ope the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*

Thro' the gate,
Wide open and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milton, P. Lost.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dry.*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with open arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

The bounce broke ope the door. *Dryden.*

The door was ope, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

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2. Plain; apparent; evident.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Hebr. vi. 6.*

Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain:
Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be open, that to no creature he ever spake of it. *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man open and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more open treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Swift.*

His generous, open, undesigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. *Addison's Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden's Beccace.*

Then shall thy Craggs
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay open the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

These innate notions should lie open fairly to every one's view. *Locke.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not open as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is open and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts xix. 38.*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,
And teach you your first flight in open air. *Dryden.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me open to all injuries. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are open upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer. xxxii. 19.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry. *Pf. xxxiv. 15.*

O'PENER. *n. f.* [from open.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unfolds.

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milt.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such openers of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENED. *adj.* [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Open-eyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

OPENH'ANDED. *adj.* [open and hand.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,
With openhanded bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHEARTED. *adj.* [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not nearly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and openhearted. *Dryden.*

Of an openhearted generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbutnot's J. Bull.*

OPENHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. *n. f.* [from open.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and openings of the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and

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and to give us some *openings*, some dawns of liberty and settlement. *South's Sermons.*

The opening of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar and disclosed your first beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

OPENLY. *adv.* [from *open*.]

1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely. Their actions always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker, b. v.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocitly is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why should you have put me to deny This claim which now you wear so *openly*. *Shakespeare.*

I knew the time, Now full, that I no more should live obscure, But *openly* begin, as best becomes

The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Par. Reg.* How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Darrah*

Too *openly* does love and hatred show: A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOUTHED. *adj.* [from *open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass. *L'Estrange.*

OPENNESS. *n. f.* [from *open*.] 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. Deliver with more *openness* your answers To my demands. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise. The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours. *Felton on the Classics.*

These letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope's Letters.*

OPERA. *n. f.* [Italian.] An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden's Pref. to Albion.*

OPERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

OPERANT. *adj.* [from *operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use. Earth, yield me roots!

Who seeks far better of thee, fauce his palate With thy most *operant* poison! *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too; My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakespeare.*

To *OPERATE*. *v. n.* [from *operor*, Latin; *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERATION. *n. f.* [from *operatio*, Lat. *operation*, French.] 1. Agency; production of effects; influence. There are in men *operations*, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some political, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs, From whom we do exist and cease to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare, Lear.*

All *operations* by transmutation of spirits and imagination, work at distance and not at touch. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The tree whose *operation* brings Knowledge of good and ill, thun to taste. *Milt. P. Lost.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the seize, motion and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect. Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, with

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or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hamm.*

That false fruit Far other *operation* first display'd, Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden's Duffresne.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not sufficient in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army. *O'PERATIVE*. *adj.* [from *operare*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known world, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Ral.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality, in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norr.*

OPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *operare*, Fr. from *operare*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view appeared like the head of another. *Addison's Spectator, No. 275.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPEROUS. *adj.* [from *operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness. Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, and would affect a great part of the universe; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIOPHAGOUS. *adj.* [from *ὄφις* and *φαγῶν*.] Serpenteating. Not used. All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumes; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

OPHITES. *n. f.* A stone. *Opbiter* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. *Woodw. on Poff.*

OPHTHALMICK. *adj.* [from *ὀφθαλμικός*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.] Relating to the eye. *Opthalmie*. *n. f.* [from *ὀφθαλμία*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from artitious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Diä.*

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmie*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

OPHTE. *n. f.* A medicine that causes sleep. They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley's Sermon.*

OPHTE. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse, Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvable of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbutnot on Alimenti.*

OPIFICATE. *n. f.* [from *opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Opificer*. *n. f.* [from *opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received. *An*

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There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opificer*. *Bentley's Sermon.*

OPINABLE. *adj.* [from *opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Diä.*

OPINATION. *n. f.* [from *opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Diä.*

OPINATOR. *n. f.* [from *opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *OPINE*. *v. n.* [from *opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. Fear is an ague, that forsakes And haunts by fits those whom it takes; And they'll *opine* they feel the pain And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras, p. i.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not much material to the welfare of government, or of themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South's Sermon.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind, *Opine*, that nature, as in duty bound, Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

OPINATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinor*.] 1. Stiff in a preconceived notion. 2. Imagined; not proved. It is the more difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinitive* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glauv. Serp. c. 9.*

OPINATOR. *n. f.* [from *opinitate*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion. What will not *opinators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Effix left lord Roberts governor; a man of a four and forty nature, a great *opinitor*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such political *opinators* should. *South's Sermon.*

OPINATRE. *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn. Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opinitate* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINATRETY. *n. f.* [from *opinitate*, French.] Obstinate; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted. Left popular *opinitate* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opinitate*. *Locke's Education.*

So much as we ourselves consider and comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opinitate*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opinitate* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodw. Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opinitate* in leaving me; but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPINION. *n. f.* [from *opinor*, Fr. *opinie*, Lat.] 1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Opinion* is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Stiff in *opinion*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Bleed be the princes who have fought For pompous names, or wide dominion, Since by their error we are taught, That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here. *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipotence. *Locke.*

I shall conclude my paper with a story out of Boccacini, which sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the sort of critics I have been here mentioning. *Addison's Spectator, No. 291.*

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3. Favourable judgment. In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no *opinion* of those things; yet to much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

To *OPINION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival. The stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held that death was nothing, nor after death: *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*. *Glauv. Serp. c. xiii.*

It is *opinioned*, that the earth rests as the world's centre, while the heavens are the subject of the universal motions. *Glauv. Serp. c. xi.*

OPINIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glauv.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly. *OPINIONATIVENESS*. *n. f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinate. *OPINIONIST*. *n. f.* [from *opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions. Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glauv. to Albius.*

OPIPAROUS. *adj.* [from *opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diä.*

OPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *opitulation*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Diä.*

OPIMUM. *n. f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses, usually of a roundish figure, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is very unpleasant, of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, from Egypt, and from the East-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy; a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown as ours are with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. These drops are gathered with great care, and the finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. In the countries where *opium* is produced, multitudes are employed in preparing it with water, honey and spices, and working it up into cakes; but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at most worked up with water, or a small quantity of honey sufficient to bring it into form. The ancients were greatly divided about the virtues and use of *opium*; some calling it a poison, and others the greatest of all medicines. At present it is in high esteem, and externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram as a moderate dose; but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful, as if he had drank moderately of wine; it removes melancholy, excites boldness, and dissipates the dread of danger; and for this reason the Turks always take it when they are going to battle in a larger dose than ordinary: it afterward quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, cheerfulness and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses of all the parts of the body; they are apt to be faint, idle and thoughtless, and are generally in a stupid and uncomfortable state, except just after they have taken a fresh dose: they lose their appetite, and in fine grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o'er To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milton.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

OPPLE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *opple* and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ans.*

OPOBALSAMUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead. *OPOPONAX*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, which are impure. It is of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste. It is brought to us from

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the East, and was well known to the Greeks; but we ate entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*
OPPIDAN. *n. f.* [*Oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.
TO OPPUGNERATE. *v. a.* [*Oppugnare*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.
 The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest uterer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppugnerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*
 Ferdinand merchaned at this time with France, for the restoring Rouffillon and Perpignan, *oppugnerated* to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
TO OPPILATE. *v. a.* [*Oppile*, Lat. *oppler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.
OPPILATION. *n. f.* [*Oppilation*, Fr. from *oppile*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.
 The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*
OPPILATIVE. *adj.* [*Oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.
OPPLET. *adj.* [*Oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.
OPPO'NENT. *adj.* [*Opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.
 Ere the foundations of this earth were laid, It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd.
 That joy, still fought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*
OPPO'NENT. *n. f.* [*Opponens*, Lat.]
 1. Antagonist; adversary.
 2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.
 Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*
 How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More.*
OPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.
 There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*
 Will lift us up in spite of fate,
 Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
 Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
 And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
 Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.
 Consider'd every creature, which of all
 Most *opportune* might serve his wiles, and found
 The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*
OPPORTUNELY. *adv.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.
 He was resolv'd to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate to *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 This experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*
OPPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*opportunitas*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.
 A wife man will make more *opportunities* than he finds.
 Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight but free for exercise. *Bacon, Essay 53.*
 Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
 Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.
 Accur'd opportunity!
 That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires
 To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
 Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*
 Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise,
 Yet length still loses *opportunities*.
 Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Aterh.*
 All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO OPPOSE. *v. a.* [*Opposere*, French; *opponere*, Latin.]
 1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.
 There's no bottom, none
 In my voluptuousness: and my desire
 All continent impediments would o'erbear,
 That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.
 If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*
 3. To place as an obstacle.
 Since he stands obdurate,
 And that no lawful means can carry me

OPP

Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*.
 My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
 I thro' the seas purit'd their exil'd race,
 Engag'd the heav'n's, *oppos'd* the stormy main;
 But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*
 4. To place in front.
 Her grace sat down
 In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
 The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*
TO OPPOSE. *v. n.*
 1. To act adversely.
 A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
 To his great master. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 He practis'd to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*
 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.
OPPOSELESS. *adj.* [*Oppositus*, Lat.] Irrefutable; not to be *opposed*.
 I could bear it longer, and not fall
 To quarrel with your great *opposeless* will. *Shakespeare.*
OPPOSER. *n. f.* [*Oppositor*, Lat.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.
 Now the fair goddess fortune
 Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
 Misguide thy *opposers* swords: bold gentleman!
 Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glouce.*
 I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*
 A hardy modern chief,
 A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*
OPPOSITE. *adj.* [*Oppositus*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]
 1. Placed in front; facing each other.
 To th' other five,
 Their planetary motions and aspects,
 In sextile, square, trine and *opposite*,
 Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
 2. Adverse; repugnant.
 Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryd.*
 This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Roger.*
 3. Contrary.
 In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
 Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*
OPPOSITE. *n. f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.
 To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admires. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*
 He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
 The knight whom fate or happy chance
 Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
 From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
 The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
OPPOSITELY. *adv.* [*Oppositus*, Lat.]
 1. In such a situation as to face each other.
 The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Mus.*
 2. Adversely.
 I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
 And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
 Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May's Virgil.*
OPPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [*Oppositio*, Lat.] The state of being opposite.
OPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*Oppositio*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]
 1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
 2. Hostile resistance.
 He
 Cry'd oh! and mounted; found no *opposition*
 From what he look'd should oppose. *Shakespeare.*
 Virtue which breaks thro' all *opposition*,
 And all temptation can remove,
 Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*
 He considers Lausus refusing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dryden.*
 3. Contrariety of affection.
 They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure

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sure the laws of God not by their intrinsic goodness, but by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
 4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
 5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.
 The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, fith otherwise they are but in shew *opposite*, and not in truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
 Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*
TO OPRESS. *v. a.* [*Oppressus*, Lat.]
 1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.
 Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer. l. 33.*
 2. To overpower; to subdue.
 Alas! a mortal host *oppress'd* of those
 Whom fate has load'd with a weight of woes. *Pope.*
 3. To be not ourselves.
 When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
 To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 In blazing height of noon,
 The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomf.*
OPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*Oppressio*, Fr. from *oppressus*.]
 1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 2. The state of being oppressed; misery.
 Famine is in thy cheeks;
 Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
 Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*
 Caesar himself has work, and our *oppression*
 Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 3. Hardship; calamity.
 We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addis. Spectator.*
 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body.
 Drouiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
OPPRESSIVE. *adj.* [*Oppressus*, Lat.]
 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.
 2. Heavy; overwhelming.
 Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
 And help me to support that feeble frame,
 That nodding totters with *oppressive* wea.
 And sinks beneath its load. *Rosset's Jane Shore.*
OPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [*Oppressor*, Fr. from *oppressus*.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.
 I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
 The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*
 The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage,
 Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*
 Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*
OPPROBRIOUS. *adj.* [*Opprobrius*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.
 Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name fake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
 I will not here defile
 My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*
 Solomon he led by fraud to build
 His temple right against the temple of God,
 On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
 They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 137.
OPPROBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [*Opprobrius*, Lat.] Reproachfully; scurrilously.
 Think you, this little prating York
 Was not incited by his subtle mother,
 To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
OPPROBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*Opprobrius*, Lat.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
TO OPPUGN. *v. a.* [*Oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.
 For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker's Pref.*
 They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clar.*
 If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
 And virtue inious ways can prove,
 What cannot he confide to do
 That brings both love and virtue too? *Hud. p. i.*
 The ingredients reclude *oppilations*, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*
OPPU'GNANCY. *n. f.* [*Oppugnatio*, Lat.] Opposition.
 Take but degree away, untune that string,
 And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
 In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

OR

OPPU'GNER. *n. f.* [*Oppugnatio*, Lat.] One who opposes or attacks.
 The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugnors* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*
OPSMATHY. *n. f.* [*Oppmathia*, Lat.] Late education; late erudition.
OPSONATION. *n. f.* [*Opsonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying provisions.
OPTABLE. *adj.* [*Optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.
OPTATIVE. *adj.* [*Optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [In grammar.]
 The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*
OPTICAL. *n. f.* [*Opticus*, Lat.] Relating to the science of optics.
 It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*
OPTICIAN. *n. f.* [*Opticus*, Lat.] One skilled in opticks.
OPTICK. *adj.* [*Opticus*, Lat.]
 1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.
 May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newt. Opt.*
 2. Relating to the science of vision.
 Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, according to the distance. *Wotton's Architecture.*
OPTICK. *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.
 Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*
 Our corporeal eyes we find
 Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*
 You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
 Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
 And quickly cold indiff'rence will ensue,
 When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*
 Why has not man a microscopick eye?
 For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
 Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
 T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope.*
OPTICK. *n. f.* [*Opticus*, Lat.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.
 No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.*
 Those who desire satisfaction in the appearance, must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
OPTIMACY. *n. f.* [*Optimatus*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.
 In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*
OPTIMITY. *n. f.* [*Optimus*, Lat.] The state of being best.
OPTION. *n. f.* [*Optio*, Lat.] Choice; election.
 Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*
 Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smallbridge's Sermon.*
OPULENCE. *n. f.* [*Opulencia*, Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth; riches; affluence.
 It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*
 After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*
 He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority. *Atterbury.*
 There in full *opulency* a banker dwelt,
 Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
 His side board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
 And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*
OPULENT. *adj.* [*Opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.
 He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*
 To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wife man think that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship. *South's Sermons.*
OPULENTLY. *adv.* [*Opulenter*, Fr.] Richly; with splendor.
OR. *conjunct.* [*Or*, Saxon.]
 1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
 Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed

ORA

froyed or to stand eternally?
He my muse's homage shou'd receive,
If I could write or Holles cou'd forgive.
Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex.
It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall or fly.
Or is sometimes redundant; but is then more properly omitted.
How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death.
[Op, or ape, Saxon.] Before; or ever, is before ever.
Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm.
The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken.
Learn before thou speak, and use physick or ever thou be sick.
OR. n. f. [French.] Gold.
The show'ry arch
With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes.
ORACH. n. f. The flower is without leaves, but consists of many stamina arising from a five leav'd empalement; the point becomes a flat orbicular seed, enclosed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, including two sorts of seeds. There are thirteen species; of which the first called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. It was formerly used in medicine.
ORACLE. n. f. [oracle, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]
1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.
The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the oracles of God himself.
2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well,
And set me up in hope?
God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward oracle,
To all truth requisite for men to know.
3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.
There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great oracle in times to come.
4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.
To ORACLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.
No more shalt thou by *oraculous* abuse
The gentiles.
ORACULAR. } adj. [from *oraculum*.] Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.
ORACULOUS. }
Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible.
Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his states,
Here he resolves his neighb'ring princes fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade.
Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness
of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient.
They have something venerable and *oraculous*, in that undecorated gravity and shortness in the expression.
Th' *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Protus a name tremendous o'er the main.
ORACULOUSLY. adv. [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle.
The testimony of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered.
Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke.
ORACULOUSNESS. n. f. [from *oraculum*.] The state of being oracular.
ORATION. n. f. [oratio, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written orison.
Stay, let's hear the *orations* he makes.
Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share:
An active life, long *orations* forbids,
Yet still the pray'r, for still the pray'r by deeds.
ORAL. adj. [oral, Fr. *oral*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.
Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation.
St. John was appealed to as the living *oracle* of the church; and as his oral testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote.
ORALLY. adv. [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.
Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages.
ORANGE. n. f. [orange, Fr. *aurantia*, Lat.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depresso, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight.
I will discharge it in your straw-colour'd beard, your orange tawny beard.
The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an orange, but of colour between orange tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection.
Fine oranges, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when liquer'd in a pot of brown ale.
The ideas of orange colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies.
ORANGERY. n. f. [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.
A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangerie*, or artificial green house.
ORANGEMUSK. n. f. See PEAR, of which it is a species.
ORANGEWIFE. n. f. [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges.
You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a fustian seller.
ORATION. n. f. [oratio, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.
There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men.
This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration*.
ORATORICAL. adj. [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.
Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way.
ORATOR. n. f. [orator, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]
1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.
Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator*.
As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience.
The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.
I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence.
Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd.
2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.
ORATORY. n. f. [oratoria, Fr. *oratoria*, Lat.]
1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.
Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams comfort.
When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd.
When my *oratory* grew tow'r'd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard.
Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*.
By this kind of *oratory* and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were full surprised.
The former who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments.

ORA

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Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*.
By this kind of *oratory* and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were full surprised.
The former who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments.

ORB

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's oratory, Osborn's wit.
2. Exercise of eloquence.
The Romans had feised upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the publick place of oratory.
3. [Oratoire, French.]
Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service.
They began to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them.
Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements.
ORB. n. f. [orbis, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.]
1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.
A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded.
The with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war.
2. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.
In the floor of heav'n
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.
3. Wheel; any rolling body.
The orbs
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found
Of torrent floods.
4. Circle; line drawn round.
Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs, though no such things were.
With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love.
6. Period; revolution of time.
Self-begot, self-raised,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n.
7. Sphere of action.
Will you again unknot
This churlish knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light.
8. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.
A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd.
ORBIT. n. f. [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.
ORBED. adj. [from *orbis*.]
1. Round; circular; orbicular.
All those sayings will I overwear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That severs day from night.
2. Formed into a circle.
Truth and justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing.
3. Rounded.
A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold.
ORBITAL. adj. [orbitalis, Fr. *orbitalis*, Lat.]
1. Spherical.
He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world.
2. Circular.
The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an orbicular make, they now look as if they were pressed.
By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular.
ORBITALLY. adj. [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.
ORBITALNESS. n. f. [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.
ORBITATED. adj. [orbitalatus, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.
ORBIT. n. f. [orbis, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet.
Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,
Diffolv'd the frowns and chace'd the polar cold.
Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean

ORD

would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched.
ORDITY. n. f. [orbis, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.
ORC. n. f. [orca, Lat. *orca*.] A sort of sea-fish.
An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-maws clang.
ORCHAL. n. f. A stone from which a blue colour is made.
ORCHANET. n. f. An herb.
ORCHARD. n. f. [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says Skinner; *ortzgarb*, Saxon. *Junius*.] A garden of fruit-trees.
Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable.
They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fish pools.
Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd.
ORCHESTRE. n. f. [French. *orchestre*.] The place where the musicians are let at a publick show.
ORD. n. f. An edge or sharpness; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gib*, *Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] and *ends*, for scraps or remnants.
To ORDAIN. v. a. [ordino, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]
1. To appoint; to decree.
Know the cause why musick was ordain'd;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain?
Jeroboam ordain'd a feast.
He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death;
he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.
As many as were ordain'd to eternal life, believed.
He commanded us to testify that it is he which was ordain'd of God to be the judge of quick and dead.
The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punishment.
To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The Gods ordain this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say.
My reason bends to what thy eyes ordain;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign.
2. To establish; to settle; to institute.
Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Caesar
Hath too much mangled.
I will ordain a place for Israel.
God from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets found,
Ordain them laws.
For thee I have ordain'd it, and
Have suffer'd, that the glory may be thine
Of ending this great war; since none but thou
Can end it.
Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice.
3. To set in an office.
All signified unto you by a man, who is ordain'd over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed.
4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.
Meletius was ordain'd by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.
ORDAINER. n. f. [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.
ORDEAL. n. f. [orbis, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.
Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted.
In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king.
ORDER. n. f. [ordo, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]
1. Method; regular disposition.
To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe.
As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view.
2. Established process.
The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*.
3. Proper state.
Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in mens understandings.
4. Regularity; settled mode.
This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of *order* brake.
18 R
5. Mandate;

ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give order to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council issued out any order against
them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to
their houses, presently some nobleman deputed by the tables
published a protestation against those orders and proclamations.
Clarendon.
Upon this new fright, an order was made by both houses
for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and
the like orders, though seldom any thing was after done, yet
it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dan-
gers and designs, and to disincite them from any reverence
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an order under your hand for a thousand
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to establish that for an order
at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all order, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*
8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of hon-
our.
Elves.
The several chairs of order look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakefp.*
Princes many times make themselves desires, and let their
hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes
upon erecting of an order. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest order gave the name. *Dryden.*
By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various orders various enigms bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or class.
The king commanded the high priest and the priests of
the second order, to bring forth out of the temple all the
vefels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*
Th' Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the faints among,
To those bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
Here visiting the sick. *Shakefp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.
If the faults of men in orders are only to be judged among
themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progress in learning,
that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion he
entered into holy orders, and in a few years became renown-
ed for his facility of life. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
12. Means to an end.
Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is
only excellent in order to the purity of the soul; for in the
same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other per-
sons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent
state. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty,
and justly towards men; and in order to the better discharge
of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sen-
sual delights, with temperance. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in or-
der to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
What we see in order only to what we do not see; and
both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man pursues power in order to wealth, and another
wealth in order to power, which last is the safer way, and
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N^o. 27.*
13. Measures; care.
It were meet you should take some order for the soldiers,
which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way;
which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all
this that you have quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Provide me soldiers, *Shakefp.*
Whilst I take order for mine own affairs.
The money promised unto the king, he took no order for,
albeit Soltratus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, or-
naments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,
especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful
whole: or order is a certain rule for the proportions of col-
umns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.
There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek,
viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, viz.
the tuscan and composite. The whole is composed of two
parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four

ORD

- parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the col-
umns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the
entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the
shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the
several orders.
In the tuscan order, any height being given, divide it into
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters
is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pe-
destal having two; the column with base and capital, seven;
and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric order, the whole height being given, is divided
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal
having two and one third, the column eight, and the enta-
blature two.
In the ionic order, the whole height is divided into thirteen
diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds,
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian order, the whole height is divided into
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the composite order, the whole height is divided into fif-
teen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a columnnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or
space between columns in the tuscan order, is four diameters.
In the doric order, two and three quarters; in the ionic or-
der, two and a quarter; in the corinthian order, two; and
in the composite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*
To ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.
To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I shew
the salvation of God. *Pf. l. 23.*
As the sun when it riseth in the heaven, so is the beauty
of a good wife in the ordering of her house. *Eccles. xxvi. 16.*
Thou hast ordered all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisd. xi. 20.*
Bias being asked how a man should order his life? an-
swered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
Did order all the cates in feemly wife. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodize; to dispose fitly.
These were the orderings of them in their service, to come
into the house of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.
The book requirith due examination, and giveth liberty to
object any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from order.] One that orders, methodizes,
or regulates.
That there should be a great disposer and orderer of all
things, a wife rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath
appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it
necessary. *Suckling.*
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from order.] Disorderly; out of rule.
All form is formless, order orderless.
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare.*
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from order.] Regularity; methodi-
cals.
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from order.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requirith but orderly reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march, passed
in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place
of safety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. According with established method.
As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till or-
derly judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as hap-
pily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in
doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reforma-
tion by quiet and orderly methods, free from those confusions
and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from order.] Methodically; according to
order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men
to be then most orderly delivered and proceeded in, when they
are drawn to their first original. *Hooker, b. i.*
Ask him his name, and orderly proceed
To swear him. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
Make it orderly and well,
According to the fashion of the time. *Shakespeare.*
It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed orderly. *Sandy.*
How should those active particles, ever and anon justified
by the occasion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite
store, so orderly keep their cells without any alteration of
site. *Glauville.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act
orderly

ORD

- orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*
O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of economy God hath used toward a ra-
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living
which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the
mercy of God ordainable to eternal bliss. *Hamm.*
O'RDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:
as, second, third.
The moon's age is thus found, add to the exact the day
of the month and the ordinal number of that month from
March inclusive, because the exact begins at March, and the
sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as
often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*
O'RDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a
book containing orders. *Anst.*
O'RDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordonnance, French.]
1. Law; rule; precept.
It seemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or reduce
them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are
permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true successors of each royal house,
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shakefp.*
2. Observance commanded.
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much less
to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that
which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to these bare heads,
When one but of my ordinance stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
4. A canon. It is now generally written for distinction or-
dinance; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and womb vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from ordinary.]
1. According to established rules; according to settled method.
We are not to look that the church should change her
public laws and ordinances, made according to that which
is judged ordinarily, and commonly fittest for the whole, al-
though it chance that for some particular men the same be
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they or-
dinarily refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. Commonly; usually.
The instances of human ignorance were not only clear
ones, but such as are not to ordinarily suspected. *Glauville.*
Prayer ought to be more than ordinarily fervent and vi-
gorous before the sacrament. *South's Sermons.*
O'RDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]
1. Established; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of
laws observed in the ordinary forms of justice, they are not
sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they
may be dispensed with. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The standing ordinary means of conviction failing to in-
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary
means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; usual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-
ing, since the worst was past, she would attend a further
occasion, least over much haste might seem to proceed of
the ordinary mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*
It is sufficient that Moses have the ordinary credit of an
historian given him. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
This designation of the person our author is more than
ordinary obliged to take care of, because he hath made the
conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more ordinary than children's receiving
into their minds propositions from their parents, which be-
ing fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false,
riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation, than
in writing. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 476.*
3. Mean; of low rank.
These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of
the ordinary sort of men; these are the very steps ye have
trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your
guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judgment,
are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind
and state of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Every ordinary reader, upon the publishing of a new poem,
has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*
My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the
rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market
in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 488.

ORE

- You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as Wood,
could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handsome: as she is an ordinary woman.
O'RDINARY. *n. f.*
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the ordinary of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath
referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the or-
dinary of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
2. Settled establishment.
Spain had no other wars save those which were grown in-
to an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the extra-
ordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and constant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be
his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was
admitted in ordinary. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his ordinary pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
5. A place of eating established at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accomplishments; and all
the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a
gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*
To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did ordinate
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*
O'RDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*
O'RDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from ordinare.]
1. Established order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness
and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian bishops, his ordination was ne-
ver questioned. *Stillingfleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of
a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese
under the immediate government of their respective elders;
and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*
O'RDINANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently
ordinance; but ordinance is used for distinction.] Cannon;
great guns.
Have I not heard great ordinance in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakefp.*
When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking
loose of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded persons that have
roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of ordinance,
though at a very great distance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in
a picture.
O'RDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from ordere, Lat. Skinner.]
Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with ordure hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shakefp.*
Working upon human ordure, and by long preparation
rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by ordure's sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courtes,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; oer, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state.
Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude ore not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their
ships. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore?
We walk in dreams on fairy land. *Roscommen.*
Where golden ore lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*
Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect ore,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Those

ORG

Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore. *Garth.*

2. Metal. The liquid ore he drain'd
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

O'REWOOD. } *n. f.* A weed either growing upon the rocks un-
O'REWOOD. } der high water mark, or broken from the bot-
tom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next
by the wind and flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

O'RGAL. *n. f.* Lees of wine. *Ainsl.*

O'RGAN. *n. f.* [*organe*, Fr. *ὄργανον*.] 1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech,
the lungs of respiration.
When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely organ of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when the liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare.*
For a mean and organ, by which this operative virtue
might be continued, God appointed the light to be united,
and gave it also motion and heat. *Raleigh.*
The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of
the organs of speech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chuse, without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still,
As thro' the body's organs are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind
and of stops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]
A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of
fingers playing upon all the organ pipes in the world, and
making every one found a particular note. *Keil.*
While in more lengthen'd notes and slow,
The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. *Pope.*

ORGANICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]
ORGANICK. } 1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*
He with serpent tongue
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milt. P. Lost.*
The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they
live and move and are vitally informed by the soul, is the
workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent be-
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a
certain end.
Read with them those organick arts which enable men to
discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according
to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Respecting organs.
She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath
more vital and organical parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*
They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are
also by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immed-
iate, organical indisposition, but for want of discipline.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [*from organical*.] By means of organs
or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.
All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that
is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants.
Locke on Nat. Philosophy.

ORGANICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from organical*.] State of being or-
ganical.

ORGANISM. *n. f.* [*from organ*.] Organical structure.
How admirable is the natural structure or organism of bo-
dies. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 4.*

ORGANIST. *n. f.* [*organiste*, Fr. *from organ*.] One who plays
on the organ.
He is an organist, and serves that office in a publick choir.
Boyle on Colours.

ORGANIZATION. *n. f.* [*from organize*.] Construction in which
the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.
Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure,
colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the organiza-
tion, as any one man's can from itself, through divers acci-
dental variations. *Glanv. Sceps. c. xxv.*
That being then one plant, which has such an organiza-
tion of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one com-
mon life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life
be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like con-
tinued organization. *Locke.*

To ORGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. *from organ*.] To con-
struct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form
organically.
As the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every
member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which

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nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacra-
ments may teach what serveth best for their outward form.
Hooker, b. v. f. 58.

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and
obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to organize
and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies
of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter organized could
never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the same man consists in a participation
of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in
succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke.*

ORGANOLOFT. *n. f.* [*organ and loft*.] The loft where the or-
gans stand.
Five young ladies of no small fame for their great seve-
rity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to
an organloft in a church, where they had a cold treat and
some few opera songs. *Tatler, No. 61.*

ORGANPIPE. *n. f.* [*organ and pipe*.] The pipe of a musical
organ.
The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organpipe pronounc'd
The name of Prosper. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

ORGANY. *n. f.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsl.*

ORGASM. *n. f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*.] Sudden vehemence.
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed,
and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* A sea-fish, called likewise organling. Both seem
a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Or-
keny coast. *Ainsl.*

ORGILLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty.
From isles of Greece
The princes orgilious, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shakesp.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus;
frantick revels.
These are nights
Solemn to the shining rites,
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their orgie lights.
She feign'd nocturnal orgies; left my bed,
And mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryd.*

ORICHALC. *n. f.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass.
Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly orichalc from strange Phoenice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*orientis*, Latin.] 1. Rising as the sun.
Moon that now meet'st the orient sun, now fly'st
With the fix'd stars. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
When fair morn orient in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.
The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to orient pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Ofentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakesp.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats,
whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a
bright and orient thing. *Abbot on the World.*
We have spoken of the cause of orient colours in birds;
which is by the fineness of the frainer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Morning light
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*
In thick shelter of black shades imbrow'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His orient liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the futecheons wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'RIENT. *n. f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun
first appears.

O'RIENTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eastern; placed in
the east; proceeding from the east.
Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to
Pequin upon the oriental seas, as far as to the borders of the
east Tartary. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive
the bodies of this situation to receive some appropriate in-
fluence from the sun's ascendent, and oriental radiations.
Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.

O'RIENTAL. *n. f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the
world.
They have been of that great use to following ages, as to
be imitated by the Arabians and other orientals. *Grew.*

O'RIENTALISM. *n. f.* [*from oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern
languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY.

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O'RIENTALITY. *n. f.* [*from oriental*.] State of being oriental.
His revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy
peculiar from its orientality, but equally disperseth his beams.
Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.

O'RIFICE. *n. f.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or
perforation.
The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish
boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain
to have the orifice of the wound stopp'd by men's thumbs,
succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous orifice gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
Etna was bored through the top with a monstrous ori-
fice. *Addison's Guardian, No. 103.*

1. Blood-letting, Hippocrates faith, should be done with
broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice by
flabbing or pertusion. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

O'RIFLAMB. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat.
or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *oriment* is corrupted.]
A golden standard. *Ainsl.*

O'RIGAN. *n. f.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjorum.
I saw her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in organ and thyme. *Fairy Queen.*

O'RIGIN. } *n. f.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]
O'RIGINAL. } 1. Beginning; first existence.
The sacred historian only treats of the origins of terrestrial
animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.
Nature which contains its origin,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and
their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the me-
mory of such an original. *Atterbury.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,
Primitive founts, and origins of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tran-
scribed or translated. In this sense origin is not used.
Compare this translation with the original, and the three
first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only
with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression.
Addison's Spectator, No. 229.

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and
the operations of our minds within, as the objects of re-
flection; are the only originals from whence all our ideas take
their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.
They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their original from blood. *Dryden.*

O'RIGINAL. *adj.* [*originalis*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive;
pristine; first.
The original question was, whether God by this law hath
forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?
Stillingfleet on Idolatry.

Had Adam obeyed God, his original perfection, the know-
ledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have
continued. *Wake's Prop. for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took;
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's original look. *Prior.*

O'RIGINALLY. *adv.* [*from original*.] 1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause.
A very great difference between a king that holdeth his
crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it
originally by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

A present blessing upon our fests, is neither originally due
from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his vera-
city. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

2. At first.
The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendi-
cular intervals of the strata, was originally, and at the time
of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodw.*

3. As the first author.
For what originally others writ,
May be so well diguiss'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Roscomm.*

O'RIGINALNESS. *n. f.* [*from original*.] The quality or state
of being original.

O'RIGINARY. *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr. *from origin*.] 1. Productive; causing existence.
The production of animals in the ordinary way, requires
a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's
influence. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.
Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my ordinary dust. *Sandy's Par. on Job.*

ORP

To O'RIGINATE. *v. a.* [*from origin*.] To bring into exis-
tence.

O'RIGINATION. *n. f.* [*originatio*, Lat. *from originate*.] The act
of bringing into existence; first production.
The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be
universal; but the particular methods of that origination ex-
cogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This crua is propagated by animal parents, to wit, but-
terflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world,
and deducing the origination of the universe from mechanical
principles. *Keil.*

O'RISONS. *n. f.* [*oraison*, French: this word is variously ac-
cented; *Shakespeare* has the accent both on the first and se-
cond syllables; *Milton* and *Crashaw* on the first, others on
the second.] A prayer; a supplication.
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all thy sins remember'd. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me,
Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shakespeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had orisons and
Te Deum sung. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks shrill orisons, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily orisons attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his orisons,
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, mid his orisons, hears
Aghast the voice of time disparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

O'RIOP. *n. f.* [*overloep*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skimm.*

A small ship of the king's called the *Penfie*, was assailed by
the *Lyon*, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the *Penfie*
so applied her shot, that the *Lyon's orelop* was broken, her
sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and
taken. *Hoyward.*

O'ORNAMENT. *n. f.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.]
1. Embellishment; decoration.
So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament. *Shakespeare.*

The Tufcan chief, to me has sent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal ornament. *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the
notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render
him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his pro-
fession. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*

2. Honour; that which confers dignity.
The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are in-
deed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no
means colly, being rather designed as marks of distinction
than to make a figure. *Addison on Italy.*

O'ORNAMENTAL. *adj.* [*from ornament*.] Serving to decoration;
giving embellishment.
Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on
their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather
in the ornamental parts of it, than the essential, what rules
of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects
that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have esteem'd this variety not only
ornamental to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the
creator. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from univer-
sities, the time there spent is lost; every ornamental part of
education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

O'ORNAMENTALLY. *adv.* [*from ornamental*.] In such a man-
ner as may confer embellishment.

O'ORNAMENTED. *adj.* [*from ornament*.] Embellished; be-
decked.

O'ORNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.
What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate and gay,
Comes this way sailing. *Milton's Agonistes.*

O'ORNATENESS. *n. f.* [*from ornate*.] Finery; state of being
embellished.

O'ORNATURE. *n. f.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainsl.*

O'ORNYSOPIST. *n. f.* [*ὄρνις* and *σκοπεῖν*.] One who examines
the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

O'ORNITHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.

O'ORPHAN. *n. f.* [*ὄρφανος*; *orphan*, Fr.] A child who has
lost father or mother, or both.
Poor orphan in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the state of man. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To reave the orphan of his patrimony,
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To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*
Sad widows, by thee rified, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*
Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*
ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.
This king left orphan both of father and mother, found
his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the
noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name
of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*
ORPHANAGE. *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State
of an orphan.
ORPIMENT. *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]
True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, sometimes
found in masses of two or three inches diameter, and one
inch in thickness; but it is oftener met with in smaller con-
geries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in dia-
meter, lodged in zarnich. See *ZARNICH*. It is of a fine
and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a
bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not
hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking: some
have declared *orpiment* to be only mulcovy talk, stained by acci-
dent. But talk is always elastic, but *orpiment* not so; talk
also remains unaltered in the strongest fire, whereas *orpiment*
melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has
been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of
gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl.
It is frequent in the East-Indies and the Turkish dominions,
the finest coming from Smyrna. We have it also in Ger-
many and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with
this drug, which they called *arsenicon*; and though they
were utterly unacquainted with the poisonous substance called
arsenick, yet *orpiment* has been by some very unjustly deemed
a poison; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which
the ancients prescribed internally. The painters are very
fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture
of *orpiment*, such as they use to brats in the yellow alchemy; it
will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*
ORPHANOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανὸς* and *τροφή*.] An hospital
for orphans.
ORPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampteros*,
Telephum, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. It hath a rose shaped
flower, consisting of several leaves placed orbicularly; out of
whose many-leaved empalement rises the pointal, which after-
ward becomes a three-cornered fruit, consisting of one cell,
which is filled with roundish seeds: the leaves are placed alter-
nately on the branches. It is a low plant, whose branches trail
on the ground; the leaves are small and roundish, of a glau-
cous colour, and of a pretty thick confidence. The flowers
are small, and of a whitish green colour. *Miller.*
Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,
Embrathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*
ORRERY. *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated
movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at
Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery:
by one or other of this family almost every art has been en-
couraged or improved.
ORRIS. *n. f.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.
It hath no leaves to the flower, but consists of many fla-
mina arising from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal
becomes the seed, which is flat and orbicular, and inclosed
in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capsule, in
which are included two forts of seeds. *Miller.*
The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots
that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness
with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf;
neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*
ORRIS. *n. f.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORTS. *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived
by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing;
by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment.
In Anglo Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some
provinces *add* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* signify remnants,
scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came
ort.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.
He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spiced fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shaksp.*
Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and safe in your stage-cloths;
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The flagers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnson.*

OSC

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [*ὀρθός* and *δόξα*; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound
in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.
Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion
professed by the church of England; which is as found and
orthodox in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in
the world. *Bacon.*
Eternal bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most
orthodox beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, if ye know these
things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first
superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any hap-
pines can be built on it. *Hammond.*
ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of
opinion.
The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour
of our religion. *Bacon.*
ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.]
Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian
religion, since Providence intended there should be mysteries,
it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to
go about it. *Swift.*
ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*.] The art
of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest
or straightest distance between any two points on the sur-
face of the globe. *Harri.*
ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος* and *δρόμος*; *orthodromie*, Fr.]
Sailing in a straight course.
ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.
The square will make you ready for all manner of com-
partments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round build-
ings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peach.*
ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonels*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectan-
gular.
ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.] One who spells
according to the rules of grammar.
He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a
soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just
so many strange dishes. *Shaksp. Lear.*
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. f.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly spelled.
2. Relating to the spelling.
I received from him the following letter, which, after
having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall
make a present of to the public. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.
In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true de-
lineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what
belongs to it. *Mortimer's Eluq.*
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.
ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*; *orthographia*, Fr.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be
spelled.
This would render languages much more easy to be learned,
as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writ-
ing them, which now as they stand we find to be trouble-
some, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of
orthography and right pronunciation. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of spelling.
In London they clip their words after one manner about
the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs;
all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *ortho-*
graphy. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated.
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot,
and the explanation thereof with a scale of feet and inches.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
ORTHOPNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopnoia*, Fr.] A disorder
of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in
the upright posture.
His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the
cause a translocation of tartarous humours from his joints to
his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising
of any planet or star.
ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very de-
licious.
Not *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*
ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvale*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Diët.*
ORVIE'TAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a moun-
tebank at Orvietto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison;
a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison.
Bailey.
OSCHEO'CELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεός* and *κύβη*.] A kind of hernia when
the intestines break into the scrotum. *Diët.*
OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving
backward and forward like a pendulum.
OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and
forwards like a pendulum. *The*

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The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing
their vibrations, or oscillatory motions. *Arbutnot.*
OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.
If persons of so circumspect a piety, have been thus over-
taken, what security can there be for our wretches' *oscitancy*?
Government of the Tongue.
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who,
to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers
in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 470.
OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.
Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they
will now lend none back again for more active duty.
Decay of Piety.
OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscitatio*, Lat.] The act of yawning.
I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my trea-
tise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N^o. 63.
OSIER. *n. f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, grow-
ing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-
work.
The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*
Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shaksp.*
Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rack shut. *Moy's Virg.*
Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted breakers commend. *Dryd.*
Along the marshes spread,
We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Po. Odyss.*
OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine.
It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*
OSPRAV. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offspring*, Latin.] The sea-
eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the
air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie
still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hammer.*
I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *ospray* to the fish who takes it,
By sovereignty of nature. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the ossifrage,
and the *ospray*. *Numbers xi. 13.*
OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising
on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it
grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones
together. *Parvier's Dict.*
OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.
There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose
right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum;
and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw
one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated,
the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from
coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*
OSSIFIC. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facis*, Lat.] Having the power of
making bones, or changing caraneous or membranous to
bony substance.
If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may
by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the
bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossific* faculty, to thrust
out a callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wifeman.*
OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of caraneous,
membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.
Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so con-
stantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to
judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*
OSSE'FRAGE. *n. f.* [*ossifraga*, Lat. *ossifrage*, Fr.] A kind of eagle,
whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossif-*
raga or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones
of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to
dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the
bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins called
it *avis bustaria*. *Calmet.*
Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle and the
ossifrage, and the *ospray*. *Numb. xi. 13.*
TO OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facis*.] To change to bone.
The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of
the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
OSSIVOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa* and *vora*.] Devouring bones.
The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike an-
swerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds
on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing;
and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very
large. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostiarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place
where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diët.*
OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diët.*
OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentis*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; be-
tokening.

OST

OSTENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.
Use all th' observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shaksp.*
Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*
3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.
Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went;
And fought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Alburnia's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*
OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentatio*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]
1. Outward show; appearance.
If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volcians? —
— March on my fellows;
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual
sense.
If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain
ostentation of wit sets a man on attacking an established
name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those
about him. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 256.
He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes
inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence
of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks
this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms
before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.
The king would have me present the prince's with some
delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework.
Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.
OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostento*, Latin.] Boastful; vain;
fond of show; fond to expose to view.
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good
you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore
I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience,
which, though a silent panegyric, is yet the best. *Dryden.*
They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be
ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Brown on the Odyss.*
OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boast-
fully.
OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boast-
fulness.
OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster;
a vain fatterer to show.
OSTEO'COLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *ostecolla*, Fr.] *Osteocolla*
is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bring-
ing on a callus in fractured bones; but the present practice
with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy
or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrustured upon
sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*
OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπω*; *ostecope*, Fr.] Pains in
the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that en-
compass them. *Diët.*
OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A descrip-
tion of the bones.
Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection
of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid
by that practice. *Tatler*, N^o. 62.
OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a ri-
ver disembogues itself.
It is generally received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiariets*,
that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.
OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hofslerier*, French.] The man who takes care
of horses at an inn.
The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to par-
take. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*
OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hofslerierie*, French.] The place belonging to
the *ostler*.
OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of
passing sentence, in which the note of acquital or condem-
nation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw
into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.
Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*
Publick envy is an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when
they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep
them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays*, N^o. 9.
Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*
This

OTH

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift*.

OSTRACITES. *n. f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state, under whatever circumstances it has been petrified. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

OSTRICH. *n. f.* [*ostruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet*.

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shaksp.*
Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*. *Job xxxix. 13.*

The Scots errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Cleop.*
Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to meek larks, in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbutnot.*

OTACUSTICK. *n. f.* [*otaz* and *otaku*; *otacustique*, Fr.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacustick*, is directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew's Colloq. b. i.*

OTHER. *pron.* [othen, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the same; not this; different.
Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hooker*.
Will it not be received
That they have don't, *Shaksp. K. Lear*.

Who dares receive it *other*?
He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke*.

No leaves shall ever be made *other* than leaves for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Swift*.

2. Not I, or he, but some one else.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shaksp.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Essay 31.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knales*.

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well. *Daniel*.

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.
There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *Saunders*.

4. Correlative to each.
In lowliness of mind let each esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil. ii. 3.*

Scotland and thou did each in *other* live,
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive. *Dryd.*

5. Something besides.
The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education, f. 169.*

6. The next.
Thy air,
Thou *other* gold bound brow, is like the first;
A third is like the former. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

7. The third part.
Bind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday:
No, nor the *other* day. *Ben. Johnson*.

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other* thing; something different.
I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single fights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent. *Glauco*.

OTHERGATES. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

OVE

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night*.

OTHERGUISE. *adj.* [*other* and *guise*.] This is often mistaken, and sometimes written *otherguels*. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.
As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hooker, b. v. f. 11.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton*.

OTHERWHILE. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.
OTHERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wise*.]

1. In an indifferent manner.
They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth. *Hooker, b. i.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Speat*.

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison's Cato*.

2. By other causes.
Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisleborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh*.

3. In other respects.
It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker, b. i.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Roger*.

OTTER. *n. f.* [*otter*, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is scaly, or a long taper: so that he may not be unjustly called *puteus aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a beaver; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimble surrounding the fishes to drive them into the net. *Grew*.

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 115.*

Would you preserve a numerous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chase;
Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores,
Darts thro' the waves, and every haunt explores. *Gow*.

OVAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an oval figure of an hundred yards. *Addison on Italy*.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an oval orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore on Creat. b. ii.*

OVAL. *n. f.*
A synonymous word, or a mere negation of the contrary: a translation of the word into another tongue, or a grammatical explication of it, is sometimes sufficient; as a triangle is that which has three angles, or an oval is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts's Logic*.

OVARIOUS. *adj.* [*from ovum*.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his ovarious food. *Thomson*.

O'VARY. *n. f.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brown's V. Err. b. iii.*

O'VATION. *n. f.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much blood shed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dia.*

O'UBAT. *n. f.* A sort of caterpillar; an insect.

O'UBUST. *n. f.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

OUCH. *n. f.* An ornament of gold or jewels.
Ouches or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon, Essay 38.*

OUCH of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ans.*

OVEN. *n. f.* [*open*, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.
He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flaming in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Fairy Queen*.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of

OVE

of the cake, the heat of the oven, and the baking. *Shaksp.*
Bats have been found in ovens and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon*.

OVER hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *opne*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothic *ufar*, above. *Gilpin's Camden*.

OVER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothic; *opne*, Saxon.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity.
How happy some, *o'er* other some can be!
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she. *Shaksp.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden*.

High, *over* all, was your great conduct shown,
You fought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryden*.

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Advert. to Pope's Dunciad*.

And it will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the Heathen. *Swift*.

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.
The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South*.

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden*.

3. Above in place.
He was more than *over* shoes in love. *Shaksp.*
The street should see as the walk *over* head. *Shaksp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whole heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller*.

4. Across; as, he leaped *over* the brook.
Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avannes poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryd.*

5. Through.
All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed. *Hammond*.

6. Upon.
Wise governors have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon*.

Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory.
O'er temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton*.

7. Before.
This is only used in *over* night.
On their intended journey to proceed,
And *o'er* night whatso thereto did need. *Hubbard*.

OVER. *adv.*
1. Above the top.
Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over*, shall men give. *Luke vi. 38.*

2. More than a quantity assigned.
Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker, b. i.*

And when they had meted it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex. xvi. 18.*

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward*.

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *over* or under. *Arbutnot*.

3. From side to side.
The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, compos'd into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew*.

4. From one to another.
This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tifian, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had formerly chosen. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

5. From a country beyond the sea.
It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*;
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips*.

6. On the surface.
The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Gen. xxv. 25.*

7. Past.
This is rather the sense of an adjective.
Soliman pausing a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks*.

OVE

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon*.

What the garden choicest bears
To fit and taste, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton*.

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone,
For it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, justly begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope*.

8. Throughout; completely.
Well, *Shaksp.*
Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you?
Let them argue *over* all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons*.

9. With repetition; another time.
He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shaksp.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,
In the same verie, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden*.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight. *Dryden*.

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain; *Dryden*.

But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain,
Whenever children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke on Education*.

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolute libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury*.

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts*.

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.
The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker*.

11. *OVER* and *above*. Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.
Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over* and *above*. *Numb. iii. 49.*

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over* and *above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange*.

12. *OVER* against. Opposite; regarding in front.
In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over* against the door. *Bacon*.

I visit his picture, and place myself *over* against it whole hours together. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 241.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy*.

13. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth,
By many of these trains hath fought to win me
Into his pow'r: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *over-credulous* haste. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peach*.

These *over-busy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Piety*.

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part, produceth a phlegmon. *Wifeman*.

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unreasonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wifeman*.

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *over-care*:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden*.

Wretched man! *o'erfeels*
His cramm'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryd.*

Bending *o'er* the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'er-fill'd before. *Dryden's Boetius*.

Crude humour or phlegm, are produced by *over-digestion*. *Floyer*.

As they are likely to *over-flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine that

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that himself was guilty of putting tricks upon himself?

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortightedness.

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders.

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *over-fondness* of that darling invention, callier all other arguments.

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *over-dose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural.

He *over-acted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break.

Don't *over-fatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby naufricate and grow tired of a particular subject.

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another.

An *over-gravid* grasp does not retain the largest handful.

To *OVER-ABOUND*, *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*.] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture *over-abound*.

The learned, never *over-abounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented.

To *OVER-ACT*, *v. a.* [*over* and *act*.] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you should underdo.

A little call yourself again, and think.

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned.

To *OVER-ARCH*, *v. a.* [*over* and *reach*.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *over-arching* shades and pendent woods.

To *OVER-AWE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *awe*.] To keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *over-awe* these subjects with the terror of his sword.

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *over-aw'd*
His malice.

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and founding in your ears, the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply.

A thousand fears
Still *over-awe* when she appears.

To *OVER-BALANCE*, *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *over-balanings* of any factions.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, must be paid us in money.

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them.

To *OVER-BALANCE*, *n. f.* [*over* and *balance*.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities.

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *over-balance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief.

OVER-BATTLE, *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trout.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankness, things less profitable,

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whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.

To *OVER-BEAR*, *v. a.* [*over* and *bear*.] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to *over-bear* the laws.

My desire
All continent impediment would *over-bear*.

That did oppose my will.

The ocean *over-peering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
Over-bears your officers.

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To *over-bear*.

Glo'ner, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *over-borne* by thee.

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *over-born* the Christians.

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *over-bear* the reason of war.

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent.

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water.

Crowding on the last the first impel;
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell.

The judgment, if swayed by the *over-bearing* of passion, and stored with lubricious opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time.

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may *over-bear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty.

To *OVER-BID*, *v. a.* [*over* and *bid*.] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *over-bid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too.

To *OVER-BLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *blow*.] To be past its violence.

To *OVER-BLOW*, *v. a.* [*over* and *blow*.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *over-blown*.

All those tempests being *over-blown*, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain.

This agree fit of fear is *over-blown*,
An easy talk it is to win our own.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *over-blown*,
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known.

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *over-blown*.

OVER-BOARD, *adv.* [*over* and *board*. See *BOARD*.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm should ensue.

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board*.

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *over-board* he threw;

This done, he seized the helm.

He obtained liberty to give them only one long before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea.

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superior force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *over-board*.

To *OVER-BULK*, *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk*.] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all.

To *OVER-BURDEN*, *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen*.] To load with too great weight.

If he were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, the would cool his fiery grief.

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To *OVER-BUY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *buy*.] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who flights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;

But on our native strength, in time of need, relies.

To *OVER-CARRY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *carry*.] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *over-carried* by ambition.

To *OVER-CAST*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cast*.] To cover and cast.

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they pass,
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*.

Hie, Robin, *over-cast* the night;
The flarry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.

Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth.

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *over-cast* her ever-flaming mind.

Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky.

The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *over-cast*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour where-with it *over-casteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good.

Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *over-cast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests.

To *OVER-CHARGE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *charge*.] To oppress and to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way.

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment.

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants.

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul.

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ter, a foe to citizens,
Over-charging your free purses with large fines.

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *over-charg'd*; she will recover.

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it.

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose.

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it.

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As canons *over-charg'd* with double cracks.

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *over-charg'd*, breaks, milles, or recoils.

To *OVER-CLOUD*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud*.] To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night
Over-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light.

To *OVER-CLOY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy*.] To fill beyond satiety.

A feast of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *over-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction.

To *OVERCOME*, *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser*. [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transformed to fill, for their bold furquedry.

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been.

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Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the fame is he brought in bondage.

Fire by thicker air *overcome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more.

2. To over-flow; to surcharge.

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *overcomes* the granaries with stores.

3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly.

Can't such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

To *OVERCOME*, *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged.

To *OVERCOMER*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To *OVER-COUNT*, *v. a.* [*over* and *count*.] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *over-count* thee.

To *OVER-COVER*, *v. a.* [*over* and *cover*.] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
Over-cover'd quite with dead mens rattling bones,
With rocky shanks and yellow chapels skulls.

To *OVER-CROW*, *v. a.* [*over* and *crow*.] To crow as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghil, beginneth now to *over-crow* to high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws.

To *OVERDO*, *v. a.* [*over* and *do*.] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *over-done* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature.

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none.

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you.

To *OVER-DRESS*, *v. a.* [*over* and *dress*.] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare.

To *OVER-DRIVE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *drive*.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die.

To *OVER-EYE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *eye*.] To superintend.

1. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Left *over-eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion.

To *OVER-EMPTY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *empty*.] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in coiffiness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands purses.

To *OVERFALL*, *n. f.* [*over* and *fall*.] Cataract.

To *OVER-FLOAT*, *v. n.* [*over* and *float*.] To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *over-floats* with a red deluge, their increasing moats.

To *OVER-FLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.] To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow*.

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *over-flowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self.

2. To exuberate.

A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but such as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make.

To *OVER-FLOW*, *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *over-flow* all thy hopes.

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *over-flows* the pails.

2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast.

Clavius *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coast.

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries

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countries so *over-flown*, still situate between the tropicks?

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water, that overpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west.

Thus oft by mariners are shewn,

Earl Godwin's castles *over-flown*.

O'VER-FLOW. *n. f.* [*over and flow*.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—

In great measure—

—A kind *over-flow* of kindness.

Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm.

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed rather for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through.

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a menuration.

If this softens not the expression, it may be ascribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses.

O'VER-FLOWING. *n. f.* [*from over-flow*.] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way.

When the *over-flowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it.

O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [*from over-flowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *over-flowingly* abounds with.

To *O'VER-FLY*. *v. a.* [*over and fly*.] To cross by flight.

Can scarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night.

O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*over and forwardness*.] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *over-forwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits.

To *O'VER-FREIGHT*. *v. a.* *pret. over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught*. [*over and freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk.

Whispers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break.

This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew

How I abhor my first rash crime.

To *O'VER-GET*. *v. a.* [*over and get*.] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, to rightly hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night.

To *O'VER-GLANCE*. *v. a.* [*over and glance*.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a curious eye,

O'er-glanc'd the articles.

O'VER-GO. *v. a.* [*over and go*.] To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *over-going* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty.

Great nature hath laid down at last,

That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,

And *over-went* the times of ages past,

Here to lie in upon our soft content.

To *O'VER-GORGE*. *v. a.* [*over and gorge*.] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,

And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd*.

O'VER-GREAT. *adj.* [*over and great*.] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *over-great* thyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things.

To *O'VER-GROW*. *v. a.* [*over and grow*.]

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,

But *over-grown* with dust and old decay,

And hid in darkness that none could behold

The hue thereof.

The woods and desert caves,

With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown*,

And all their echo's mourn.

To rise above.

If the binds be very strong and much *over-grown* the poles, some advice to strike off their heads with a long switch.

To *O'VER-GROW*. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way thorough the thick and *over-grown* woods, and so came to Solyman.

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow.

Him for a happy man I own,

Whole fortune is not *over-grown*.

O'VER-GROWTH. *n. f.* [*over and growth*.] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of some complexion,

Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason.

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches.

Suspected to a frequent king, who seeks

To stop their *over-growth*, as in-mate guests

Too numerous.

To *O'VER-HALE*. *v. a.* [*over and hale*.]

1. To spread over.

The welked Phebus gan avail

His weary wain, and now the frosty night

Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale*.

2. To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

To *O'VER-HANG*. *v. a.* [*over and hang*.] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,

Let the brow overwhelm it,

As fearfully as doth a galled rock

O'er-hang and jutting his confounded base.

Hide me ye forests, in your closest bow'rs,

Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,

Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the streams.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.

To *O'VER-HANG*. *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*

Still as it rose, impossible to climb.

To *O'VER-HARDEN*. *v. a.* [*over and harden*.] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* steel.

O'VER-HEAD. *adv.* [*over and head*.] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

Over-head the moon

Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth

Wheels her pale course.

The four stars *over-head*, represent the four children.

To *O'VER-HEAR*. *v. a.* [*over and hear*.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,

And I will *over-hear* their conference.

They had a full fight of the Infanta at a mask dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that fight, after whom they pressed.

That such an enemy we have who seeks

Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,

And from the parting angel *over-heard*.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a black-berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them.

The nurse,

Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard*.

The witness *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, slunk away privately.

To *O'VER-HEAT*. *v. a.* [*over and heat*.] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,

And *over-heated* by the morning chase.

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever.

To *O'VER-HEND*. *v. a.* [*over and hend*.] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair Leman flying through a brook,

He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look.

To *O'VER-JOY*. *v. a.* [*over and joy*.] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing.

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *over-joyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time.

This love-sick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find

The boy alone; still follow'd him behind.

O'VER-JOY. *n. f.* Transport; ecstacy.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,

Makes me the bolder to salute my king

With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,

And *over-joy* of heart doth minister.

To *O'VER-RIPEN*. *v. a.* [*over and ripen*.] To make too ripe.

Why

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Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,

Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?

To *O'VER-RIPE*. *v. a.* [*over and labour*.] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see

His children and his family;

And order all things till he come,

Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home.

To *O'VER-LADE*. *v. a.* [*over and laide*.] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a foul

With love, and then to have a room for fear,

That shall all that controul,

What is it but to rear

Our passions and our hopes on high,

That thence they may deify

The noblest way how to despair and die?

O'VER-LARGE. *adj.* [*over and large*.] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthrifely.

O'VER-LARGE. *n. f.* [*over and large*.] With exaggeration.

A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *over-largely*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed.

To *O'VER-LAY*. *v. a.* [*over and lay*.]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,

And some *over-layeth* the commons too much.

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over-laid* and oppress'd, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries.

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others.

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other.

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners.

Our sins have *over-laid* our hopes.

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,

And Palamon with odds was *over-laid*.

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a flay,

Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay*.

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

Ships burnt in fight, or forc'd on rocky shores,

The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid*.

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant principles, of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,

And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:

A heavy load of earth without desire,

A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire.

The stars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,

Exert their heads from underneath the mists,

And upward shoot.

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself.

The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reasons, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books.

4. To cloud; to over-cast.

Phoebus' golden face it did attain,

As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay*.

5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapters was of silver, and all the pillars were filled with silver.

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd

Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold.

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us impower'd

To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,

With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.

To *O'VER-LEAP*. *v. a.* [*over and leap*.] To pass by a jump.

A step

On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap*,

For in my way it lies.

In vain did nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land;

If daring ships and men prophane,

Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,

And pass at will the boundless deep.

On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap*,

For in my way it lies.

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Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,

And pass at will the boundless deep.

OVE

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,

Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?

To *O'VER-RIPE*. *v. a.* [*over and labour*.] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see

His children and his family;

And order all things till he come,

Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home.

To *O'VER-LADE*. *v. a.* [*over and laide*.] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a foul

With love, and then to have a room for fear,

That shall all that controul,

What is it but to rear

Our passions and our hopes on high,

That thence they may deify

The noblest way how to despair and die?

O'VER-LARGE. *adj.* [

OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is preft
With many a merciless o'er-mast'ring wave. *Cragshaw.*
Over-mast'ring with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery
left about them, or else to comply with all rapines and vio-
lences. *Milton on Education.*
To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [over and match.] To be too power-
ful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.
I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakesp.*
Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our o'er-match'd forces forth for aid. *Shakesp.*
A fifth, left I who erst
Thought none my equal, now be over-match'd. *Par. Reg.*
How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater,
and does not only over-match, but supplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*
He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English over-match'd, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*
It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should over-match the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*
OVERMA'TCH. *n. f.* [over and match.] One of superior powers;
one not to be overcome.
Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth
all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*
Eve was his over-match, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*
In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in
Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Irish
priest. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 89.*
OVER-MEASURE. *n. f.* [over and measure.] Something given
over the due measure.
To OVER-MIX. *v. a.* [over and mix.] To mix with too
much.
Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,
Or little pleasure over-mix with woe. *Creech.*
OVERMOST. *adj.* [over and most.] Highest; over the rest in
authority. *Ans.*
OVERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Too much; more than
enough.
It was the custom of those former ages, in their over-much
gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*
An over-much use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst
and over-much drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*
OVERMUCH. *adv.* In too great a degree.
The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much
abridge the church of her power in these things. Where-
upon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*
Perhaps
I also erred, in over-much admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Deject not then so over-much thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton.*
OVERMUCH. *n. f.* More than enough.
By attributing over-much to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good
men may ascribe over-much to themselves. *Grew.*
OVERMUCHNESS. *n. f.* [from over-much.] Exuberance; su-
perabundance.
There are words that do as much raise a stile, as others
can depress it; superlatives and over-muchness amplifies. It
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnson.*
OVERNIGHT. *n. f.* [over and night.] This seems to be used
by Shakespeare as a noun, but by Addison more properly, as
I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night
before bed-time.
If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been o'er-ten. *Shakespeare.*
Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every
morning with reading men over-night. *Addison.*
To OVERNAME. *v. a.* [over and name.] To name in a series.
Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe
them. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
To OVEROFFICE. *v. a.* [over and office.] To lord by virtue
of an office.
This might be the fate of a politician which this over-
office. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
OVEROFFICIOUS. *adj.* [over and officious.] Too busy; too
importunate.
This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's
heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of
it. *Collier on Human Reason.*
To OVERPASS. *v. a.* [over and pass.]
1. To cross.
I flood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'er-pass,

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When on a sudden Torrifmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,
When these they o'er-pass, and those they thum? *Dryden.*
2. To over-look; to pass with disregard.
The complaint about palms and hymns might as well be
over-pass'd without any answer, as it is without any cause
brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly over-pass'd. *Milton.*
3. To omit in a reckoning.
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind
would increase, over-passing as miraculous, though indeed na-
tural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in
two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand
able men. *Raleigh.*
4. To omit; to not receive.
If the grace of him which faveth over-passes, so that
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*
OVERPASS. *part. adj.* [from over-pass.] Gone; past.
What canst thou swear by now?
—By time to come,
That thou hast wronged in the time o'er-pass'd. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPAY. *v. a.* [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price.
Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will over-pay, and pay again; *Shakespeare.*
When I have found it.
You have yourself, your kindness over-paid,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heav'nly smile o'er-pay his pains. *Prior.*
To OVERPERCH. *n. f.* [over and perch.] To fly over.
With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls.
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERPEER. *v. a.* [over and peer.] To over-look; to
hover above. It is now out of use.
The ocean over-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Your Argosies with portly sail,
Do over-peer the petty traffickers,
That curt'ly to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to o'er-peer. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whose top branch o'er-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakespeare.*
They are invincible by reason of the over-peering moun-
tains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other
to land-ward. *Sandys's Tourney.*
OVERPLUS. *n. f.* [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains
more than sufficient.
Some other sinners there are, from which that overplus of
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker's Pref.*
A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus
remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman
gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune. *Addison.*
To OVERPLY. *v. a.* [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously.
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, 't' have lost them over-plied,
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*
To OVERPOISE. *v. a.* [over and poise.] To outweigh.
Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float;
their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in
others over-poised by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. iv.*
The scale
O'er-posed by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*
OVERPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.
Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still ri-
sing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After
which his judgment was an over-poise to his imagination.
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended
in his fourth by flow degrees. *Dryden.*
Some over-poise of sway, by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*
To OVERPOWER. *v. a.* [over and power.] To be predo-
minant over; to oppress by superiority.
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be over-power'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As much light over-powers the eye, so they who have weak
eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to
complain of too much light. *Boyle.*
Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who
governs

OVE

governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all
things; and therefore can neither be surpris'd nor over-powered.
things; and therefore can neither be surpris'd nor over-powered.
South's Sermons.
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself out-
witted by Caesar; he broke with him, over-powered him in
the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*
Inspiration is, when such an over-powering impression of
any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and
divinity of it. *Watts's Logic.*
The historian makes these mountains the standards of the
rise of the water; which they could never have been, had
they not been standing, when it did so rise and over-power
the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*
To OVERPRESS. *v. a.* [over and press.] To bear upon with
irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.
Having an excellent horse under him, when he was over-
pressed by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*
Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And over-press'd whole legions weak with sin. *Roscomm.*
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to
consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a
long peace and free trade, not over-pressed with many bur-
thenous taxes. *Swift.*
To OVERPRIZE. *v. a.* [over and prize.] To value at too
high price.
Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them
through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*
OVERRANK. *n. f.* [over and rank.] Too rank.
It produces over-rank binds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
OVERRATE. *v. a.* [over and rate.] To rate at too much.
While vain shows and scenes you over-rate,
'Tis to be fear'd,
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not
to over-rate the conveniences of our station, and in estimat-
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too
high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants,
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.
Regent.
To OVERREACH. *v. a.* [over and reach.]
1. To rise above.
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, over-reach
and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was
overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods
over-reach'd the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious
man is said to have a long reach.
What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by
fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws where-
unto he should be subject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants
matter to prevent to gross over-reaching. *Shakespeare.*
Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,
Would utmost vigour raise, and raise'd unite. *Milton.*
A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,
To save his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who foils him still. *Milton.*
There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill be-
twixt sharpers to over-reach one another. *L'Estrange.*
Forbidden oppression, defrauding and over-reaching one
another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*
Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which
many vicious men are over-reach'd, and engaged contrary to
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of
action. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cun-
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with
him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth
he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never over-
reach me. *History of J. Bull.*
To OVERREACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards; and strikes his
toes against his fore shoes. *Parr. Dict.*
OVERREACHER. *n. f.* [from over-reach.] A cheat; a de-
ceiver.
To OVERREAD. *v. a.* [over and read.] To peruse.
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall
anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERRED. *v. a.* [over and red.] To smear with red.
Pick thy face and over-red thy fear,
Thou lilly liver'd boy. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
To OVERROAST. *v. a.* [over and roast.] To roast too much.
I was burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

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To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [over and rule.]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in
authority.
Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strive against
it. *Sidney.*
That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall
probably think and desire to be true or good, must in con-
gruity of reason over-rule all other inferior arguments what-
soever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be
by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take
away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*
What if they be such as will be over-ruled with some one,
whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*
So much his passion and animosity over-ruled his conscience.
Clarendon, b. viii.
A wife man shall over-rule his fears, and have a greater
influence upon his own content, than all the constellations
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*
He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-rules him;
and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down
an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal
encounters; unless where they are obliged by an over-ruling
impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*
A man may, by the influence of an over-ruling planet, be
inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that
bad influence. *Swift.*
2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-
rule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*
3. To supercede: as in law to over-rule a plea is to reject it as
incompetent.
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-
nith acre, and four Cornith acres a knights fee. But this rule
is over-ruled to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the
fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*
To OVERRUN. *v. a.* [over and run.]
1. To harrahs by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-
stile manner.
Those barbarous nations that over-ran the world, possessed
those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*
Till the tears the shed,
Like envious floods o'er-ran her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakespeare.*
They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to over-run
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with restless force o'er-ran the field. *Dryden.*
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-
pire after having over-run most of the rest. *Addison.*
A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neigh-
bour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade
and liberty. *Swift's Miscell.*
2. To out-run.
Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age in growth,
strength, and all things following it, that not Mufidorus could
perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver
that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more
gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney, b. ii.*
We may out-run
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by over-running. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Cush.
2 Sam. xviii. 23.
Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water
is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water ga-
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the
motion began; which he suppoeth, holding confidently the
motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flow-
ing of the ocean; because the earth over-runneeth the water.
Bacon's Nat. History.
3. To overpread; to cover all over.
With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of
the place. *Nab. i. 8.*
This disposition of the elements and the parts of the
earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which
happened in such a way, that at the same time a general
flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth.
Barnet's Theory of the Earth.
4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.
To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is
none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion,
that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are
over-run with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*
Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious
animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addison.*
Such provision made, that a country should not want springs
as

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as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

5. To injure by treading down.
His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.
To *OVERRUN*. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.
Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul o'er-runs with fondness towards you. *Smith.*
Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and over-run. *Spenser.*

To *OVERSEE*. *v. a.* [over and see.]
1. To superintend; to overlook.
He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Fairy Queen.*
She without noise will oversee
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.
I who resolve to oversee
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way t' encounter, or surprize. *Hud. p. iii.*

OVERSEEN. *part.* [from *oversee*.] Mistaken; deceived.
A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been over-seen. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

They rather observed what he had done, and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been over-seen in doing. *Clarend.*

OVERSEER. *n. f.* [from *oversee*.]
1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.
There are in the world certain voluntary overseers of all books, whose censure, in this respect, would fall sharp on us. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

Jehiel and Azariah were overseers under Cononiah. *2 Chron. xxxi. 13.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care
Wou'd he his household ornaments prepare;
Harrahs his servants, and as o'er-seer stand,
To keep them working with a threatening wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.
The church-wardens and overseers of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

To *OVERSET*. *v. a.* [over and set.]
1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the basis.
The tempest met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship o'er-set. *Dryden.*
It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; over-setting ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and over-set the whole power of France. *Addison on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.
His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be over-set with vanity. *Dryden.*

To *OVERSET*. *v. n.* To fall off the basis.
Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the over-setting. *Mortimer's Hist.*

To *OVERSHADE*. *v. a.* [over and shade.] To cover with any thing that causes darkness.
Black night o'er-shade thy day, and death thy life. *Shakespeare.*
Dark cloudy death o'er-shades his beams of life, *Shakespeare.*
And he nor fees, nor hears us. *Shakespeare.*
No great and mighty subject might eclipse or over-shade the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves o'er-shade the tree,
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*
Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'er-shaded in that fav'rite walk;
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To *OVERSHADOW*. *v. a.* [over and shadow.]
1. To throw a shadow over any thing.
Weeds choke and over-shadow the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

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Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Over-shadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must over-shadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superior influence.
My over-shadowing spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On her should come
The holy ghost, and the power of the highest
O'er shadow her. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

To *OVERSHOOT*. *v. n.* [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the mark.
Often it drops, or over-shoots by the disproportion of distance or application. *Collier on Human Reason.*

To *OVERSHOOT*. *v. a.*
1. To shoot beyond the mark.
Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by over-shooting the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much.
Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not over-shot themselves; which God doth know is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you shall much over-shoot yourself, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have over-shot yourself in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT. *n. f.* [from *over* and *fight*.]
1. Superintendence.
They gave the money, being told unto them that had the over-sight of the house. *2 Kings xii. 11.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the over-sight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Pet. v. 2.*

2. Mistake; error.
Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his over-sights and sincerely condemneth them. *Hooker's Pref.*

His son mark'd this over-sight,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To *OVERSIZE*. *v. a.* [over and size.]
1. To surpass in bulk.
Those bred in a mountainous country, over-size those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys Journey.*

2. [over and size, a compoist with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.
He thus o'er-size'd with coagulate gore,
Old grandfire Priam seeks. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To *OVERSKIP*. *v. a.* [over and skip.]
1. To pass by leaping.
Presume not ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to over-skip the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.
Mark if to get them she o'er-skip the rest,
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.
When that hour o'er-skips me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy fake;
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind;
But then the mind much sufferance does o'er-skip,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERSLEEP*. *v. a.* [over and sleep.] To sleep too long.
To *OVERSLIP*. *v. a.* [over and slip.] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.
The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, over-slipped the time. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It were injurious to over-slip a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expenses. *Watson.*

To *OVERSNOW*. *v. a.* [over and snow.] To cover with snow.
These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unftring my nerves, or time o'er-snow'd my head. *Dryden's Æneis.*

OVERSOLD. *part.* [from *oversell*.] Sold at too high a price.
Life with ease I can disclaim, *Dryden.*
And think it over-sold to purchase fame.

OVERSOWN. *adv.* [over and sown.] Too soon.
The lad may prove well enough, if he over-sown think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

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OVERSPENT. *part.* [over and spend.] Worn; harassed; forepent. The verb *overspend* is not used.
Theftylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harvest-hinds, o'er-spent with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To *OVERSPREAD*. *v. a.* [over and spread.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.
Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes,
Some other which did overspread all christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth overspread. *Gen. ix. 19.*

Darkness Europe's face did overspread,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Denham.*
Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region; but that overspread the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

To *OVERSTAND*. *v. a.* [over and stand.] To stand too much upon conditions.
Her's they shall be, since you refuse the price;
What madman would o'erstand his market twice. *Dryd.*

To *OVERSTARE*. *v. a.* [over and stare.] To stare wildly.
Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buffskin, or an over-staring frowned head. *Alcham.*

To *OVERSTOCK*. *v. a.* [over and stock.] To fill too full; to crowd.
If raiillery had entered the old Roman coins, we should have been overstocked with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not overstocked with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstable should be ever overstocked. *Swift.*

To *OVERSTOCK*. *v. a.* [over and stock.] To store with too much.
Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since overstocked with fish. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *OVERSTRAIN*. *v. n.* [over and strain.] To make too violent efforts.
Craffus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by over-straining for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with overstraining and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

To *OVERSTRAIN*. *v. a.* To stretch too far.
Confessors were apt to overstrain their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To *OVERSWAY*. *v. a.* [over and sway.] To over-rule; to bear down.
When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must over-sway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command o'er-sways our order. *Shakespeare.*

To *OVERSWELL*. *v. a.* [over and swell.] To rise above.
Fill, Lucius, fill the wine o'er-swells the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakespeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth over-swell, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

OVERT. *adj.* [overt, Fr.] Open; public; apparent.
To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more overt test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakespeare.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self.
My repulse at Hull, was the first overt essay to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many overt acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain the overt action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers, Sermon. 17.*

OVERTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Openly.
To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.]
1. To catch any thingy pursuit; to come up to something going before.
We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly overtake us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been o'er-taken; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance overtake such children. *Shakespeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil. *Ex. xv. 9.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will out-strip hers, as bullets down before
A later bullet may o'er-take, the powder being more. *Donne.*

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To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon o'er-take thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should overtake him, before he has made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprize.
If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal. vi. 1.*

To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.
That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were overtaken. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.] To tax too heavily.
To *OVERTHROW*. *v. a.* [over and throw; preter. over-threw; part. overthrown.]
1. To turn upside down.
Pittacus was a wife and valiant man, but his wife over-threw the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.
When the walls of Thebes he overthrew,
His fatal hand my royal father flew. *Dryden.*

3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.
Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they surpris'd, and easily o'erthrew. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing.
She found means to have us accuied to the king, as though we went about some practise to overthrow him in his own estate. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Here's Glo'ter
O'er-charging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy overthrowing. *Ecc. xiii. 13.*
God overthroweth the wicked for their wickedness. *Prov. xxi. 12.*

OVERTHROW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The state of being turned upside down.
2. Ruin; destruction.
Of those christian oratories, the overthrow and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of christian believers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

They return again into Florida, to the murder and overthrow of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's overthrow. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.
From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both these conspir'd poor reason's overthrow;
Falls in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;
For I have seen our enemies overthrow. *Shakespeare.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their overthrow. *Hayw.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and frait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire overthrow. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakespeare.*

OVERTHROWER. *n. f.* [from *overthrow*.] He who overthrows.
OVERTHWART. *adj.* [over and thwart.]
1. Opposite; being over against.
We whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbours
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryd.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory.
Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that overthwart humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWARTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart*.]
1. Across; transversely.
The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again overthwartly. *Peasam on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.
OVERTHWARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *overthwart*.] Pervicacity; perverseness.

OVERTOOK. *pret. and part. pass. of overtake.*
To *OVERTOP*. *v. a.* [over and top.]
1. To rise above; to raise the head above.
Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
T' o'er-top old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads. *Dryd.*

2. To excel; to surpass.
Who ever yet
Have flood to charity, and display'd th' effects
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Of disposition gentle and of wisdom,
O'erstepping woman's power. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
 As far as the foul *o'erſteps* the body, ſo far its pains, or
 rather mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harv.*
 3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperior ex-
 cellence.
 Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he
 ſhould now grow leſs, and be *over-topped* by ſo great a con-
 junction. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 One whom you love,
 Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
 Rather than thus be *overtopp'd*,
 Wou'd you not wiſh his laurels cropt? *Swift.*
 To *OVERTRIP*. *v. a.* [*over and trip*.] To trip over; to
 walk lightly over.
 In ſuch a night,
 Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
 And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
 And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
OVERTURE. *n. f.* [*ouverture*, French.]
 1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery.
 You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
 Without more *overture*. *Shakeſp. Win. Tale.*
 2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.
 Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made
 an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip
 thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*
 All theſe fair *overtures*, made by men well eſteem'd for
 honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*
 We with open breaſt
 Stand ready to receive them, if they like
 Our *overture*, and turn not back perverſe. *Milton.*
 The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted
 all *overtures* towards accommodation with great impor-
 tunity. *Clarendon.*
 If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeiſed by force or
 gain'd by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the
 inviting *overture*. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*
 Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating, and voting,
 according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of
 indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures*
 would ariſe. *Swift.*
 To *OVERTURN*. *v. a.* [*over and turn*.]
 1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin.
 He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth
 the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job ix. 5.*
 Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow
 up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*
 This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God;
 which is an answer to this objection, but ſuch an one as
 overturns his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs and
 unintelligible, as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*
 If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence,
 till we are ſecure that no harm ſhall *overturn* what we help
 to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*
 A monument of deathleſs fame,
 A woman's hand *overturns*. *Rowe.*
 2. To over-power; to conquer.
 Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*
OVERTURNER. *n. f.* [*from overturn*.] Subverter.
 I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſure,
 an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the
 Sicilian province. *Swift.*
 To *OVERVALUE*. *v. a.* [*over and value*.] To rate at too
 high a price.
 We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leaſt by thus
overvaluing their ſermons they make the price and eſtimation
 of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*
 To *OVERVEIL*. *v. a.* [*over and veil*.] To cover:
 The day begins to break, and night is fled;
 Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſp.*
 To *OVERVOTE*. *v. a.* [*over and vote*.] To conquer by plu-
 rality of votes.
 The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted*
 by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each
 their own freedom. *King Charles.*
 To *OVERWATCH*. *v. n.* [*over and watch*.] To ſubdue with
 long want of reſt.
 Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
 Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
 Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
 Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*
OVERWATCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.
 While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn him-
 ſelf to paſſy with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*
OVERWEAK. *adj.* [*over and weak*.] Too weak; too feeble.
 Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the
 original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the

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fiſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual,
 to conſtrain it. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
 To *OVERWEARY*. *adj.* [*over and weary*.] To ſubdue with
 fatigue.
 Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and drop into the ſea,
 having been *over-weary'd* with watching. *Dryden.*
 To *OVERWEATHER*. *v. a.* [*over and weather*.] To batter
 by violence of weather.
 How like a younker or a prodigal,
 The ſcarf'd bark puts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
 How like the prodigal doth the return,
 With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*
 To *OVERWEEN*. *v. n.* [*over and ween*.] To think too highly;
 to think with arrogance.
 To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought;
 eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hammer.*
 Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erveen* cur,
 Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held. *Shakeſp.*
 My maſter hath ſent for me, to whole feeling ſorrows I
 might be ſome allay, or I *o'erveen* to think ſo. *Shakeſp.*
 Laſt hence theſe *overweening* rags of France,
 Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakeſp.*
 My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erveens* too much,
 Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them. *Shakeſp.*
 Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
 Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
 Study the beſt and higheſt things that are,
 But of thyſelf an humble thought retain. *Davies.*
 They that *overween*,
 And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
 No anger find in thee. *Milton.*
 He might have learnt
 Leſs *overweening*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
 Whoſe conſtant perfeverance overcame
 What'er his cruel malice could invent. *Par. Reg.*
 No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweening* of his own
 works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*
 Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor reve-
 lation, but riſing from the conceits of a warm'd or *over-*
weening brain, works more powerfully on the perſuaſions
 and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*
 Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of
 ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many caſes,
 one with amazement hears the arguments, and is aſtoniſh'd
 at the obſtinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evi-
 dence of reaſon. *Locke.*
 Now enters *overweening* pride,
 And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*
OVERWEENINGLY. *adv.* [*from overween*.] With too much
 arrogance; with too high an opinion.
 To *OVERWEIGH*. *v. a.* [*over and weigh*.] To preponderate.
 Sharp and ſubtle diſcourſes of wit, procure many times
 very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that
 which the habit of ſound experience delivereth, they are *over-*
weighed. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*
 My unſoil'd name, the auſterineſs of my life,
 Will fo your accuſation *overweigh*,
 That you ſhall ſtiſle in your own report. *Shakeſp.*
OVERWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*over and weight*.] Preponderance.
 Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in
 reſpect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 To *OVERWHELM*. *v. a.* [*over and overwhelm*.]
 1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.
 What age is this, where honeſt men,
 Plac'd at the helm,
 A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
 Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben. Jonſon.*
 Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
 With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakeſp.*
 How triſting an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laugh'd
 at by fools, when compar'd with that everlaſting ſhame and
 aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner, when he ſhall
 appear before the tribunal of Chriſt. *Rogers.*
 Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;
 Death haſtes again; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*
 2. To overlook gloomily.
 Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
 As fearfully as doth a gall'd rook
 O'erhang and jutt his confounded baſe. *Shakeſp.*
 An apothecary late I noted,
 In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
 Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
OVERWHELMINGLY. *adv.* [*from overwhelming*.] In ſuch a
 manner as to overwhelm.
 Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any
 known fin, nor impertinently betray their ſouls to ruin for
 that which they call light and trivial; which is ſo indeed in
 reſpect

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reſpect of the acquieſt, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in re-
 gard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety.*
OVERWISE. *v. a.* [*over and wiſe*.] Wiſe to afflictation.
 Make not thyſelf *overwiſe*. *Ecl. vii. 16.*
OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [*over and wrought*.]
 1. Labour'd too much.
 Apelles ſaid of Protegenes, that he knew not when to
 give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as under-
 wrought: too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by
 adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but
 a dull correctneſs, a piece without any conſiderable faults,
 but with few beauties. *Dryden's Duſſyney.*
 2. Worked all over.
 Of Gothic ſtructure was the northern ſide,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*
 3. It has in *Shakeſpeare* a ſenſe which I know not well how to
 reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore
 conclude it miſprinted for *overwrought*; that is, *overreached* or
 cheated.
 By ſome device or other,
 The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
 They ſay this town is full of cozenage. *Shakeſp.*
OVERWORN. *part.* [*over and worn*.]
 1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil.
 With watching *overworn*, with cares oppreſt,
 Unhappy I had laid me down to reſt. *Dryden.*
 2. Spoiled by time.
 The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herſelf,
 Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp.*
OVERYEARED. *adj.* [*over and year*.] Too old.
 Among them dwelt
 A maid, whoſe fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*
OVERZEALOUS. *adj.* [*over and zealous*.] Too zealous.
 It is not of ſuch weighty neceſſity to determine one way
 or the other, as ſome *overzealous* for or againſt the imma-
 teriality of the ſoul, have been forward to make the world
 believe. *Locke.*
OUGH. *n. f.* [*aphre*, that is, a whit, Saxon.] This word is
 therefore more properly written *ought*. See *UGHT*. Any
 thing; not nothing.
 For *ought* that I can underſtand, there is no part but the
 bare Engliſh pale, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt
 footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 He aſked him if he ſaw *ought*. *Mark viii. 23.*
 To do *ought* good never will be our taſk;
 But ever to do ill our ſole delight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
 Univerſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
 To give us only good; and if the night
 Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
 Diſperſe it, as now light diſſels the dark. *Milton.*
OUGH. *vul imperf.* [*This word the etymologiſts make*
the preterite of over, but it has often a preſent ſignification.]
 1. [*Preterite of owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been
 indebted.
 Apprehending the occaſion, I will add a continuance to
 that happy motion, and beſides give you ſome tribute of the
 love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
 This blood which men by treaſon fought,
 That follow'd, fir, which to myſelf I *ought*. *Dryden.*
 2. To be oblig'd by duty.
 Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret
 law, and not to make or give law.
 Morals critics *ought* to ſhow. *Pope.*
 She acts juſt as the *ought*,
 But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*
 3. To be fit; to be neceſſary.
 If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can
 ſpeak the language already. *Locke.*
OVIFORM. *adj.* [*ovum and forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape
 of an egg.
 This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *ovi-*
form, hath been the ſenſe and language of all antiquity. *Burn.*
OVIPAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum and pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth
 eggs; not viviparous.
 That fiſhes and birds ſhould be *oviparous*, is a plain ſign
 of providence.
 Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at firſt
 conceiv'd in them to ſerve them for many years laying. *Ray.*
OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of
 different value in different denominations of weight. In troy
 weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight,
 twenty-four grains.
 The blood he hath loſt,
 Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
 By many an ounce, he dropt it for his country. *Shakeſp.*
 A ſponge dry weigheth one ounce twenty-fix grains; the
 ſame ſponge being wet, weigheth fourteen ounces fix drams
 and three quarters. *Bacon.*
OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a
 panther.

OUT

The ounce,
 The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
 Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw
 In hillocks. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vii.*
OUPE. *n. f.* [*ouff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.
 Nan Page and my little ſon, we'll dreſs
 Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*
OU'PHEN. *n. f.* [*from ouph*.] Elfiſh.
 Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
 Ye moon ſhine revellers and ſhades of night,
 You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny,
 Attend your office. *Shakeſpeare.*
OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [*ure*, Saxon.]
 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.
 You ſhall
 Lead our firſt battle, brave Macduff, and we
 Shall take upon us what elſe remains. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Our wit is given almighty God to know,
 Our will is given to love him being known;
 But God could not be known to us below,
 But by his works which through the ſenſe are ſhown.
 So in our little world this foul of ours
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
 Doth uſe on divers objects divers powers,
 And ſo are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*
 2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours*.
 Edmund, whoſe virtue in this inſtance,
 So much commands itſelf, you ſhall be *ours*. *Shakeſp.*
 Thou that haſt faſhion'd twice this foul of *ours*,
 So that the is by double title thine, *Davies.*
 Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
 Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*
 Taxallan, ſhook by Montezuma's powers,
 Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*
 Reading furniſhes the mind only with materials of know-
 ledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not
 enough to cram ourſelves with a great load of collections,
 unleſs we chew them over again, they will not give us
 ſtrength. *Locke.*
 Their organs are better diſpoſed than *ours*, for receiving
 grateful impreſſions from ſenſible objects. *Atterbury.*
OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun*. [*the plural of myſelf*.]
 1. We; not others.
 We *ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great
 deal farther than we uſually do, would we find out but ſome
 fit denominations to ſignify them by. *Locke.*
 2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes.
 Safe in *ourſelves*, while on *ourſelves* we ſtand,
 The ſea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*
OURSELF is uſed in the regal ſtile.
 To make ſociety
 The ſweeter welcome, we will keep *ourſelf*
 Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 We *ourſelf* will follow
 In the main battle. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Not ſo much as a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would
 denude *ourſelf* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*
OUSE. *n. f.* Tanners bark. *Ainworth.*
OUSEL. *n. f.* [*foyle*, Saxon.] A blackbird.
 The merry lark her mattins ſings aloft,
 The thruſh replies, the mavis deſcant plays,
 The *ouſel* thrills, the ruddock warbles ſoft;
 So goodly all agree, with ſweet content,
 To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*
 The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue,
 With orange tawney bill. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Thruſhes and *ouſels*, or blackbirds, were commonly ſold
 for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouſter*, *oter*, French.] To vacate; to take
 away.
 Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly,
 and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which diſcouraged many
 ſuits. *Hale.*
OUR. *adv.* [*ure*, Saxon; *urt*, Dutch.]
 1. Not within.
 The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
 Looks charming with a flighter lining;
 The *out*, if Indian figures ſtain,
 The inſide muſt be rich and plain. *Prior.*
 2. It is generally oppoſed to *in*.
 That blind rationally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes be-
 cauſe his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in
 love. *Shakeſp.*
 3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure.
 Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas
 leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*
 4. Not in confinement or concealment.
 Nature her cuſtom holds,
 Let flame ſay what it will; when theſe are gone,
 The woman will be *out*. *Shakeſpeare.*
 5. From

OUT

5. From the place or house.
Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another: whip him *out*, says the third. *Shaksp.*
6. From the inner part.
This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespass offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezek. xlv. 20.*
7. Not at home.
In a state of extinction.
8. In a state of extinction.
It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then out it goes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Thinkst thou the fire fever will go *out*?
With titles blown from adulation. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov. xxxi. 18.*
9. In a state of being exhausted.
When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before;
bear up and board them. *Shaksp. Temp.*
Large coals are proper for dressing meat; and when they are *out*,
if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*
10. Not in an affair.
So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shak.*
The knave will stick by thee: he will not *out*, he is true
bred. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
I am not so as I should be;
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
11. To the end.
Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryd.*
You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*
The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*;
Thy father knows it all. *Addison's Cato.*
12. Loudly; without restraint.
At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*
13. Not in the hands of the owner.
If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land
that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect
all the other land in England too. *Locke.*
Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the
expiration of which term the tenants were obliged to renew.
Arbutnot on Coins.
14. In an error.
You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem,
which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*
As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent,
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Reform.*
According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting
up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total,
must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may
not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*
15. At a loss; in a puzzle.
Like a dull actor now;
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full disgrace. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom
been known; and could make his own part, if at any time
he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
16. With torn cloaths.
Evidences swore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*
Away; at a loss.
I never was *out* at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest
I ever undertook. *Dryden.*
Let all persons avoid niceness in their clothing or diet,
because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of
morning devotion, and sleep out the care for their souls. *Taylor.*
18. It is used emphatically before *alas*.
Out, alas! no fear, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*
19. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.
If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*.
Num. xxxii. 23.
- OUT. *inter-ject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.
Out upon this half-fac'd fellowship.
Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shak.*
Out Varlet from my sight. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not such a deal
of spleen. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shaksp. M. W. of Wind.*

OUT

- Out, out, hyena;* these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton's Agonist.*
Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*
- OUT. *prep.* [Of seems to be the preposition, and *out* only
to modify the sense of *of*.]
1. From; noting produce.
So many Neros and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily raise. *Shaksp.*
Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not
know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty
of any thing, but what they feigned *out* of their own un-
learned heads. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Alders and ashes have been seen to grow out of steeples;
but they manifestly grow *out* of clefts. *Bacon.*
He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more de-
licately, and performs all this out of his own fund, without
diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*
2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal.
The sacred nymph
Was *out* of Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Pa. Queen.*
Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out* of use. *Shaksp.*
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path diffus'd was *out* of mind. *Dryden.*
My retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs *out* of war, and statesmen *out* of place. *Pope.*
Does he fancy we can fit,
To hear his *out* of fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*
They are *out* of their element, and logic is none of their
talent. *Baker on Learning.*
3. No longer in.
Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out* of fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.*
4. Not in; noting unfitness.
He is witty *out* of season; leaving the imitation of nature,
and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*
Thou'lt lay my passion's *out* of season,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addi.*
5. Not within; relating to a house.
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain
waters out of door. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
6. From; noting extraction.
Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are
all the fruits *out* of which drink is expressed; as the grape,
the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*
7. From; noting copy.
St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, not-
withstanding T. G's censure of them *out* of Horace. *Stilling.*
8. From; noting rescue.
Christianity recovered the law of nature *out* of all those
errors with which it was overgrown in the times of pa-
ganism. *Addison's Freeholder.*
9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.
Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out* of all me-
thod, apart and before the work. *Swift.*
Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make you go
out of your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*
10. From one thing to something different.
He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will,
through those optics, exactly discern the vanity of all that
is visible; will be neither frightened nor flattered *out* of his
duty. *Decay of Piety.*
Words are able to persuade men *out* of what they find
and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*
11. To a different state from; in a different state, noting disorder.
That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangl'd *out* of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with extasy. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
When the mouth is *out* of taste, it maketh things taste
sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but
never sweet. *Bacon.*
By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out* of that regular
form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregu-
larities in its present form. *Burnet on the Earth.*
They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*
12. Not according to.
That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks
out of character. *Pope's View of Ep. Poem.*
13. To a different state from; noting separation.
Whoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly
out of love with a thing that hath so many faults; whoever
by

OUT

- by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that where-
in the wit of so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto ob-
served any defect, which themselves can seriously think to
be of moment. *Hosker, b. v. f. 27.*
If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out* of vice and
folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh
men *out* of virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing
solemn and serious. *Addison's Spectator.*
14. Beyond.
Amongst those things which have been received with great
reason, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practice
of the church hath continued *out* of mind. *Hooker, b. v. f. 9.*
What, *out* of hearing gone? no sound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shaksp.peare.*
I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out* of mind. *Shak.*
Few had the least suspicion of their intentions, till they
were both *out* of distance to have their conversion attempted.
Clarendon, b. viii.
With a longer peace, the power of France with so great
revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year
out of proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*
He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters; and
when I am *out* of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*
We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate dis-
courses of piety, who would be transported *out* of themselves
by the bellows of enthusiasm. *Addison.*
Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out* of
the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*
Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher,
though he is placed quite *out* of their hearing. *Addison.*
 15. Deviating from: Noting irregularity.
Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out* of limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shaksp.*
The supream being has made the best arguments for his
own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth,
and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who
is *out* of the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*
 16. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted.
I am *out* of breath.
—How art thou *out* of breath, when thou hast breath?
To say to me that thou art *out* of breath? *Shaksp.*
Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to
Corone. *Knutles.*
He found himself left far behind,
Both *out* of heart and *out* of wind. *Hudibras.*
I published some fables, which are *out* of print. *Arbut.*
 17. By means of.
Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*
 18. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.
She is persuaded I will marry her, *out* of her own love and
flattery, not *out* of my promise. *Shaksp. Othello.*
The pope, *out* of the care of an universal father, had in
the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against
the Turk. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Not *out* of cunning, but a train
Of atoms jussling in his brain,
As learn'd philosophers give out. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester, of having be-
trayed the parliament *out* of cowardice. *Clarendon.*
Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters, are
such as do it *out* of laziness and ignorance, or such as do it
out of necessity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely
out of pride and humour, and those that do the same in com-
pliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*
Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath
and *out* of fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a
weak principle of obedience; but *out* of conscience, which
is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*
What they do not grant *out* of the generosity of their na-
ture, they may grant *out* of mere impatience. *Smalbridge.*
Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary
war; in which we engaged, not *out* of ambition, but for the
defence of all that was dear to us. *Athenbury.*
 19. Out of hand; immediately; as that is easily used which
is ready in the hand.
He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been shut, and *out* of hand,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Pa. Queen.*
No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out* of hand,
And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shaksp.*
 - TO OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive.
The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted
deserters, and *out* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*
So many of their orders, as were *out* of their fat pos-
sessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom
they account heretics. *Dryden.*
 - OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or
more than another.

OUT

- Out-fawn* as much, and *out-comply*,
And seem as scrupulously just,
To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hud. p. ii. can. 3.*
- TO OUTACT. *v. a.* [out and act.] To do beyond.
He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Oroon.*
- TO OUTBALANCE. *v. a.* [out and balance.] To over-weigh;
to preponderate.
Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*
- TO OUTBAR. *v. a.* [out and bar.] To shut out by fortification.
These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Pa. Queen.*
- TO OUTBID. *v. a.* [out and bid.] To over-power by bidding
a higher price.
If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their flocks entire, and can in tears,
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Doime.*
For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*
- OUTBIDDER. *n. f.* [out and bid.] One that out-bids.
OUTBLOWED. *adj.* [out and blow.] Inflated; swollen with wind.
At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblow'd* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryden.*
- OUTBORN. *adj.* [out and born.] Foreign; not native.
OUTBOUND. *adj.* [out and bound.] Destinated to a distant
voyage.
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end. *Dryden.*
- TO OUTBRAVE. *v. a.* [out and brave.] To bear down and
disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.
We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolu-
tion to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Estrange.*
I would *out-stare* the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shaksp.peare.*
Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *out-brave* the sky. *Cowley.*
- TO OUTBRAZEN. *v. a.* [out and brazen.] To bear down
with impudence.
OUTBREAK. *n. f.* [out and break.] That which breaks forth;
eruption.
Breathe his faults so faintly,
That they may seem the taints of liberty.
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shaksp.*
- TO OUTBREATHE. *v. a.* [out and breathe.]
1. To weary by having better breath.
Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shaksp.peare.*
2. To expire.
That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*
- OUTCAST. *part.* [out and cast.] It may be observed, that both
the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either
syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on
the last, and the noun on the first.]
1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.
Abandon soon, I read, the captive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 8.*
2. Banished; expelled.
Behold, instead
Of us *outcast* exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
- OUTCAST. *n. f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shaksp.*
O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
To OUTCRAFT. *v. a.* [out and craft.] To excel in cunning.
Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
- OUTCRY. *n. f.* [out and cry.]
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.
These *outcries* the magistrates there thun, since they are
readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser on Ireland.*
So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange
Thou interpest, that my sudden hand
Prevented, spares. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ii.*
I make my way
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*
2. Clamour of detestation.
There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man,
against which the world has raised such a loud and universal
outcry, as against ingratitude. *South's Sermon.*

OUT

3. A public sale; an auction.
OUTDARE. *v. a.* [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond.
 Myself, my brother, and his son,
 That brought you home, and boldly did outdare
 The dangers of the time.
TO OUTDATE. *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antedate.
 Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal
 obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical outdated
 ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole
 heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hamm.*
TO OUTDO. *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass; to
 perform beyond another.
 He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly. *Shak.*
 What brave commander is not proud to see
 Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
 Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
 Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*
 Heav'nly love shall outdo hellish hate,
 Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
 So dearly to redeem what hellish hate
 So easily destroy'd.
 Here let these who boast in mortal things,
 Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
 And strength, and art, are easily outdone
 By spirits reprobate.
 An impostor outdoes the original.
 Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
 Thou hast this day thy father's youth outdone.
 I must confess the encounter of that day
 Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
 Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
 To see the glories of my youthful age
 So far outdone.
 The boy's mother despised for not having read a system
 of logick, outdoes him in it.
 I grieve to be outdone by Gay,
 In my own humorous biting way.
TO OUTDUELL. *v. a.* [*out and duell.*] To stay beyond.
 He outduell his hour,
 For lovers ever run before the clock.
OUTER. *adj.* [*from out.*] That which is without; opposed
 to inner.
 The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the outer
 part: for the inner part, whereof the papillae are composed,
 is muscular.
OUTERLY. *adv.* [*from outer.*] Towards the outside.
 In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing
 outerly, an inch behind the cutters.
OUTERMOST. *adj.* [*superlative, from outer.*] Remotest from
 the middle.
 Try if three bells were made one within another, and air
 betwixt each; and the outermost bell were chimed with a
 hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell.
 The outermost corpuscles of a white body, have their va-
 rious little surfaces of a specular nature.
TO OUTFACE. *v. a.* [*out and face.*]
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear
 down with impudence.
 We shall have old swearing
 That they did give the rings away to men;
 But we'll outface them and out-swear them too.
 Dost thou come hither
 To outface me with leaping in her grave?
 Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
 Be fire with fire;
 Threaten the threaten; and outface the brow
 Of bragging horror.
 They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but
 were outfaced.
 2. To stare down.
 We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look
 towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we
 stand near the fire; but if we seek to outface the one, to en-
 ter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt.
TO OUTFAWN. *v. a.* [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning.
 In affairs of less import,
 That neither do us good nor hurt,
 And they receive as little by,
 Outfawn as much and out-comply.
TO OUTFLY. *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight.
 His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
 Cannot outfly our apprehensions.
 Horoscop's great foul,
 Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
 Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind.
OUTFORM. *n. s.* [*out and form.*] External appearance.
 In meer outforms, until he lost his sight,
 Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you.
TO OUTFOURISH. *v. a.* [*out and flourish.*] To flourish down;
 to over-bear by frowns.

OUT

For thee, oppress'd king, am I cast down,
 Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.
OUTGATE. *n. s.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards.
 Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient
 out-gates by divers ways to the sea, and in-gates to the richest
 parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched.
TO OUTGIVE. *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving.
 The bounteous play'r outgave the pinching lord.
TO OUTGO. *v. a.* [*out and go.*] To surpass; to excel.
 1. To surpass; to excel.
 For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he out-
 went all shew of competence.
 While you practis'd the rudiments of war, you out-went
 all other captains; and have since found none but yourself
 alone to surpass.
 Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours
 out-go them.
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
 Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and out-went them,
 and came unto him.
 3. To circumvent; to overreach.
 Thought us to have out-gone
 With a quaint invention.
TO OUTGROW. *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth;
 to grow too great or too old for any thing.
 Much their work outgrew,
 The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning to wide.
 It shoots too fast and high.
 This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable
 to the graver geniuses, who have outgrown all gaieties of stile
 and youthful reliques.
 The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so
 many arts to deceive, that they far outgrow the common
 prudence of mankind.
OUTGUARD. *n. s.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance
 from the main body, as a defence.
 As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those
 spirits which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately
 scow're off to the brain.
 You beat the outguards of my master's host.
 These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,
 And still patrolling beat the neighboring road,
 Or to the parts remote obedient fly
 Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye.
OUTJET. *v. a.* [*out and jet.*] To over-power by jetting.
 The fool labours to outjet
 His heart struck injuries.
TO OUTKNAVE. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery.
 The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only
 outknave'd.
OUTLANDISH. *adj.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign.
 Yourself transplant
 A while from hence: perchance outlandish ground
 Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
 Are those diversions there which here abound.
 Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
 So many hollow compliments and lies,
 Outlandish flatteries.
 Upon the approach of the king's troops under General
 Wills, who was used to the outlandish way of making war,
 we put in practice passive obedience.
TO OUTLAST. *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration.
 Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer,
 lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inasmuch as
 they will out-last other candles of the same stuff, half in half.
 Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted,
 Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry.
 The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose
 revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and out-
 measure time itself.
 What may be hop'd,
 When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,
 But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
 This with the fabrick of the world begun,
 Elder than light, and shall outlast the fun.
OUTLAW. *n. s.* [*out-laga, Saxon.*] One excluded from the
 benefit of the law. A blunderer; a robber; a bandit.
 An outlaw in a castle keeps.
 Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and outlaws out of
 the woods and mountains, he march'd forth into the English
 pale.
 As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so
 as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be
 other than outlaws and enemies to the crown of England?
 You may as well spread out the unfun'd heaps
 Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
 And

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And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
 Danger will let a helpless maiden pass.
 A drunkard is outlaved from all worthy and creditable
 converse: men abhor, leath, and despite him.
TO OUTLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protec-
 tion of the law.
 I had a son
 Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life.
 He that is drunken,
 Is outlaw'd by himself: all kind of ill
 Did with his liquor slide into his veins.
 Like as there are particular persons outlaved and pro-
 scribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are outlaved
 and proscribed by the law of nature and nations.
 All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist
 him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an out-laved
 person he is exposed to all that will assault him.
OUTLAWRY. [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man
 is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protec-
 tion of the law.
 By proscription and bills of outlawry,
 Octavins, Antony, and Lepidus,
 Have put to death an hundred senators.
 Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the par-
 liament; many of which had been by Richard III. at-
 tainted by outlawries.
TO OUTLEAP. *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping;
 to start beyond.
OUTLEAP. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape.
 Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they
 might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great
 harm can come of it.
OUTLET. *n. s.* [*out and let.*] Passage outwards; discharge
 outwards; egress; passage of egress.
 Colonies and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as
 outlets to a populous nation.
 The enemy was deprived of that useful out-let.
 So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,
 And makes small outlets into open air.
 Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor
 outlets of our vices; that they neither give admission to the
 temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them.
OUTLINE. *n. s.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any
 figure is defined; extremity.
 Painters, by their outlines, colours, lights, and shadows,
 represent the fame in their pictures.
TO OUTLIVE. *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to
 survive.
 Will these moss'd trees,
 That have outliv'd the eagle, page thy keels,
 And skip when thou point'st out.
 Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
 Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
 May outlive his life half a year.
 He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
 Will stand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd.
 His courage was so signal that day, that too much could
 not be expected from it, if he had outlived it.
 Thou must outlive
 Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
 To wither'd, weak, and gray.
 Time, which made them their fame outlive,
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give.
 The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon
 the disproportion of those that outlive a battle, to those that
 fall in it.
 Since we have lost
 Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
 I wish they would our lives a period give;
 They live too long who happiness outlive.
 It is of great consequence where noble families are gone
 to decay; because their titles outlive their estates.
 Pray outlive me, and then die as soon as you please.
OUTLIVER. *n. s.* [*out and live.*] A survivor.
TO OUTLOOK. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to
 browbeat.
 I call'd these fiery spirits from the world,
 To outlook conquest, and to win renown,
 Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death.
TO OUTLUSTRE. *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in bright-
 ness.
 She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of
 yours outlustr'd many I have beheld.
OUTLYING. *part. adj.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common
 course of order. Removed from something else.
 The last survey I propos'd of the four out-lying empires,
 was that of the Arabians.
 We have taken all the out-lying parts of the Spanish mo-
 narchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it.
TO OUTMEASURE. *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in
 measure.

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The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and
 engines, and those revolutions might out-last the exemplary
 mobility, and out-measure time itself.
TO OUTNUMBER. *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in
 number.
 The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they
 outnumbered the enemy.
TO OUTMARCH. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind
 in the march.
 The horse out-marched the foot, which, by reason of the
 heat, was not able to use great expedition.
OUTMOST. *adj.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle.
 Chaos retir'd,
 As from her outmost works a broken foe.
 If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but
 by the outmost superficial parts of the glass, there is still the
 same difficulty.
 The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from
 the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the out-
 most walls of the world.
OUTPARISH. *n. s.* [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying with-
 in the walls.
 In the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners,
 through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to
 overlook them.
OUTPART. *n. s.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the cen-
 ter or main body.
 He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other
 judicial offices in the outparts of his diocese.
TO OUTPACE. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave be-
 hind.
 Arion's speed
 Could not outpace thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed.
TO OUTPOUR. *v. a.* [*out and power.*] To emit; to send
 forth in a strain.
 He looked and saw what number, numberless
 The city gates outpour'd; light arm'd troops
 In coats of mail and military pride.
TO OUTPRIZE. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the
 value set upon it.
 Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or
 She's outprized by a trifle.
TO OUTRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or
 contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously; to en-
 dangering life.
 Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
 And heavenly virgin thus outraged see;
 How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Fa. Queen.*
 The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the
 English embassadors were not without peril to be outraged.
 Base and insolent minds outrage men, when they have hopes
 of doing it without a return.
 This interview outrages all decency; she forgets her mo-
 desty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience.
TO OUTRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies.
 Three or four great ones in court will outrage in apparel,
 huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours.
OUTRAGE. *n. s.* [*outrage, Fr.*]
 1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.
 He wrought great outrages, warring all the country where
 he went.
 He doth himself in secret shrowd,
 To fly the vengeance for his outrage due.
 In that beastly fury
 He has been known to commit outrages,
 And cherish factions.
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
 My charity is outrage.
 2. This word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion,
 without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.
 See with what outrage from the frosty north,
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
 In battailous array.
OUTRAGIOUS. *adj.* [*outrageux, French.*] It should, I think,
 be written *outrageous*; but the custom seems otherwise.
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.
 Under him they committed divers the most outrageous vil-
 lanies, that a base multitude can imagine.
 As she went her tongue did walk,
 In foul reproach and terms of vile despight,
 Provoking him by her outrageous talk,
 To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *F. Qu.*
 They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
 Outragious as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
 When he knew his rival freed and gone,
 He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
 He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
 The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
 2. Excessive;

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2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.
My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
3. Enormous; atrocious.
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes;
That therefore I have forg'd.
Shakefp. Hen. VI.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *outrageous*.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.
That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse.
Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats.
South's Sermons.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *outrageous*.] With fury; with violence.
Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows.
Dryden.
OUTREACH, *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond.
This usage is derived from so many defects of ages, that the cause and author *outrach* remembrance.
Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outraches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder.
Brown.
TO OUTRIDE, *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding.
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run.
Dryden.
OUTRIGHT, *adv.* [out and right.]
1. Immediately; without delay.
When these wretches had the rope about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.
J. Bull.
2. Completely.
By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed exprest.
Addison.
TO OUTROAR, *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring.
O that I were
Upon the hill of Balan, to *outricar*
The horned herd!
Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.
OUTRODE, *n. f.* [out and rode.] Excursion.
He set horsemens and footmen, to the end that issuing out, they might make *outrades* upon the ways of Judea.
Mae. xv. 41.
TO OUTROOT, *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate.
Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd.
Rowe's Amb. Step-Mother.
TO OUTRUN, *v. a.* [out and run.]
1. To leave behind in running.
By giving th' house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end.
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the slower reason.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at.
Shakefp.
When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye.
Bacon.
This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-riden, though *outrun*.
Dryden.
2. To exceed.
We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project.
Addison.
TO OUTSAIL, *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing.
The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships.
Broome.
TO OUTSCORN, *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.
He strives in his little world of man & *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shakefp.
TO OUTSELL, *v. a.* [out and sell.]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.
It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities.
Temple.
2. To gain an higher price.
Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
TO OUTSHINE, *v. a.* [out and shine.]
1. To emit lustre.
Witness my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.
Shakefp. R. III.
2. To excel in lustre.
By Shakespeare's, Johnson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*.
Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to deter-

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- mine which of them *outshines* the other.
Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters.
Addison.
We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause.
Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 24.
Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues.
Atterbury's Sermons.
Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine.
Pope.
TO OUTSHOOT, *v. a.* [out and shoot.]
1. To exceed in shooting.
The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.
Dryden.
2. To shoot beyond.
Men are resolv'd never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark;
but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle.
Norris.
OUTSIDE, *n. f.* [out and side.]
1. Superficies; surface; external part.
What pity that to exquiste an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it.
L'Estrange.
The leathern *outside*, boist'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent.
Dryden.
2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.
Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outside* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal.
Bacon.
3. Superficial appearance.
You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakespeare.
The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time.
Locke.
Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 257.
4. The utmost. A barbarous use.
Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
5. Person; external man.
Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her!
Shak.
Your *outside* promiscuous as much as can be expected from a gentleman.
Bacon.
What admitt'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside* fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.
6. Outer side; part not inclosed.
I threw open the door of my chamber, and found my family standing on the *outside*.
Speet. N^o. 577.
TO OUTSIDE, *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit beyond the time of any thing.
He that prolongs his meals and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure?
South.
TO OUTSLEEP, *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond.
Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn.
Shakefp.
TO OUTSPEAK, *v. a.* [out and speak.] To speak something beyond; to exceed.
Rich stuffs and ornaments of household
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject.
Shakefp. Hen. VIII.
TO OUTSPORT, *v. a.* [out and sport.] To sport beyond.
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion.
Shakefp. Othello.
TO OUTSPREAD, *v. a.* [out and spread.] To extend; to diffuse.
With sails *outspread* we fly.
Pope.
TO OUTSTAND, *v. a.* [out and stand.]
1. To support; to resist.
Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made.
Woodw.
2. To stand beyond the proper time.
I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
TO OUTSTAND, *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.
TO OUTSTARE, *v. a.* [out and stare.] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery.
I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady.
Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.
These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-look'd tyranny.
Craghav.
OUTSTREET, *n. f.* [out and street.] Street in the extremities of a town.
TO OUTSTRETCH, *v. a.* [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out.
Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms.
Shakefp. Out-

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- Out-stretch'd* he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Cars'd his creation.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.
A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleasant.
Milt. Par. Reg. b. iii.
Does Theseus burn?
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows?
Smith.
TO OUTSTRIP, *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out* and *strip*, to *strip*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *f* being afterward inserted.] To outgo; to leave behind.
If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell.
Shak.
Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find, she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her.
Shakefp. Tempest.
Thou both their graces in thyself hast more
Out-strip, than they did all that went before.
B. Johnson.
My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before
A latter bullet may o'take, the powder being more.
Donne.
A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-strip*.
L'Estran.
He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-strip* them at length in point of knowledge.
South.
With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courier, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood.
Dryd.
TO OUT-SWEETEN, *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness.
The leaf of eglantine, which not to flander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
TO OUTSWEAR, *v. a.* [out and swear.] To over-power by swearing.
We shall have old swearing,
But we'll out-face them, and *out-swear* them too.
Shakefp.
TO OUT-TONGUE, *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise.
Let him do his spite:
My services which I have done the signory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shakefp. Othello.
TO OUTTALK, *v. a.* [out and talk.] To over-power by talk.
This gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shakefp.
TO OUT-VALUE, *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price.
He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *out-values* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake.
Boyle.
TO OUTVENCION, *v. a.* [out and vention.] To exceed in poison.
'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
TO OUTVIE, *v. a.* [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass.
For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*.
Dryden.
The farmers used to make grates to the English merchants, endeavouring sometimes to *out-vie* one another in such indulgences.
Addison.
One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* those of his own rank.
Addison.
TO OUT-VILLAIN, *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villainy.
He hath *out-villain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him.
Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
TO OUTVOICE, *v. a.* [out and voice.] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.
The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea.
Sha.
TO OUTVOTE, *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves.
South.
TO OUTWALK, [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.
OUTWALL, *n. f.* [out and wall.]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.
For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse and take
What it contains.
Shakefp. K. Lear.
OUTWARD, *adj.* [ut'wards, Saxon.]
1. External; opposed to inward.
If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volscians?
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the outward side!
He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal?
Dryden.
2. Extrinsec; adventitious.
Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil.
Shakefp.
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within.
Dryden.

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3. Foreign, not intestine.
It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some
federation within doors.
Hayward.
4. Tending to the out-parts.
The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.
Dryden.
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.
When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture;
God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body.
Duppa.
OUTWARD, *n. f.* External form.
I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
OUTWARD, *adv.*
1. To foreign parts. As a ship *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.
OUTWARDLY, *adv.* [from *outward*.]
1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.
That which inwardly each man should be, the church
outwardly ought to testify.
Hooker, b. v. f. 6.
Grieved with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears.
Daniel.
2. In appearance not sincerely.
Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise.
Sprat.
OUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the out-parts.
Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost?
Newton's Opticks.
TO OUTWEAR, *v. a.* [out and wear.] To pass tediously.
By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air.
Pope.
TO OUTWEED, *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed.
Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed*.
Spens.
TO OUTWEIGH, *v. a.* [out and weigh.]
1. To exceed in gravity.
These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved.
Wilkins's Math. Mag.
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.
If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him express his disposition.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me.
Dryden.
Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weighs* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires.
Locke.
The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages.
Atterbury.
TO OUTWELL, *v. a.* [out and well.] To pour out.
As when old father Nilus 'gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Egyptian vale,
His fat'ne waves do fertile flume *out-well*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale.
Fa. Queen.
TO OUTWIT, *v. a.* [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.
A fox may be *out-witted*, and a hare *out-strip*.
L'Estr.
The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved.
L'Estrange.
Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with providence, to trip up their own heels.
South.
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Caesar and broke with him.
Dryden.
OUTWORK, *n. f.* [out and work.] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them.
Bacon.
Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-strings.
Denham.
OUTWORN, *part.* [from *out-wear*.] Consumed or destroyed by use.
Better at home lie bed-ridden, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn*.
Milton.

OWN

To **OUTWRE'ST**. *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so fore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did out-wrest. *Fa. Queen.*
OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [out and wrought.] Out-done; ex-
ceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boiling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all out-wrought by your transcendent furies. *B. Johnf.*
To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*

To **OWE**. *v. a.* [eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Islandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I owe you much, and, like a wife's youth,
That which I owe is lost. *Shakefp. Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they owe. *Milt. Par. Left, b. ix.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants
owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if com-
modities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me owe

All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not ow'd to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in
this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou ow'st not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakefp. Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not owe;
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakefp.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy sirops of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'st yesterday. *Shakefp. Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe

The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*,
the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or
due. Of this impropriety *Bolton* was aware, and, having
no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*,
in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other
writers is only used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due* to
me; *Bolton* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Confidential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life,
and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.

You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot
be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature,
and what to labour, we shall find in most of them
to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited
any more than that of struggles between nobles and com-
mons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that
of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL. *n. f.* [ule, Saxon; *bulote*, French and Scottish.] A

OULET. *n. f.* [bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and oulet's wing

For a charm. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakefp.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the fun, the owl forsook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

OWLER. *n. f.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps
from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, these graceless owlers gain. *Swift.*

We understand by *owlers*, old people die in France.

Tatler, N^o. 56.

OWN. *n. f.* [agen, Saxon; *eigen*, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the
possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems

OX

to be a substantive; as, my *own*, my *peculiar*: but is, in
reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the parti-
ciple *own* or *own*: my *own*; the thing *owned* by, or belong-
ing to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakefp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in
high places. *2 Kings* xvii. 29.

For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be un-
der the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the
authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit these gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction;
domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing fillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and
beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To **OWN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's *own*.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair prince, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling
to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

OWNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or
ownership of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe's Par.*

OWNER. *n. f.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs;
master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakefp.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakefp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner*
hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands,
before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against
him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the
owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it ex-
presses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing
any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken
advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring
every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?

The *owner*'s wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. f.* [urus jubatus, Lat.] A beast.

OX. *n. f.* plur. **OXEN**. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Danish.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot.
Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard. *Shakefp.*

As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for
making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of
that country have still the same opinion, and have a great
many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addis.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls;
which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females,
yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and wea-
thers, there are fewer. *Gravert.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The

OYE

The frowning bull
And *ox* half-rai'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

OXEANE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXEYE. *n. f.* [*Buphralmus*.] The whole face of the plant is
like tanfy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part pro-
duced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an
imbricated little leaf. *Miller.*

OXANG. *n. f.* Land. *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

OXHEAL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXFLY. *n. f.* [*ex* and *fly*.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXLEP. *n. f.* The same with *coultip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakefp.*

OXSTALL. *n. f.* [*ox* and *hall*.] A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXYCRATE. *n. f.* [*oxy* and *crate*, Fr. *oxy* and *crata*.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress
press'd out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wifeman.*

OXMYEL. *n. f.* [*oxy* and *myel*, Fr. *oxy* and *myel*.] A mixture of vi-
negar and honey.

In fevers, the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates, were
piscans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxmyel* or
the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

OXMYRON. *n. f.* [*oxy* and *myron*.] A rhetorical figure, in which
an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any
word. *Diels.*

OXMYRHODINE. *n. f.* [*oxy* and *rhodine*, Fr. *oxy* and *rhodine*.] A mix-
ture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose
oxmyrhodine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

OYER. *n. f.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and
terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and deter-
mined.

OYES. *n. f.* [*oyez*, hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to
any proclamation or advertisement given by the public criers
both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

OZO

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.

Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *Oyes*. *Shakefp.*

Oyes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. f.* See **OYLET**. [It may be written *oylet*,
from *oylet*, French; but *oylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flathes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,

The king's own body was a famplar. *Prior.*

OYSTER. *n. f.* [*oyster*, Dutch; *huître*, Fr.] A bivalve testa-
ceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny—
—Why then the world's mine *oyster* which
I with sword will open. *Shakefp. Merr. W. of Wind.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, fir, in a poor house;
as your pearl in your foul *oyster*. *Shakefp.*

Another mafs held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible
world superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of
being in this visible world; though we descend below the
oyster to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.

Watt's Improv. of the Mind.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the potts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

OYSTERWENCH. *n. f.* [*oyster* and *wench*, or *woman*.] A

OYSTERWOMAN. *n. f.* woman whose business is to sell oysters.

Proverbially. A low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shakefp.*

The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fifth up,
And trudg'd away to cry no bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZENA. *n. f.* [*oze*, from *oze*, Fr.] An ulcer in
the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*



P.

PAC

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *account, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PABULAR, *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, *n. f.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimential; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

PACE, *n. f.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; single movement in walking.

Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face. *Addison.*

3. Degree of celerity. To keep *pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, as best fortifying with an ambulatory of *pacification*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; that his brothers, under the same training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the *pace*,
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*

Just as much

He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras*, p. i.

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addison.*

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation of business. A gallop.

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A measure of five feet. The quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step; i. e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.*

The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether *pace* or trot;
That's to say, whether tollation,
As they do term it, or succussion. *Hudibras.*

To *PACE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

He soft arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Hubbard.*

As we *pac'd* along

Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought, that Glosster stumbld. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

I beheld

Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,

PAC

Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed so *pace*,
To speak of Perdita. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To *PACE*, *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them first. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

2. To direct to go.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wreath. *Shakespeare.*

PACED, *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

PACER, *n. f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICATION, *n. f.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, charging him because he was a churchman, as best fortifying with an ambulatory of *pacification*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appealing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hudibras.*

PACIFICATOR, *n. f.* [*pacificator*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PACIFICATORY, *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACIFIC, *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appealing.

God now in his gracious *pacific* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign! *Milton.*

PACIFIER, *n. f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To *PACIFY*, *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. *Mac. iv. 45.*

The most high is not *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices. *Ecclesi. xxxiv. 19.*

Although in his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mistresses. *Prior.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms.

PACK, *n. f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon, Essays 28.*

Had fly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*

Our knight did bear no less a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras, p. i.*

2. A burden;

PAC

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chose
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on my head
A *pack* of sorrows. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it. *L'Estrange.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

The savage soul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice.

You panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakespeare's Mer. W. of Wind.*

Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as a *pack* or world of troubles.

To *PACK*, *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure
In one dear casket, and sav'd only that.
Resolv'd for sea, the flames thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion.

Enos has
Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd. *Shakespeare.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon's Essays*, N^o. 23.

The judge shall jobb, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
Will once more try th' expedient:
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons; a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle;
A *pack'd* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To *PACK*, *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tuff. Husb.*

Rogues, hence, avaunt!

Seek shelter, *pack*. *Shakespeare's M. W. of Wind.*

The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack* the galleys with all the haste they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him. *L'Estrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillingsfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rise,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purring dreams and fountains bubbling,
To Lily's sinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

PAD

That this so profitable a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *padding*, partly to the owners not venting the same. *Carew.*

Go *pad* with him. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

PACCKCLOATH, *n. f.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACCKER, *n. f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACCKET, *n. f.* [*pacquet*, French.] A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shakespeare.*

There pass'd continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Upon your late command
To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To *PACCKET*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

PACCKHORSE, *n. f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Lzche.*

PACCKSADDLE, *n. f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an asses *packsaddle*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

That brave prancing courser, hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers. *Flower's Vocal Forest.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

PACCKTHREAD, *n. f.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Juliet.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 419.

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.*

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addison's Spectator.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

PACCKWAX, *n. f.*

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray on the Creation.*

PACT, *n. f.* [*pact*, Fr. *pañum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

PACTION, *n. f.* [*paction*, Fr. *pañio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, encouraging him to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the supreme being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PACTIOUS, *n. f.* [*pañio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD, *n. f.* [from *paad*, Sax. whence likewise *path*, or *paad*.]

1. The road; a foot path.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange.*

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more crost. *Prior.*

2. An easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and flew their horsemanship. *Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. [*Pajado*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.] *Tremellius.*

PAG

Tremellius was called scropha or fow, because he hid his neighbour's fow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he fware that he had no fow but the great fow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the fow his wife. *Camden*.
We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
To *PAD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.
PA'DAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flower.
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Watson*.
PA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.
Spurr'd as jockies ule, to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Hud.* p. iii. cant. i.
Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden*.
If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier*.
To *PA'DDLE*. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]
1. To row; to beat water as with oars.
As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange*.
Paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay*.
2. To play in the water.
The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier*.
A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Estrange*.
3. To finger.
Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.
PA'DDLE. *n. f.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.
Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.
PA'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth*.
PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*paba*, Saxon; *paddle*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The grilly toad stool grown there mought I see,
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the same. *Spenser*.
The *paddocks*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she.
The water snake whom fish and *paddocks* feed,
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden*.
PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrock*.] A small inclosure for deer.
PADELION. *n. f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ain.*
PA'DLOCK. *n. f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior*.
To *PA'DLOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.
Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing grub-street. *J. Bull.*
PA'DOWPIPE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.
PA'EAN. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *io pæan*.] A song of triumph.
O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And sing loud *pæans* thro' the crowded way. *Reform.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring;
Hear, in all tongues consenting *pæans* ring. *Pope*.
PA'GAN. *n. f.* [*paganus*, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.
PA'GAN. *adj.* Heathenish.
Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,
That sure they have worn out Christendom. *Shakefp.*
The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But such they were as *Pagan* ule requir'd. *Dryden*.
PA'GANISM. *n. f.* [*paganism*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism.
The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort. *Hooker*, b. iv.
Our labarum, in a state of *paganism* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other enligms. *Addis.*
PAGE. *n. f.* [*page*, French.]
1. One side of the leaf of a book.
If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

PAI

Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be shown. *Dryden*.
A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts*.
2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person.
The fair goddess Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms]
Misguide thy opposers' words!
Prosperity be thy *page*! *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.
Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakefp.*
He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon*.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Dome*.
This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden*.
Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Prep. for Death*.
To *PAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the *pages* of a book.
2. To attend as a *page*.
Will these moss'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels
And skip when thou point'st it out? *Shakefp.*
PA'GEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, a *payen* giant, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]
1. A statue in a show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.
When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trim'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakefp.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakefp.*
This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakefp. As you like it*.
The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addis.*
PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.
Were the ambitious, she'd disdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden*.
To *PA'GEANT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.
With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakefp. Troil. and Cressida*.
PA'GEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show.
All these inconveniences are consequent to this dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a solecism. *Governm. of the Tongue*.
Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden*.
PA'GINAL. *n. f.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages.
An expression proper into the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PA'GOOD. *n. f.* [probably na Indian word.]
1. An Indian idol.
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet*.
2. The temple of the idol.
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope*.
PAID. *adj.* the preterite and participle passive of pay.
This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden*.
PA'GLES. *n. f.* Flowers; also called cowslips.
PAIL. *n. f.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.
In the country when their wool is new shorn, they let *pails* of water by in the same room, to increase the weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 78.
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden*.
PA'LFUL. *n. f.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.
Yond same cloud cannot chafe but fall by *pailful*. *Shak.*
PAILMA'LL. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pellmell*; nor do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boisterous.
A stroke with a *pailmalle* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Seal*.
PAIN. *n. f.* [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pæna*, Lat.]
1. Punishment denounced.
There the princeless determining to bathe themselves, thought it was too privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durst presume to come thither. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Or *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt your swords. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.
None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison's Guardian*.
2. Penalty; punishment.
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will by way of *pain* or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon*.
3. Sensation of uneasiness.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon*.
Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.
He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Prefers the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden*.
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World*.
One labourer and takerth *pains*, and maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Eccles.* xii. 11.
The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarend.*
If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanv.*
She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller*.
The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant way wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully. *Holder*.
If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple*.
They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. *L'Estran.*
Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 242.
Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and the took *pains* to lose. *Dryden*.
The flame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope*.
A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift*.
5. Labour; task. The singular, is, in this sense, obsolete.
He lost arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Hubbard*.
Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser's Husb.*
When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*.
When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller*.
6. Uneasiness of mind.
It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior*.
7. The throws of child-birth.
She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. *1 Sam.* iv. 19.
To *PAIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.
I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard,
O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.
She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden*.
Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke*.
Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter. *Addison*.
2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.
Though the lord of the liberty do *pain* himself to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland*.
He *pained* himself to raise his note.
PA'INFUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full*.]
1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.
Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* pailings, how we may come
To death. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
2. Giving pain; afflictive.
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison's Spectator*.
I am sick of this bad world!
The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison*.

PAI

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbutnot*.
3. Difficult; requiring labour.
The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are required
But with that surname. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.
When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Psalms* lxxiii. 16.
Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden*.
Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith*.
4. Industrious; laborious.
To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden*.
Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift*.
PA'INFUL. *adv.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriously; diligently.
Such as fit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Essays*.
Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood*.
PA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.
With diamond in window-glass she graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney*.
No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South's Sermons*.
2. Industry; laboriousness.
Painfulness, by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
PA'INIM. *n. f.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel.
The cross hath been a very ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themselves. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.
Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells
Of paltry'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrew,
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickel*.
PA'INIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.
Champions bold,
Defy'd the best of *Painim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or carriage with lance. *Milton*.
The Solymean sultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely smeared
With *Painim* blood effus'd. *Philips*.
PA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble.
The deaths thou shew'st are forc'd;
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden*.
PA'INSTAKER. *n. f.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person.
O Thomas, Thomas, hazard not thy life,
I'll prove a true *painstaking* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay*.
PA'INSTAKING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.
To *PAINT*. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]
1. To represent by delineation and colours.
Live to be the shew and gaze o'th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.
2. To cover with colours representative of something.
Who fears a sentence or an old man's law,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakefp.*
3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.
Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Locke*.
4. To describe; to represent.
The lady is disloyal. —
— Disloyal? —
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*
5. To colour; to diversify.
Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of starry lights. *Spenser*.
6. To deck with artificial colours.
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court?
Jezabel *painted* her face and tired her head. *2 King* ix. 30.
To *PAINT*. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.
Such a sin to *paint*. *Pope*.
PAINT.

PAI

PAINT.

PAL

- PAINT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Colours representative of any thing.
 Poets are limners.
 To copy out ideas in the mind,
 Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
 And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*
 The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*
 Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
 Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*
 2. Colours laid on the face.
 Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*
PAINTER. *n. f.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.
 In the placing let some care be taken how the painter did stand in the working. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best painters always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*
PAINTING. *n. f.* [from *paint*.]
 1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.
 If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*
 'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
 Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*
 2. Picture; the painted resemblance.
 This is the very *painting* of your fear;
 This is the air-drawn dagger which you said,
 Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Painting is welcome;
 The *painting* is almost the natural man:
 For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
 He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
 Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
 3. Colours laid on.
 If any such be here
 That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
 Let him express his disposition. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
PAINTURE. *n. f.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting.
 A French word.
 To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
 For *painture* near adjoining lay,
 A plenteous province. *Dryden.*
 The show'ry arch
 With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
 Delights and puzzles the beholders eye,
 That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
 Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*
PAIR. *n. f.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Latin.]
 1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.
 2. A man and wife.
 O when meet now,
 Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd?
 Baucis and Philemon there
 Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;
 Now old in love. *Dryden.*
 3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
 All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
 All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
 He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*
 The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*
TO PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple.
 Our dance, I pray;
 Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.
 Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
 Well with this lord; there was not a full month
 Between their births. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 Ethelinda!
 My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
 Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*
TO PAIR. *v. a.*
 1. To join in couples.
 Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first,
 Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*
 2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.
 Turtles and doves with diff'rent hues unite,
 And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*
PALACE. *n. f.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house;
 an house eminently splendid.
 You forgot,
 We with colours spread,
 March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakespeare.*
Palaces and pyramids do slope
 Their heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
 And the last corners bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*
Palaces and fanes, and villas rise,
 Anon.

PAL

- The suns bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
 With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*
 And gardens smile around. *Thomson's Summer.*
 The old man early rose, walk'd forth and fate
 On polish'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*
PALACIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent.
 London encircles daily, turning of great *palacious* houses
 into small tenements. *Gravitt's Bills of Mort.*
PALANQUIN. *n. f.* Is a kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.
PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Guttful; pleasing to the taste.
 There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addison.*
 They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,
 Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip
 Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*
PALATE. *n. f.* [*palatum*, Latin.]
 1. The instrument of taste.
 Let their beds
 Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
 Be season'd with such viands. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Ven.*
 These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions;
 without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*. *Hakevill on Providence.*
 Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palate*. *Locke.*
 By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
 She likewise judges of the taste:
 Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
 Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*
 The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
 Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*
 2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.
 It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by littleness or sorrow.
 The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*
PALATICK. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate; a roof of the mouth.
 The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival T. D. N. and to the three *palatic* K. G. L. *Holder.*
PALATINE. *n. f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.
 Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, inasmuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatines* in Ireland at one time. *Davies on Ireland.*
 These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*
PALATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.
PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]
 1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.
 Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?
 Ay, my good Lord; and no man in the presence;
 But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
 Was the hope drunk
 Wherein you dress'd yourself; hath it slept since?
 And wakes it now to look so green and *pale*. *Shakespeare.*
 Tell *pale*-hearted fear, it lies;
 And sleep in spite of thunder. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.
 When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.
 The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick,
 It looks a little *pale*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
TO PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.
 The glow worm shews the matins to be near,
 And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
 To teach it good and ill, disgrace or shame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*
PALE. *n. f.* [*pallus*, Latin.]
 1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds.
 Get up o'th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shak.*
 As their example still prevails,
 She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*
 Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*
 2. Any inclosure.
 A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*
 Let my due feet never fail
 To walk the studious cloister's *pales*,
 And love the high embow'd roof.
 He hath propos'd a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 Confine

PAL

- Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
 And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Dunciad.*
 3. Any district or territory.
 There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*
 The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noble-men of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*
 4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or neither part of the scutcheon, with two lines. *Peacocks.*
TO PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose with pales.
 The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mort. Husb.*
 2. To inclose; to encompass.
 Whatever the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
 Is thine. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shak.*
 Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
 And rob his temples of the diadem,
 Now in his life? *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
PALEED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.
 No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
 Inspires the *pale*'d priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*
 Shrines, where their vigils *pale*'d virgins keep,
 And pitying faints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*
PALEFACED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.
 Why have they dar'd to march
 So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
 Frighting her *pale*'d villages with war. *Shakespeare.*
 Let *pale*'d fear keep with the mean born man,
 And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakespeare.*
PALELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
PALENESS. *n. f.* [from *pale*.]
 1. Want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.
 Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *pale*'ness from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*
 The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
 A livid *pale*'ness spreads o'er all her look. *Po. Ra. Lock.*
 2. Want of colour; want of lustre.
 The *pale*'ness of this flow'r
 Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakespeare.*
PALENDAR. *n. f.* A kind of coasting vessel.
 Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knellet's Hist. of the Turks.*
PALEOUS. *n. f.* [*paleus*, Latin.] Huffy; chaffy.
 This attraction have we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PALETTE. *n. f.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.
 Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*
 Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
 Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
 Thy careless chalk has half achiev'd thy art,
 And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickell.*
 When sage Minerva rose,
 From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
 Her skilful hand an iv'ry *palette* grac'd,
 Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*
PALEFREY. *n. f.* [*palefrey*, French.] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.
 Her wanton *palefrey* all was overspread
 With tincl trappings, woven like a wave. *Fa. Queen.*
 The damsel is mounted on a white *palefrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addison's Spectator, N° 99.*
 The smiths and armorers on *palefrees* ride, *Dryden.*
PALEFREYED. *adj.* [from *palefrey*.] Riding on a palefrey.
 Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells,
 Of *palefrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells;
 Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
 And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*
PALIFICATION. *n. f.* [*palkis*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.
 I have laid nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*
PALINDROME. *n. f.* [*παλινδρομία*, *παλιν* and *δρομία*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Sibi dura a rudibus*.
PALINODE. *n. f.* [*παλινωδία*.] A recantation.
 I, of thy excellence, have oft been told;
 But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:
 Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
 Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,
 In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

PAL

- PALISADE.** *n. f.* [*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span. from *pallis*, *PALISADO*.] Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.
 The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
 And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*
 The wood is useful for *palisades* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer's Husbandary.*
 The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
TO PALISADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with *palisades*.
PALISH. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.
 Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbutnot on Astr.*
PALL. *n. f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]
 1. A cloak or mantle of state.
 With princely pace,
 As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
 Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
 So forth the comes. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*
 Let gorgeous tragedy
 In scepter'd *pall* come sweeping by. *Milton.*
 2. The mantle of an archbishop.
 An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*
 3. The covering thrown over the dead.
 The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
 And on the left the royal Thebes wept. *Dryden.*
TO PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.
 Come thick night
 And *pall* thee in the dunest smoak of hell,
 That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*
TO PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account; perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.
 Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall*. *Bac.*
 Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
 Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*
TO PALL. *v. a.*
 1. To make insipid or vapid.
 Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*
 Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
 Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
 They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain. *Swift.*
 2. To impair spiriteliness; to dispirit.
 A miracle
 Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden.*
 Ungrateful man,
 Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love
 The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*
 3. To weaken; to impair.
 For this,
 I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cloy.
Palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler, N° 54.*
PALETTE. *n. f.* [*palette*, in Chaucer, which was probably the French word from *paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]
 1. A small bed; a mean bed.
 Why rather, sleep, lie'st thou in smoky cribs,
 Upon uneasy *palettes* stretching thee,
 And hush't with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
 Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
 Under the canopies of costly state,
 And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*
 His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
 If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
 Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
 Ere morrow wake, or the low-roofed lark
 From her that's *pallet* route. *Milton.*
 2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure, formerly used by surgeons.
 A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven *palettes*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakevill.*
PALLMALLE. *n. f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale malle*, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.
PALLIAMENT. *n. f.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe.
 The people of Rome,
 Send thee by me their tribute,
 This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shakespeare.*
PALLIARDISE. *n. f.* [*palliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.
TO PALLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]
 1. To cover with excuse.
 They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view. *Swift's Advan. of Religion.*

PAL

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.
The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden*.
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION. *n. f.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.
I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft *palliations* of some men. *King Charles*.

Such bitter invectives against other mens faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Government of the Tongue*.

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PALLIATIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of any other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

PALLIATIVE. *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift*.

PALLID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenser*.

When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends. *Thomson*.

PALM. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin; *palmier*, Fr.].

1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory.

The *palm*-tree hath a single imbranched stalk; the leaves are disposed in a circular form on the top, which, when they wither or fall off, are succeeded by new ones out of the middle of those which remain; among which sheaths or plain twigs break forth, opening from the bottom to the top, very full of flowers and clusters of embryos. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller*.

Get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar*.

Go forth into the mount and fetch *palm*-branches. *Neh. viii. 15*.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggett at nature's hand. *Raleigh*.

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Heis. *Peacham of Mysick*.

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose *palm* new pluck'd from Paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden*.

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]
Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The rest besieg'd; but we constrain'd the town. *Dryden*.

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]
By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakespeare*.

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon*.

Seeking my successe in love to know,
I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden*.

4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, Fr.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time*.

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would let the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon*.

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham*.

TO PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.
*Palm*ing is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Dryden*.

They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior*.

PAL

2. To impose by fraud.

If not by scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what traditions pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden*.

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palm*ed upon her. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. To handle.
Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior*.

4. To stroak with the hand.
PALMER. *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff. *Shakespeare*.

Behold you issue, by *palmer's*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope*.

PALMER. *n. f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALMERWORM. *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, suppos'd to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle*.

PALMETTO. *n. f.* A species of the palm-tree: It grows in the West-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens platted hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons. *Boyle*.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson*.

PALMIFFEROUS. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PALMIFFERE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like filipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray*.

PALMISTRY. *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY. *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.
We shall not query what truth there is in *palmistry*, or divination, from those lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd,
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmistry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland*.

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior*.

2. *Addison* uses it for the action of the hand.
That to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addison's Spectator*.

PALMY. *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

She pass'd the region which Panthea join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden*.

PALPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *palpabile*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerius*.

PALPABLE. *n. f.* [*palpabile*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.
Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton*.

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.
That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipp'd the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason for *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8*.

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27*.

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Gillson*.

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward's Nat. History*.

3. Plain; easily perceptible.
That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22*.

Since

PAL

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficient. *Glanville*.

PALPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *palpabile*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpabile*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon*.

PALPATION. *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

TO PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

PALPITATION. *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitare*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that faint would it break. *Harvey*.

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler, N^o. 86*.

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson's Spring*.

PALSGRAVE. *n. f.* [*palstgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PALSY. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.

PALSIED. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.
Palsy, thy blazed youth
Becomes affluaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied old. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.

Though the breaths in a few pious peaceful souls, like a palsied person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety*.

Let not old age long stretch his *palsy'd* hand,
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay*.

PALSY. *n. f.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralyis*, *paraly*, *palsy*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a three fold division of a *palsy*: the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy*.

The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakespeare*.

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South's Sermons*.

TO PALTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.

I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And *palter* in the shift of lowness. *Shakespeare*.

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæsar*.

TO PALTER. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ansforth*.

PALTERER. *n. f.* [from *palter*.] An un sincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY. *adj.* [*paltron*, French; a scoundrel; *paltrous*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakespeare*.

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakespeare*.

Whose compass is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do blows,
For knights are bound to feel no blows, *Tuss. Husb.*

From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange, Fab. 140*.

When such *paltry* slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato*.

PALY. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.
Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

From camp to camp,
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the others umber'd face. *Shakespeare*.

PAN

The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To *paly* ashes. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*.

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay*.

PAM. *n. f.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope*.

TO PAMPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate; to feed luxuriously.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser*.

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare*.

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys*.

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South's Sermons*.

With food
Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden*.

His lordship lolls within at ease,
*Pamper*ing his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden*.

To *pamper'd* indolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope*.

PAMPHLET. *n. f.* [*par un file*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton* *pamphlet*.] A small book, properly a book fold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'it thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devis'd? *Shakespeare*.

I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Watson*.

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon*.

As when some writer in a publick cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
"Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift*.

TO PAMPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphletting* way. *Havel's Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

PAMPHLETEER. *n. f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Tatler*.

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift*.

TO PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ansforth*.

PAN. *n. f.* [*panne*, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser*.

The plant brass is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made, *Pans*, cans. *Dryden*.

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle*.

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACEA. *n. f.* [*panacee*, Fr. *πανακεια*, from *παν* and *εκε*.] An universal medicine. *Ansforth*.

PANACEA. *n. f.* An herb.

PANCAKE. *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shak.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

PANADO. *n. f.* [from *panis*, thread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wifeman's Surgery*.

PANCRATICAL. *adj.* [*παν* and *κρατος*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown*.

PANCREAS. *n. f.* [*παν* and *κρεας*.] The pancreas or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritoneum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy*.

PAN-

PAN

PANCREA'TICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the freight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the pancreatic juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbutnot.*

PAN'CY. } *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *panacea*, *panacea*.] *Arbutnot.*
A flower: a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to please the fight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryd.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know,
As for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a
pancy is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the
colour of a *pancy*. *Locke.*

PANDECT. *n. f.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]
1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.
It were to be wished, that the commons would form a
pandect of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the
entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'CK. *adj.* [*πᾶς* and *δύναμις*.] Incident to a whole
people.
Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of
a *pandemic* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to Eng-
land. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PAN'DER. *n. f.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp
in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally
written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp;
a male bawd; a procurer.
Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a bawd *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakep. Hen. V.*

If thou fear to strike, and to make me certain it is done,
thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me dis-
loyal. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken
such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between
be call'd *panders* after my name. *Shakep. Troil. and Cressida.*

Camillo was his help in this, his *pander*,
There is a plot against my life. *Shakep. Wint. Tale.*

The sons of happy Punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confest'd thyself the conscious *pander*
Of that pretended passion;
A single witness infamously known,
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

TO PAN'DER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be sub-
servient to lust or passion.
Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since first itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

PAN'DERLY. *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike.
Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me.
Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.

PANDICULA'TION. *n. f.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness,
stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold
fits of an intermitting fever.
Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce
in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or
cramp in the muscles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PANE. *n. f.* [*paneau*, French.]
1. A square of glass.
The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Sw.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than
to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope's Letters.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.
Him all repute
For his device in hand'ring a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. f.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρικός*.] An
eulogy; an encomiastick piece.
The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those who were
slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyrics* upon them.
Stillington.

That which is a satire to other men must be a *panegyrick*
to your lordship.
As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he
may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and
leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of
some future Pliny. *Prior.*

PAN

PANEGY'RIST. *n. f.* [from *panegyric*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One
that writes praise; encomiast.
Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist*
in the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*

PAN'EL. *n. f.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, French.]
1. A square, or piece of any matter inferted between other
bodies.
The chariot was all of cedar, fave that the fore end had
panels of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four
square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison's Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join waincoat;
then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green
timber, warp. *Shakep. As you like it.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

He gave the *panel* to the maid. *Prior.*

2. [*Panel*, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *pellis* or
panneau, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll,
containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides
to pass upon a trial. And empanelling a jury, is nothing
but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowd.*

Then twelve of such are indifferent, and are returned
upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the
same, according to evidence. *Hale's Hist. of England.*

PANG. *n. f.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.]
Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.
Say, that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shak.*

Suff'rance made
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*

Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Junio pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My own advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

TO PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.
If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a full'rance *panging*,
As foul and bodies parting. *Shakep.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disfig'd by her,
Whom now thou t'ist on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakep.*

PAN'ICK. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be
sent by *pan*.] Violent without cause.
The sudden stir and *panick* fear, when chatecleer was
carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men
do fear, they justly know not what. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PAN'NADE. *n. f.* The curvet of a horse. *Anglo-It.*

PAN'NEL. *n. f.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *panneau*, French.] A kind of
rustick fiddle.
A *panneel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tusser.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *panneel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PAN'NEL. *n. f.* The stomach of a hawk. *Anglo-It.*

PAN'NNICLE. } *n. f.* A plant.
The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from
that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which,
of this, grow in a clove thick spike: It is sowed in several parts
of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the in-
habitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Ger-
many to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his
left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle*. *Peasam.*

Pannick affords a fort demulent nourishment. *Arbutnot.*

PANN'ER. *n. f.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel,
in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.
The wortless brute
Turns a mill, or drags a loaded life, *Dryden.*

Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife,
We have reliev'd to take away their whole club in a pair
of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

PAP

PANO'PLY. *n. f.* [*πανοπλία*.] Complete armour.
In arms they stood
Of golden *panoply*, resplendent host!
Soon banded. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We had need to take the christian *panoply*, to put on the
whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.]
1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after
hard labour.
Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Fairy Queen.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart pants. *Craque.*

If I am to lose by fight the soft *pantings*, which I have al-
ways felt, when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before
they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.
Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell.
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermission.
The whist'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly.
They *pant* after the dust of the earth, on the head of the
poor. *Amos ii. 7.*

Who *pants* for glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.
Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakep.*

PAN'TALON. *n. f.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment
anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were
all of a piece.
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantalon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shakep.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantalons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PANTESS. *n. f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ains.*

PANTHE'ON. *n. f.* [*πανθεών*.] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER. *n. f.* [*πανθήρ*, *panthera*, Lat. *panther*, Fr.] A
spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard.
An it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakep.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about
his shoulders a *panther's* skin. *Peasam.*

The *panther's* speckled hide,
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

PANTLE. *n. f.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.
She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakep.*

PANTLER. *n. f.* [*pantier*, French.] The officer in a great
family, who keeps the bread. *Hammer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakep.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped
bread well. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

PANTOFLE. *n. f.* [*pantofle*, French; *pantofola*, Italian.] A
slipper.
Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick
pantofles of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Peasam.*

PANTOMIME. *n. f.* [*πᾶσις* and *μῖμος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]
1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who
expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.
Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-shew.
He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours,
on market-days.
Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day,
And *pantomime* and song confirm'd her sway. *Anon.*

PANTON. *n. f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and
hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PANTRY. *n. f.* [*panterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in
which provisions are repositied.
The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bake-
house under ground. *Watson's Architect.*

What work would they make in the *pantry* and the larder.
L' *Esrange.*

He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old gipsy, once
in a twelvemonth. *Addison's Spect.*

PAP. *n. f.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]
1. The nipple; the dug sucked.
Some were so from their source endu'd,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*,
Their well-heads spring. *Fairy Queen.*

PAP

Out sword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop;
Thus die I. *Shakep. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

An infant making to the *paps* would prefs,
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let
them suck the *paps*. *Ray on the Creation.*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the same person,
was proved particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.
Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble foul by age grows lustier;
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her. *Donne.*

With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end.
Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up
with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ains.*

PAPA. *n. f.* [*πάππας*; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father,
used in many languages.
Where there are little matters and misles in a house, bribe
them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

PAPA'CY. *n. f.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.]
popeedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.
Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that though
he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the car-
pet above the chair. *Bacon.*

PAPA'L. *adj.* [*papat*, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope;
annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.
The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he
was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this
papal indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred
thousands slain. *Kaleigh.*

PAPA'W. *n. f.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.]
The *papaw* hath a simple stalk; the flowers are male and
female in different plants: the male flowers, which are bar-
ren, are tubulous, consisting of one leaf, and expand in form
of a star: the female flowers consist of several leaves, which
expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower-cup rises the
pointal, which afterwards becomes fleshy fruit, shaped like a
cucumber or melon. *Miller.*

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a seed, preventing nature's law,
In half the circle of the hasty year,
Projects a shade, and lovely fruits does wear. *Waller.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papaverous*, from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.]
Resembling poppies.
Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whe-
ther in the leaf or apple. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PAP'ER. *n. f.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Latin.]
1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating
linen rags in water, and then spreading them in thin sheets.
I have been her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shakep.*

2. Piece of paper.
'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling
mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke on Education.*

3. Single sheet printed, or written. It is used particularly of essays
or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*Feuille volante*.]
What see you in those *papers*, that you lose
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakep. Hen. V.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petulant *paper*,
or scoffing verses. *Ben Jonson.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd.
Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Dryden.*

PAP'ER. *adj.* Any thing slight or thin.
There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries
and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

TO PAP'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register.
He makes up the file
Of all the gentry: and his own letter
Must fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakep. Hen. VIII.*

PAP'ERMAKER. *n. f.* [*papier* and *make*.] One who makes paper.

PAP'ERMILL. *n. f.* [*papier* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are
ground for paper.
Thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the
king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*. *Shakep.*

PAPESCENT. *adj.* Containing *pap*; inclinable to *pap*.
Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resol-
vent of the bile, are vegetable sopes; as honey, and the
juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent*
plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PAPTILIO. *n. f.* [*Lat. papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of
various colours.
Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilio*, natives
of this island, to fall short of three hundred. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Latin.]
The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by bo-
tanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly,
with its wings displayed: and here the petals, or flower leaves,
are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but
joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually
larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower.
19 C

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and by some called vexillum: the plants, that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peas, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*
PAPILLARY. *adj.* [from *papilla*.] Having emulgent vessels, *Papillous.* } or resemblances of paps.
 Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PAPIST. *n. f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.
 The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*
PAPISTICAL. *adj.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery.
 There are some *papistical* practitioners among you. *Whig.*
PAPISTRY. *n. f.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.
Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
 A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whig.*
PAPPOUS. *adj.* [*pappus*, low Latin.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called *pappus*, or *pappos* flowers. *Quincy.*
 Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappus* plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*
 Dandelion, and most of the *pappus* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derb.*
PAPRY. *adj.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided.
 These were converted into fens, where the ground, being spongy, sucked up the water, and the loosen'd earth swell'd into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Burnet.*
 Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*
PAR. *n. f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffic.
 To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*
 My friend is the second after the treasurer; the rest of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
PARABLE. *adj.* [*parablis*, Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use.
 They were not well wishers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phoenix. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PARABLE. *n. f.* [*παράβολον*; *parabole*, Fr.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.
 Balaam took up his *parable*, and said. *Numbers*, xxiii. 7.
 He spake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii. 3.
 What is this fulsome *parable* to me?
 My body is from all diseases free. *Dryden.*
PARABOLA. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 The *parabola* is a conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*
 Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or *parabola's*, or in ellipses, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PARABOLICAL. *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parable*.]
PARABOLICK. *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parable*.]
 1. Expressed by *parable* or similitude.
 Such from the text deſcry the *parabolical* exposition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 The whole scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by the similitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Having the nature or form of a *parabola*. [from *parabola*.]
 The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray on the Creation.*
 The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve.
PARABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]
 1. By way of *parable* or similitude.
 These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 2. In the form of a *parabola*.
PARABOLISM. *n. f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Diel.*

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PARABOLOID. *n. f.* [*παράβολον* and *εἶδος*.] A *paraboloid* curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in suptruplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissae: There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a *femibicubical paraboloid*. *Harris.*
PARACENTESIS. *n. f.* [*παράκένσις*, *παράκένσις*, to pierce. *paracense*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*
PARACENTRICAL. *adj.* [*παρά και κέντρον*.] Deviating from *paracentrick*. } circularity.
 Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrick* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*
PARADE. *n. f.* [*parade*, Fr.]
 1. Shew; ostentation.
 He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*
 The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
 In state returned the grand *parade*. *Swift.*
 Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
 At least, before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*
 2. Military order.
 The cherubim stood arm'd
 To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*
 3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.
 4. Guard; posture of defence.
 Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*
PARADIGM. *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.
PARADISICAL. *adj.* [from *paradis*.] Suited to *paradis*; making *paradis*.
 The antients expreſs the situation of *paradisical* earth in reference to the sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisical* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*
 The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisical* scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and live together in cities. *Pope.*
PARADISE. *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradis*, Fr.]
 1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.
 Longer in that *paradis* to dwell,
 The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*
 2. Any place of felicity.
 What fool is not to wife,
 To lose an oath to win a *paradis*. *Shakespeare.*
 Consideration, like an angel, comes,
 And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
 Leaving his body as a *paradis*. *Shakespeare.*
 T' envelope and contain celestial spirits.
 If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradis*,
 It were very gross behaviour. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
 Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend
 In mortal *paradis* of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*
 The earth
 Shall all be *paradis*, far happier place,
 Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*
PARADOX. *n. f.* [*παράδοξος*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.
 A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hobbes.*
 You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
 Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakespeare.*
 In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Strat.*
PARADOXICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]
 1. Having the nature of a *paradox*.
 What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris.*
 2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.
PARADOXICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a *paradoxical* manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.
 If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing *paradoxes*, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laugh'd at. *Collier on Pride.*
PARADOXI-

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PARADOXICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] State of being *paradoxical*.
PARADOXOLOG. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] The use of *paradoxes*.
 Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt. *Brown.*
PARAGOGE. *n. f.* [*παράγωγη*; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it. *Diel.*
PARAGON. *n. f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]
 1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.
 An angel! or, if not,
 An earthly *paragon*. *Shakespeare.*
 Tunis was never grac'd before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
 2. Companion; fellow.
 Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*
TO PARAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.]
 1. To compare.
 The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Arctesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Stidney.*
 I will give thee bloody teeth,
 If thou with Caesar *paragon* again. *Shakespeare.*
 My man of men. *Shakespeare.*
 Proud seat
 Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
 Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 2. To equal.
 He hath achiev'd a maid
 That *paragons* description and wild fame;
 One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakespeare.*
 We will wear our mortal state with her;
 Catharine our queen, before the primest creature
 That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
PARAGRAPH. *n. f.* [*παράγραφον*, Fr. *παράγραφον*.] A distinct part of a discourse.
 Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*
PARAGRAPHEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By *paragraphs*; with distinct breaks or divisions.
PARALLACTICAL. *adj.* [from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a *parallax*. } *parallax*.
PARALLAX. *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.
 By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
 Of vision multiply'd
 Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton's Optics.*
PARALLEL. *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallel*, Fr.]
 1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.
 Disordering the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 2. Having the same tendency.
 When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great deprivations of human nature. *Addison.*
 3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.
 The foundation principle of peripateticism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Granville.*
 I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*
 Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*
PARALLEL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other.
 Who made the spider *parallels* design,
 Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?
 2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude. *Pope.*
 3. Direction conformable to that of another line.
 Diffentions, like small streams, are first begun,
 Scarce seen they rise but gather as they run;
 So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
 More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*
 4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.
 Such a resemblance of all parts,
 Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
 She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
 And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*
 'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
 All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miscel.*

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5. Comparison made.
 The *parallel* holds in the gainfulness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Piety.*
 A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*
 6. Any thing resembling another.
 Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*
 For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
 None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*
TO PARALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.
 The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*
 2. To keep in the same direction; to level.
 His life is *parallel'd*
 Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To correspond to.
 That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*
 4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.
 In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*
 5. To compare.
 I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of sustance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what; which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*
PARALLELISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being *parallel*.
 The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
 Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation.*
PARALLELOGRAM. *n. f.* [*παράλληλος* and *γράμμα*; *parallelogramme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are *parallel* and equal. *Harris.*
 The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*
 We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logick.*
PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a *parallelogram*.
PARALLELOPIPED. *n. f.* [from *parallelopede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six *parallelograms*, the opposites of which are equal and *parallel*; or it is a prism, whose base is a *parallelogram*: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*
 Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being *parallel*, they compos'd a *parallelopede*. *Newton's Optics.*
 Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *parallelopede* figure. *Woodward.*
PARALOGISM. *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.
 That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbutnot.*
 If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*
PARALOGY. *n. f.* False reasoning.
 That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*
PARALYSIS. [*παράλυσις*; *paralyse*, Fr.] A palsy.
PARALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Pal.
PARALYTICK. *adj.* *paralytic*; inclined to palsy.
 Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
 Angelic, softest work of heav'n, draws near
 To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
 Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*
 If a nerve be cut, or streightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Derham.*
 The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbutnot.*
PARAMETER.

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PARAMETER. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa: but, in the ellipse and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMOUNT. *adj.* [per and mount.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord paramount, the chief of the feignory.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, paramount to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is paramount to argument, *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly paramount to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West on the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor paramount; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PARAMOUNT. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers, 'Midst came their mighty paramount. *Milton's P. L.*

PARAMOUR. *n. f.* [par and amour, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Court of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modestly amate,
And each one fought his lady to aggrate. *Fa. Queen.*

No season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty paramour. *Milt.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmutual.

Shall I believe
That unobscured death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his paramour. *Shakespeare.*

PARANYPH. *n. f.* [παρά and νύμφη; paranymph, Fr.]

1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy paranymph, worthles to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a paranymph and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

PARAPHEM. *n. f.* [παρά and ἔνθυμα; paraphem, Fr.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their paraphem, or astronomical canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PARAPET. *n. f.* [parapet, Fr. parapetto, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulance of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHIMOSIS. *n. f.* [παρά and ὁσίωσις; paraphimosis, Fr.] A disease when the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA. *n. f.* [Lat. paraphernalia, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE. *n. f.* [παρά and φράσις; paraphrase, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a paraphrase upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South's Sermons.*

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

TO PARAPHRASE. *v. a.* [paraphrase, Fr. παράφραζεω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillington's Def. of Dis. on Romish Idolatry.*

What needs he paraphrase on what we mean, *Dryden.*

We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene.

Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase. — But it is intolerable, that under a pretence of paraphrasing

PAR

and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Pelton on the Classics.*

PARAPHRASIS. *n. f.* [paraphrase, Fr. παράφρασις.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for public audience are such, as following a middle course between the rigor of literal translators and the liberty of paraphrasis, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The chaldean paraphrase renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbut.*

PARAPHRASIS. *n. f.* [from paraphrase.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENTIS. *n. f.* [παρά and φρενις; paraphrentis, Fr.] Paraphrentis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbut.*

PARASANG. *n. f.* [parasang, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and parasangs. *Locke.*

PARASITE. *n. f.* [parasite, Fr. parasite, Latin.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger. *Shakespeare.*

Most smiling, smooth, detested parasites,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakespeare.*

Come, you parasite, answer me
Directly to this question. *Shakespeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see, that even Diogenes nourisheth parasites. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning parasite, obeyed;
Then to thyself ascrib'd the truth foretold.
The people sweat not for their king's delight,
To enrich a pimp, or raise a parasite. *Milton.*

PARASITICAL. *adj.* [parasitique, Fr. from parasite.] Flat-
PARASITICK. *s. tering; wheedling.*

The bishop received small thanks for his parasitick presentation. *Hakevill on Providence.*

Some parasitick preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *King Charles.*

PARASOL. *n. f.* A small fort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun. *Di.*

PARASYNAXIS. *n. f.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting.

TO PARBOIL. *v. a.* [parbouiller, French.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like parboil'd wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the scum, starved men did draw,
From parboil'd shoes and boots. *Donne.*

TO PARBREAK. *v. n.* [brecker, Dutch.] To vomit.

PARBREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vomit.

Her filthy parbreak all the place defiled has. *Fa. Queen.*

PARCEL. *n. f.* parcella, French; particula, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate;
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

An inventory thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure, *Shakespeare.*

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household.
I have known pensions given to particular persons, any one of which, if divided into smaller parcels, and distributed to those, who distinguish themselves by wit or learning, would answer the end. *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two parcels of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent a substance as water for the production of these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and globular parcels. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons, in contempt.

This youthful parcel
Of noble batchelors stand at my bestowing. *Shakespeare.*

5. Any

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5. Any number or quantity in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that, unless they could, by a parcel of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

TO PARCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and parcel out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect; whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South's Sermons.*

Those ghostly kings would parcel out my pow'r,
And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame,
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy! *Shakespeare.*

PARCENER. *n. f.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called parceners, and are but as one heir. *Di.*

PARCENERY. *n. f.* [from parcener, French.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners: for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in parcenary. *Cowel.*

TO PARCE. *v. a.* [from παρκαίω, says Junius; from percoquo, says Skinner; neither of them seem satisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from parcellus, burnt, to perust, to parch; perhaps from parchement, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Math thy fiery heart to parch thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall. *Shakespeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat,
To conquer France. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, past relief
Of tears; parch'd up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryd.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and parched by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star
With his sultry breath infects the sky;
The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden's Horace.*

Full fifty years
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the fever heats of parching summer. *Rowe.*

He is like a man distressed with thirst in the parched places of the wilderness, he searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO PARCE. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better parch in Affric sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and parch into barley. *Mort. Haub.*

PARCHMENT. *n. f.* [parchemin, French; pergamena, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment; that parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in parchment, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew,
We shrink like parchment in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *n. f.* [parchment and maker.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. *n. f.* pardus, paradis, Latin.] The leopard;

PARDAL. *s.* in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

The pardale swift, and the tyger cruel. *Fa. Queen.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As pard to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shakespeare.*

Ten brace of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for pards in sight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryd.*

TO PARDON. *v. a.* [pardonner, French.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I pardon'd you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,
I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shakespeare's Parn.*

Pardon me, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Sir, pardon me, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakespeare.*

PARDON. *n. f.* [pardon, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

PAR

2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.

He that pleases great men, shall get pardon for iniquity. *Ecclus. xx. 27.*

A slight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with some pardon among my friends. *Wotton.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions; secure in his pardon, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South's Sermons.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

PARDONABLE. *adj.* [pardonable, Fr. from pardon.] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more pardonable, by how much the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwise is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is pardonable enough, but sitting at the helm, he is intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we derive all that is pardonable in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from pardonable.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put these two together, and this conceit of the natural pardonableness of sin vanishes away. *Hall.*

PARDONABLY. *adv.* [from pardonable.] Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less pardonably. *Dryd.*

PARDONER. *n. f.* [from pardon.]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the pardoner himself is in. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

TO PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably deduced by Skinner from the French phrase, parer les ongles, to dress the horses' hoofs when they are shaven by the farrier: thus we first said, pare your nails; and from thence transferred the word to general use.] To cut off extremities or the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Impley'd you where high profits might come home;
But par'd my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd.
'Tis too late to pare her nails now. *Shakespeare.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all par'd away. *Shakespeare.*

The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict, should be burned in the hand. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin.
He pares his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must pare off whatsoever is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were par'd off the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be par'd away, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far par'd and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. *Asterbury.*

'Twere well if she would pare her nails. *Pope.*

PAREGORICK. *adj.* [παρηγορητικός.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and alluage. *Di.*

PARENCHYMA. *n. f.* [παρηνχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance; in physics, a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Di.*

PARENCHYMATOUS. *adj.* [from parenchyma.] Relating to PARENCHYMOUS. } the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant, hart's-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the parenchymatous and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper corn. *Grew.*

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PAR

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundle of exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*
PARENESIS. *n. f.* [*παραινέσις*,] Persuasion. *Diët.*
PARENT. *n. f.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother.
 All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweals to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*
 As a publick *parent* of the state,
 My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*
 In vain on the dissembl'd mother's tongue
 Had cunning art, and fly persuasion hung;
 And real care in vain and native love
 In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove. *Prior.*
PARENTAGE. *n. f.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.
 A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
 Of fair demeanour, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*
 Though men esteem thee low of *parentage*,
 Thy father is th' eternal king. *Mult. Par. Reg.*
 To his levee go,
 And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*
 We find him, not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PARENTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.
 It overthrows the careful course and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Dryden.*
 Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul fits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Clarissa.*
PARENTATION. *n. f.* [from *parents*, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.
PARENTHESIS. *n. f.* [*parenthese*, Fr. *παρεσις*, and *τίσις*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ().
 In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many hands are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*
 In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parenthesis* in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Thou shalt be seen,
 Tho' with some short *parenthesis* between,
 High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*
 Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logic.*
PARENTHETICAL. *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.
PARER. *n. f.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.
 A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
 To pare away grasse, and to raise up the root. *Thurber.*
PARERGY. *n. f.* [*παργή* and *εργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.
 The scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PARGET. *n. f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.
 Gold was the *parget*, and the ceiling bright
 Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold;
 The floor with jasp and emerald was dight. *Spenser.*
 Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*; the finer, spaad. *Woodward.*
TO PARGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.
 There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, whilst we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Government of the Tongue.*
PARGETER. *n. f.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.
PARHELION. *n. f.* [*παράλιον* and *ήλιος*.] A mock sun.
 To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*
PARIETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Constituting the sides or walls.
 The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp's Surgery.*
PARIETARY. *n. f.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ans.*
PARING. *n. f.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.
 Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakespeare.*

PAR

To his guest, tho' no way sparing,
 He eat himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*
 In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
PARIS. *n. f.* An herb.
PARISH. *n. f.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroisse*, Fr. of the Greek *παροικία*, i. e. *accolatum conventus, acclatus, sacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called: cathedral is that, where confests of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowell.*
 Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*
 The tithes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
 But never fud, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*
PARISH. *adj.*
 1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.
 A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
 An awful, reverend and religious man. *Dryden.*
 Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*
 The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment.
 A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office. *Atterbury and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
 2. Maintained by the parish.
 The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*
PARISHIONER. *n. f.* [*parroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.
 I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutor'd by you. *Shakespeare.*
 Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
 All the air is thy diocese;
 And all the chirping choiristers,
 And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Dante.*
 In the greater out-parishes, many of the *parishioners*, thro' neglect, do perish. *Granville.*
 I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison's Spectator.*
PARITOR. *n. f.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.
 You shall be summon'd by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*
PARITY. *n. f.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.
 We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *parity* of sins. *Hall.*
 That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavoured, I think is not very disputable. *K. Charles.*
 Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; that is, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hall.*
 Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glauville.*
 Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of exence with their husbands, as now they do. *Granville.*
 By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindneses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith. *South's Sermons.*
 By *parity* of reason, we must expect a peace so much worse about two years hence. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PARK. *n. f.* [*peagrus*, Sax. *pare*, Fr.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest-laws, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts, that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open.
 We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but like wife for dislections and trials. *Bacon.*
 To *PARK.*

PAR

TO PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.
 How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
 A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
 Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare.*
PARKER. *n. f.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper. *Ansforth.*
PARKELEAVES. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*
PARLE. *n. f.* [from *parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.
 Of all the gentlemen,
 That every day with *parle* encounter me,
 In thy opinion, which is worthiest love, *Shakespeare.*
 Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakespeare.*
 The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
 Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*
 Why meet we thus like wrangling advocates,
 To urge the justice of our cause with words?
 I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,
 Give me my arms. *Rose's Ambitious Step-mother.*
TO PARLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war, for a meeting of enemies to talk.
 A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
 He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broome.*
PARLEY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.
 Seek rather by *parley*, to recover them than by the sword. *Sid.*
 Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:
 A rotten case abides no handling. *Shakespeare.*
 In such a *parley* should I answer thee. *Shakespeare.*
 Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakespeare.*
 Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our luits, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*
 No gentle means could be essay'd;
 'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid. *Dryden.*
 Force, never yet a generous heart did gain;
 We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*
 Yet when some better fated youth
 Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
 Reflect one moment on his truth,
 Who dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*
PARLIAMENT. *n. f.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat. *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the common wealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowell.*
 The king is fled to London,
 To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakespeare.*
 Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
 To make a shambles of the *parliament* house. *Shakespeare.*
 The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*
 I thought the right way of *parliaments*, the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. *King Charles.*
 These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*
PARLIAMENTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; relating to parliament; pertaining to parliament.
 To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*
 Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*
 Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security; I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*
PARLOUR. *n. f.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]
 1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
 2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.
 Can we judge it a thing seemly, for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use. *Hooker.*
 Back again fair Alma led them right,
 And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Fa. Queen.*
 It would be infinitely more shameful, in the drefs of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*
 A roof and sides were like a *parlour* made,
 A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*
PARLOUS. *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but *Junius* derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen; sprightly; waggish.
 Midas durst communicate
 To none but to his wife his ears of state;
 One must be trusted, and he though her fit,
 As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*
PARLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PAR

PARMA-CITTY. *n. f.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti*. *Ans.*
PARNEL. *n. f.* [the diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*
PAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.
 The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*
PARODY. *n. f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρῳδία*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.
 The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*
TO PARODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.
 I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*
PARONYMOUS. *adj.* [*παρωνυμους*.] Resembling another word. Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*
PAROLE. *n. f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.
 Love's votaries enthrall each others soul,
 'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*
 Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; because I have a scruple, whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*
PARONOMASIA. *n. f.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*. *Diët.*
PARROQUET. *n. f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.
 The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets*: in all above twenty forts. *Grew.*
 I would not give my *parroquet*
 For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*
PARONNYCHIA. *n. f.* [*παρωνυχία*; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Diët.*
PAROTID. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. *παροτίς*, *παρῳ* and *ωτίς*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.
 Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*
PAROTIS. *n. f.* [*παροτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wilsen.*
PAROXYSM. [*παροξυσμός*; *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.
 I fancied to myself a kind of case, in the change of the *paroxysm*. *Dryden.*
 Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterical *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*
 The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbutnot.*
PARRICIDE. *n. f.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Latin.]
 1. One who destroys his father.
 I told him the revenging gods
 'Gainst *parricides* did all the thunder bend,
 Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond
 The child was bound to th' father. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; as his country or patron.
 3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.
 Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*
 Morat was always bloody, now he's bafe;
 And has so far in usurpation gone,
 He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*
PARRICIDAL. *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to *parricides*; committing parricide.
 He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidal* animal, and punishment of murderers is upon him. *Brown.*
PARRROT. *n. f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.
 Some will ever more peep thro' their eyes,
 And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*
 Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
 'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease. *Dryden.*
 The great, red and blue, *parrot*: of these, the middlemost are called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets*: in all above twenty forts. *Grew.*
TO PARRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence.
 A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*
 could

PAR

I could
By dint of logic strike thee mute;
With learned skill, now push, now parry,
From Dart to Bocardo vary.

PARSE, *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly.

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *paring*.

PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense. A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parsimonious*; for there at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money.

Parsimonious age and rigid wisdom.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *parsimonious*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, *n. f.* [from *parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich, are many: *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality.

These people, by their extreme *parsimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings.

PARSLEY, *n. f.* [*persil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *persil*, Welsh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the most part cut into small segments: the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being succeeded by two gibbous channelled seeds.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit.

Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow.

Semprenia dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother.

PARSNIP, *n. f.* [*pastinaca*, Latin.] A plant with rose and umbellated flowers, consisting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and resting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit composed of two seeds, which are oval, and generally casting off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parsnips* and turneps in his right hand.

PARSON, *n. f.* [Derived either from *personam* in ecclesia sustinet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.
2. A clergyman.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar or curate of any parish church.

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes the with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parson* as he lies a sleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice.

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE, *n. f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish.

PART, *n. f.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.
2. Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*.
3. The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount.
4. This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight, for it took away occasion to pry into the kings title.
5. The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken.
6. Henry had divided
7. The person of himself into four *parts*.
8. These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes, that never, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most *part*.
9. Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great *parts* of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning.
10. When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part* by *part*, those works, which have given reputation to the masters.

PAR

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god.

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts*?

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God: all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body.

3. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal share.

Had I been won, I had deserv'd your blame,
But sure my *part* was nothing but the flame.

4. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took *part* of the same.

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault.

5. Side; party.

Michael Caffio,
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*.

And that he might on many props repose,
He strengths his own, and who his *part* did take.

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill,
Destiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy tears fulfill.

Some other pow'r
Might have aspir'd, and me tho' mean
Drawn to his *part*.

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation.

A brand prescrib'd to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*.

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*;
That one, tho' warm, decides more flow,
Than t'other executes the blow.

6. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared the might receive some hurt.

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love, with quiet hours.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon.

For my *part*, I have no fervile end in my labour, which may restrain or enslave the freedom of my poor judgment.

For my *part*, I think there is nothing so secret, that shall not be brought to light, within the compass of the world.

7. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical *part*, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in *part*, created by the air on the outside, and, in *part*, by the air in the inside.

Accuse not nature, she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine.

8. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed.
Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study.

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chafe which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well.

9. Business; duty.

Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves.

10. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight; this *part* of his
Conjoins with my dislike.

11. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition.

The scripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people.

PAR

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vast magnificence
Of royal Thebes.

12. In good *part*; in ill *part*; as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men.

13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroic *parts*, but in Amphialus?

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most *part*, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty.

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge.

Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent.

The Indian princes discover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement.

14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus.

When he had gone over those *parts*, he came into Greece.

All *parts* resound with tumults, complaints, and fears,
And griev'd death, in sundry shapes, appears.

PART, *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your present trouble,
I'll lend you something.

TO PART, *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.
2. All that believed, fold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need.
3. To separate; to disunite.
4. To break into pieces.
5. To keep asunder.
6. To separate combatants.
7. To separate.
8. To have share of any thing; to take share with.
9. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.
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PAR

Didst thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakefp.*
With such the must return at setting light;
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and
he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him,
and, with tears of compassion, bewailed their infidelity.
Calamy's Sermons.
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.
With me *partaker* in thy happiness,
When thou dost meet good hap. *Shakefp.*
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not
have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets.
Matthew xxiii. 30.
3. Accomplish; associate.
Thou contentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.
Palm l. 18.
He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and
drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*
PARTER. n. f. [from *part*.] One that parts or separates.
The chief *partier* of the fray was night, which, with her
black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other.
Sidney.
PARTERRE. n. f. [*partierre*, Fr.] A level division of ground,
that, for the most part, faces the fourth and best front of an
house, and is generally furnished with greens, flowers, &c.
Miller.
There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your
makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and
sonneteers. *Spectator, N^o 477.*
The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*
PARTIAL. adj. [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one
side of the question more than the other.
Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the
law. *Mal. ii. 9.*
2. Inclined to favour without reason.
Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends,
and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in
punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed govern-
ments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*
Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not critics to their judgment too. *Pope.*
In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than
to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*
3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part, not gen-
eral; not universal; not total.
If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with
an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an uni-
versal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge
from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it;
for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of
it. *South's Sermons.*
All discord, harmony, not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*
PARTIALITY. n. f. [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal
state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, with-
out just reason.
Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and com-
plain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the
free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according
to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according
to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*
As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead
the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies,
which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*
TO PARTIALIZE. v. a. [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To
make *partial*. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and
not unworthy of general use.
Such neighbour-neariness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unflinching firmness of my upright soul. *Shakefp.*
PARTIALLY. adv. [from *partial*.]
1. With unjust favour or dislike.
2. In part; not totally.
That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true
in its covert sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal
salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured
in the shadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*
PARTIBILITY. n. f. [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separabil-
ity.
PARTIBLE. adj. [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.
Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together,
that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*
The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty,
and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*
PARTICIPABLE. adj. [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared
or partaken.

PAR

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with
this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by
created beings. *Norris's Miscellanies.*
PARTICIPANT. adj. [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Shar-
ing; having share or part.
During the parliament, he published his proclamation, of-
fering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *partici-
pant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted them-
selves. *Bacon.*
The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of
more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*
If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like
a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participat-*
ing of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer
in it to quicken it. *Hale.*
TO PARTICIPATE. v. n. [*participo*, Lat. *particeps*, Fr.]
1. To partake; to have share.
Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakefp.*
2. With *of*.
An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said,
that as he did communicate unto them his store, to would he
participate of their wants. *Hayward.*
3. With *in*.
His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*
4. To have part of more things than one.
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals
both. *Bacon.*
God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Denham.*
Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended
and distributed equally through all, should *participate* of each
others colours. *Dryden.*
5. To have part of something common with another.
The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local
motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*
TO PARTICIPATE. v. a. To partake; to receive part of; to
share.
As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no
man's good, which is not made *partaker* of Christ, neither
can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*
The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without
Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with
them. *Camden's Remains.*
Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milt. Par. Lst.*
PARTICIPATION. n. f. [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]
1. The state of sharing something in common.
Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than
any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this
good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*
Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *parti-*
cipation of society, that they flock together in consent, like
so many wild geese. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any
countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*
2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something.
All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *parti-*
cipation of God himself. *Hooker.*
Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the
supreme. *Stillington.*
What an honour, that God should admit us into such a
blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*
Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of
thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermon.*
Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its
participation and neighbourhood with earth long involved it.
Pope.
3. Distribution; division into shares.
It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain
even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby
to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a
great number of well-delivers. *Raleigh.*
PARTICIPIAL. adj. [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of
a *participle*.
PARTICIPIALY. adv. [from *participle*.] In the sense or man-
ner of a *participle*.
PARTICIPLE. n. f. [*participium*, Lat.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.
A *participle* as is a particular sort of adjective, formed
from a verb, and together with its signification of action,
passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time
thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things.
The *participles* or confiners between plants and living crea-
tures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in
their parts: such as, oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*
PARTICLE. n. f. [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]
1. Any small portion of a greater substance. *There*

PAR

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses
had not given their commissioners authority in the least
partide to recede. *Clarendon.*
There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or
too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so
much as any one *partide* of it, that mankind may not be either
the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estr.*
With *partides* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*
Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *partide* of light. *Blackmore.*
It is not impossible, that that microscopes may, at length,
be improved to the discovery of the *partides* of bodies, on
which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*
Blest with more *partides* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*
2. A word unvaried by inflexion.
Till Ariasim had made it a matter of great sharpness and
subtlety of wit to be a found believing christian, men were
not curious what syllables or *partides* of speech they used.
Hooker, b. v.
The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not
as the modern languages, by *partides* prefixed, but by chang-
ing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*
Partides are the words, whereby the mind signifies what
connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations,
that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*
In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *partide*, consisting but of
one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty
several significations. *Locke.*
PARTICULAR. adj. [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to single persons; not general.
He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing
with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it
was. *Sidney.*
As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as
also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom
are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*
2. Individual; one distinct from others.
Wherefore one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out
of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice, which
remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood
doth good. *Bacon.*
This is true of actions considered in their general nature or
kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual in-
stances. *South's Sermons.*
Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular*
person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached
for that omission. *Dryden.*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar.
Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that
he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*
4. Attentive to things single and distinct.
I have been *particular* in examining the reason of chil-
dren's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will
give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*
5. Single; not general.
Rather performing his general commandment, which had
ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung
out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*
6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him
from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.
PARTICULAR. n. f.
1. A single instance; a single point.
I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for
me to reveal. *Bacon.*
Those notions are universal, and what is universal must
needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the
same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human
nature. *South's Sermons.*
Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind,
the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does
exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*
And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *parti-*
cular to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other wo-
men, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and
import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be
in, to their husbands. *Locke.*
The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all
the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addi-*
f. Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*
2. Individual; private person.
It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good
of the community. *L'Estrange.*
3. Private interest.
Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to
destroy our own *particulars*, the partial and immoderate desire
whereof poisoneth wherefore it taketh place; but the scope
and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and com-
mon good. *Hooker.*
They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal,

PAR

at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein
their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b. 5.*
His general lov'd him *Shakefp.*
In a most dear *particular*.
4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.
For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.
The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law
was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
6. Distinct not general recital.
Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them,
in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*
PARTICULARITY. n. f. [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]
1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.
So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the
greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *parti-*
cularities, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*
2. Singleness; individuality.
Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby
both general principles for directing of human actions are com-
prehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which
conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and
evil. *Hooker, b. ii.*
3. Petty account; private incident.
To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an em-
peror, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like
particularities only to be met with on medals, are certainly
not a little pleasing. *Addison.*
4. Something belonging to single persons.
Let the general trumpet blow his blast;
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
5. Something peculiar.
I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it
was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on
which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred
many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*
TO PARTICULARIZE. v. a. [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particu-*
lar.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.
The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize*
their abundance. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *par-*
ticularizes his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PARTICULARLY. v. a. [from *particular*.]
1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.
Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the crea-
tion, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some.
South's Sermons.
2. In an extraordinary degree.
This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a
great part of his character. *Dryden.*
With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased,
both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to
the reader. *Dryden.*
TO PARTICULARIZE. v. a. [from *particular*.] To make men-
tion singly. Obsolete.
I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irre-
fragable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*
PARTISAN. n. f. [*partisan*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd.
Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.
Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had
hired men to be bound and pinnioned. *Addison.*
I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable
reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a
few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*
3. The commander of a party.
4. A commander's leading staff. *Ansforth.*
PARTITION. n. f. [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.
We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakefp.*
2. Division; separation; distinction.
We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain
partition, although not to many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*
Can we not
Partition make with spectacles to precious
Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakefp.*
The day, month and year, measured by them, are used as
standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from
them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*
3. Part

PAR

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.
Lodge'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.
It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach
us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,
in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.
Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.
Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in
them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an
hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become
a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.
Decay of Piety.
At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an
opera. *Addison.*
The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and
where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.
Rogers's Sermons.
5. Part where separation is made.
The mound was newly made, no fight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well-united fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*
To *PARTITION*. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.
These fides are uniform without, though feversally *partitioned*
within. *Bacon.*
PARTLET. *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signifi-
cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.
Hammer.
Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakesp.*
Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*
PARTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some de-
gree; in part.
That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath
embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian re-
ligion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notori-
ous for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take
to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that
does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of
the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their
bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent hu-
mour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
PARTNER. *n. f.* [from *part*.]
1. *PARTNER*. *v. a.* [from *part*.] To associate; to associate;
My noble *partner*,
You greet with present grace,
That he seems rapt withal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Noble *partners*
Touch you the fowrest points with sweetest terms. *Shakesp.*
Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-
lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's History.*
To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which,
proudly sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself
brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.
Peacham's Geometry.
The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again
qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*
2. One who dances with another.
Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
To *PARTNER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate
with a partner.
A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakesp.*
PARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *partner*.]
1. Joint interest or property.
He does possession keep,
And is too wife to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-
ner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition
of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*
PARTOOK. *Preterite of partake.*
PARTRIDGE. *n. f.* [from *pertrix*, Fr. *pertrix*, Welsh; *perdix*, Lat.]
A bird of game.
The king is come out to seek a *partridge*, as when one doth hunt
a *partridge* in the mountains. *Sam. xxvi. 20.*

PAR

- PARTURIENT*. *adj.* [from *parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURITION. *n. f.* [from *parturis*, Latin.] The state of
being about to bring forth.
Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the pre-
vious conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very
birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PARTY. *n. f.* [from *partie*, French.]
1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs
or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.
When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambi-
guity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the
slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*
This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to
those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*
Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an in-
nuendo, that they never mention the *q—n* at length. *Spectat.*
This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animos-
ities that reign among them. *Addison's Spectator, No 81.*
As he never leads the conversation into the violence and
rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Taylor.*
Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to
their enemies. *Pope.*
The most violent *party* men are such, as, in the conduct of
their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or mora-
lity. *Swift.*
2. One of two litigants.
When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*,
if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummies,
and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing;
all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties*
knaves. *Shakesp.*
The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Exodus xxii. 9.
If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his
adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adver-
sary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. One concerned in any affair.
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shakesp.*
I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakesp.*
4. Side; persons engaged against each other.
Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*
5. Cause; side.
Agle came in, to make their *party* good, *Dryden.*
6. A select assembly.
Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*
If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation,
they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the
least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*
7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to,
another.
As the paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees,
so thickly placed together, that she was afraid the should,
with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*,
which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*
The minister of justice may, for publick example, vir-
tuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another,
for consanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*
If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of English race,
it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*
How shall this be compass'd? canst thou bring me to the
party? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to
lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to
concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the
party wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath pun-
ished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by
the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*
Though there is a real difference between one man and
another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, usually mag-
nifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*
8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that *party* sent
thither.
PARTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity
of colours.
The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaming time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his
party-coloured skin. *L'Estrange.*
From one father both,
Both girl with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*
I looked

PAS

- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured*
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison's Spect.*
Nor is it hard to beautify each month. *Phillips.*
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits.
Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*
PARTY-JURY. *n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half fo-
reigners and half natives.
PARTY-MAN. *n. f.* [from *party* and *man*.] A factious person; an
abettor of a party.
PARTY-WALL. *n. f.* [from *party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one
house from the next.
'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole
story of the *party-wall*, before they work up the fronts. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*
PARRIS. *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the
meetings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputa-
tio in parris*. *Bailey.*
PARRIVITUDE. *n. f.* [from *parrivus*, Latin.] Littleness; mi-
nuteness.
The little ones of *parrivitude* cannot reach to the fame
floor with them. *Glanville.*
PARRIVITY. *n. f.* [from *parrivus*, Lat.] Littleness; minute-
ness.
What are these for fineness and *parrivuty*, to those minute
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Ray.*
PAS. *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.
In her poor circumstances, she still preserv'd the mien of a
gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbutnot.*
PASCHAL. *adj.* [from *pascha*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the passover.
2. Relating to Easter.
PASH. *n. f.* [from *pas*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hammer.*
Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
To *PASH*. *v. a.* [from *persen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.
With my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*
PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *pasquilla*, Latin.]
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the
middle of which rises a point, best, for the most part,
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seed, ending in a
tail. *Miller.*
PASQUIL. *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to
PASQUIN, which they affix any lampoon or paper of
PASQUINADE,] a satirical observation.] A lampoon.
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howell.*
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,
without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler, No 92.*
To *PASS*. *v. n.* [from *passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-
gressive.
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Out of this world. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
If I have found favour in thy fight, *pass* not away from
thy servant. *Genesis.*
While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus xxxiii. 22.*
Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that
returneth. *Ezekiel xxxv. 7.*
They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to
pass over. *Judges iii. 28.*
This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass*
over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this
pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis xxxi. 52.*
An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea
of motion at rest. *Locke.*
Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their Reeves as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*
If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and sel-
dom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prop. for Death.*
2. To go; to make way.
Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*
3. To make transition from one thing to another.
Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to
those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass*
from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

PAS

4. To vanish; to be lost.
Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*
5. To be spent; to go away.
The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that
space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period
and the being of that thing. *Locke.*
We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on
one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of
ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that
earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part
of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over.
Their officious haste,
Who would before have born him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pass'd*. *Dryden.*
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.
7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakesp.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation.
Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs;
a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.
Why this *passer*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any
longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakesp.*
10. To be in any state.
I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you
into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*
11. To be enacted.
Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those
things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which
still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons,
and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*
This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have
been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*
12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a
noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it
came to the *pass* that.
I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass*
that the church should every where have able preachers to in-
struct the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
When the case required diffimulation, if they used it, it
came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made
them almost invisible. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money
will not *pass*.
That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*
Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of
the learned, but only as things which have less of error in
them. *Dryden.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood,
and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted
with good. *Pelton on the Classics.*
The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish
were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would
grow tame. *Swift.*
14. To be practised artfully or successfully.
This practice hath most shrewdly *pass'd* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakesp.*
Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the
light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill.
He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the re-
formed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis
proved one in us. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be transacted.
If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have
recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our
own mind. *Watts's Logick.*
17. To be done.
Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in
prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to de-
file them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
18. To heed; to regard.
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakesp.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.
Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our power
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakesp.*
20. To be supremely excellent.
To thrust; to make a push in fencing.
To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shakesp.*
Both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their conflicts. *Dryden.*
22. To omit.

PAS

22. To omit.
Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gambler's place,
She would not play, yet must not pass.
Prior.
23. To go through the alimentary duct.
Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will pass;
but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion,
will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. Arbuthnot.
24. To be in a tolerable state.
A middling sort of man was left well enough to pass by his
father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any
had more. L'Estrange.
25. To Pass away. To be lost; to glide off.
Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can
serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls
at all, since they find a good part of their lives pass away
without thinking. Locke.
26. To Pass away. To vanish.
To Pass. v. a.
1. To go beyond.
As it is advantageous to a physician to be called to the cure
of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress
a sedition, which has passed the height: for in both the
noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to
nothing. Hayward.
2. To go through: as, the horse passed the river.
3. To spend; to live through.
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should
pass my time extremely ill without him. Collier.
- You know in what deluding joys we pass
The night that was by heav'n decreed our last. Dryden.
- We have examples of such, as pass most of their nights
without dreaming. Locke.
- The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. Addison.
- In the midst of the service, a lady, who had passed the
winter at London with her husband, entered the congrega-
tion. Addison's Spectator, N° 129.
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.
Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be,
to move, or pass the blood, from the right to the left ven-
tricle of the heart. Derham's Physico-Theology.
5. To carry hastily.
I had only time to pass my eye over the medals, which are
in great number. Addison's Remarks on Italy.
6. To transfer to another proprietor.
He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. Herbert.
7. To strain; to percolate.
They speak of severing wine from water, passing it through
ivy wood. Bacon's Natural History.
8. To vent; to let out.
How many thousands take upon them to pass their censures
on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on
the affairs of the publick. Watts.
- They will commend the work in general, but pass to many
fly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold
praises. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
9. To utter ceremoniously.
Many of the lords and some of the commons passed some
compliments to the two lords. Clarendon.
10. To utter solemnly.
He pass his promise, and was as good as his word.
L'Estrange.
11. To transmit.
Waller passed over five thousand horse and foot by New-
bridge. Clarendon, b. viii.
12. To put an end to.
This night
We'll pass the business privately and well. Shakespeare.
13. To surpass; to excel.
She more sweet than any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their native music by her skilful art. Fairy Queen.
- Whom do'st thou pass in beauty?
Ezekiel xxxii. 19.
- Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I pass thee,
Thou flatter'd'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. B. Johns.
- The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number pass the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. Davies.
14. To omit; to neglect.
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. Shakespeare's King John.
- Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;
Pleaset you that I may pass this doing. Shakespeare.

PAS

- I pass the wars, that spotted linx's make
With their fierce rivals. Dryden.
- I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array. Dryden.
15. To transcend; to transgress.
They did pass those bounds, and did return since that
time. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
16. To admit; to allow.
The money of every one that passeth the account, let the
priests take. 2 Kings xii. 4.
- I'll pass them all upon account,
As if your nat'l self had don't. Hudibras.
17. To enact a law.
How does that man know, but the decree may be already
passed against him, and his allowance of mercy spent. South.
- Among the laws that pass'd, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
- Could the same parliament which address'd with so much
zeal and earnestness against this evil, pass it into a law? Swift.
- His majesty's ministers propos'd the good of the nation,
when they advis'd the passing this patent.
18. To impose fraudulently.
Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,
And pass'd it on her husband for a boy. Dryden.
19. To practice artfully; to make succeed.
Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is
no passing the same trick upon the mice. L'Estrange.
20. To send from one place to another: as, pass that beggar to
his own parish.
21. To Pass away. To spend; to waste.
The father waketh for the daughter, lest she pass away the
flower of her age. Excluf. xlii. 9.
22. To Pass by. To excuse; to forgive.
However God may pass by single sinners in this world; yet
when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go
unpunish'd. Tillotson's Sermon.
23. To Pass by. To neglect; to disregard.
How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other
matters, to be mingled with them, or to pass by them, and
give law to them, as inferior unto itself? Bacon.
- It conduces much to our content, if we pass by those things
which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is pro-
perous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse
may be blotted out. Taylor's Holy Living.
- Certain passages of scripture we cannot, without injury to
truth, pass by here in silence. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
24. To Pass over. To omit; to let go unregarded.
Better to pass him o'er, than to relate
The cause I have your mighty fire to hate. Dryden.
- It does not belong to this place to have that point debated,
nor will it hinder our pursuit to pass it over in silence. Watts.
- The poet passes it over as hastily as he can, as if he were
afraid of staying in the cave. Dryden.
- The queen asked him, who he was; but he passes over
this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his
story to a time of more leisure. Broom.
- PASS. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.
The straight pass was damm'd
With dead men. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
- It would be easy to defend the passes into the whole coun-
try, that the king's army should never be able to enter. Clarendon.
- Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and
diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so
that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and passes
to it, and accordingly making its approaches. South.
2. Passage; road.
The Tyrians had no pass to the Red Sea, but through the
territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. Raleigh.
- Pity tempts the pass;
But the tough metal of my heart resists. Dryden.
3. A permission to go or come any where.
They shall protect all that come in, and send them to
the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or pass, to be at his
disposition. Spenser on Ireland.
- We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive pass,
And not the punishment. Shakespeare.
- Give quiet pass
Through your dominions for this enterprize. Shakespeare.
- A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas.
If they should send for a pass to France, the ceremony in
asking and granting it would be liable to the same objections
of delay. Clarendon.
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to
their place of abode.
5. Thrust; thrust in fencing.
'Tis dangerous when the safer nature comes
Between the pass and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. Shakespeare's Hamlet.
- The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and
him, he shall not exceed you three hits. With.

PAS

- With seeming innocence the crowd beguill'd;
But made the desperate passers, when he smil'd. Dryden.
6. State; condition.
To what a pass are our minds brought, that, from the right
line of virtue, are wry'd to these crooked shifts? Sidney.
- After King Henry united the roses, they labour'd to re-
duce both English and Irish, which work, to what pass and
perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath
been declared. Davies's State of Ireland.
- I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house
till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to
such pass, that I can see nothing at all. L'Estrange.
- Matters have been brought to this pass, that if one
among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the
ministry, and such an one was presently approved. South.
- PASSABLE. adj. [passible, Fr. from pass.]
1. Possible to be pass'd or travel'd through or over.
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to
make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. 2 Mac.
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.
His body is a passable carcass, if he be not hurt. It is a
thoroughfare for steel. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
- They are crafty and of a passable reach of understanding.
Howel.
- In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one
piece is more or less passable than another. L'Estrange.
- Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a passable beauty
when the original mule is absent. Dryden.
- White and red well mingled on the face, make what was
before but passable, appear beautiful. Dryden.
3. Capable of admission or reception.
These stage advocates are not only without truth, but
without colour: could they have made the slander passable,
we should have heard farther. Collier.
4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.
Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better
to take with the more passable, than with the more able. Bacon.
- A man of the one faction, which is most passable with the
other, commonly giveth best way. Bacon's Essays.
- PASSADO. n. f. [Italian.] A puff; a thrust.
A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the
immortal passado. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
- PASSAGE. n. f. [passage, French.]
1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.
The story of such a passage was true, and Jason with the
rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive
by boat. Raleigh's History of the World.
- So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. Milton.
- Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on
their passage through this state, but as belonging to that which
is to come. Arbuthnot's Sermons.
- Though the passage be troublesome, yet it is secure, and
shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. Wake.
2. Road; way.
Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best
course, which hath most passages out of it. Bacon.
- The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false
account, that the passages towards it were no better fortified
than Drake had left them. Bacon.
- Is there yet no other way besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? Milton.
- Against which open'd from beneath
A passage down to th' earth, a passage wide. Milton.
- When the passage is open, land will be turned most to great
cattle; when shut, to sheep. Temple.
- The Persian army had advanced into the straight passages
of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army
was able to fight and conquer them. South's Sermons.
- The passage made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay.
He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest passage to his heart. Dryden.
- I wish'd for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those
happy seats; but the genius told me there was no passage to
them, except through the gates of death. Addison.
- I have often stopp'd all the passages to prevent the ants
going to their own nest. Addison's Guardian, N° 157.
- When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily sub-
stances relax the passages. Arbuthnot on Diet.
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.
What, are my doors oppos'd against my passage? Shak.
4. The state of decay. Not in use.
- Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the passage of your age!
Intellectual admittance, a mental acceptance. Shakespeare.
- I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man,
however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I
expect it will have a fairer passage than among those deeply im-
bued with other principles. Digby.

PAS

6. Occurrence; hap.
It is no act of common passage, but
A strain of rareness. Shakespeare.
7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change
the place of abode.
Most traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be
rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices
the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of passage; but
without the first, the rich will never settle in the country.
Temple's Miscellanies.
- In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of passage? lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. Pope.
8. Incident; transaction.
This business as it is a very high passage of state, so it is
worthy of serious consideration. Hayward.
- Thou do'st in thy passages of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. Shakespeare's Henry IV.
9. Management; conduct.
Upon consideration of the conduct and passage of affairs
in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of
an imputation cast upon it. Davies on Ireland.
10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. Endroit, Fr.
A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures
to praise any passage in an author who has not been before re-
ceived by the publick. Addison's Spectator, N° 291.
- As to the cantos, all the passages are as fabulous as the
vision at the beginning. Pope.
- PASSER. n. f. [passer, French.]
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.
All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth, her passenger to entertain. Fairy Queen.
- What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chafe. Shakespeare.
- The nodding horror of whole shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring passenger. Milton.
- Apelles, when he had finished any work, expos'd it to the
sight of all passengers, and concealed himself to hear the cen-
sure of his faults. Dryden's Dufrigny.
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.
The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the
unskillful words of a passenger. Sidney.
- PASSENGER falcon. n. f. A kind of migratory hawk. Anf.
- PASSER. n. f. [from pass.] One who passes; one that is upon
the road.
Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a
distance, that, without troubling the passer or borrowing
Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. Carew.
- Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way a spectacle
Of horror and affright to passers by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein. Rowe.
- PASSIBILITY. n. f. [passibilis, Fr. from passible.] Quality of
receiving impressions from external agents.
The last doubt, touching the passibility of the matter of
the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and
moon. Hakevill on Providence.
- PASSIBLE. adj. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptive of im-
pressions from external agents.
Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God can-
not be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine
nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself
passible. Hooker, b. v. 53.
- PASSIBLENESS. n. f. [from passible.] Quality of receiving im-
pressions from external agents.
It drew after it the heresy of the passibility of the deity,
because the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits,
the same nature with the humanity that was possible.
Brewerwood on Languages.
- PASSING. participial adj. [from pass.]
1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.
No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such passing might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright. Fairfax.
- Sir Hudibras his passing worth,
The manner how he fall'd forth. Hudibras.
2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word.
Exceeding.
Oberon is passing fell and wroth. Shakespeare.
- Many

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Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonaire. *Dryden.*
While thus we stood as in a froud,
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*
PASSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings
at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul:
it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Downe.*
A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*
Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PASSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect caused by external agency.
The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible
and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter are ple-
beian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily
practise. *Bacon.*
A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to
move, and when, set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than
an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Violent commotion of the mind.
All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakef.*
Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*

Vex'd I am
Of late, with *passions* of some difference. *Shakespeare.*
I am doubtful, left
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him: *Shakef.*
If you should smile, he grows impatient.
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love conflicts not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and perspicuity, only
moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Anger.
The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a
large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical
sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as
love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it
only to anger. *Watts.*

4. Zeal; ardour.
Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can
have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any con-
cern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*

5. Love.
For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confest'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granvil.*

6. Eagerness.
Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so pre-
dominant in your sex. *Swift.*
7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the
world.

He shew'd himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible
proofs. *Acts i. 3.*
To **PASSION.** *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be
extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind.
Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakespeare.*
PASSION-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*erandilla*, Latin.]
Passion-flower hath a double calyx, the first consisting of
three leaves, the other five, which expand in form of a
star: the flowers consist of five leaves each, and are of a ro-
faceous form: in the centre of the bottom, but furnished with a
tender embryo at the top, on which stand three clubs, under
which are the stamina, with rough obtuse apices, which al-
ways incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or
globular fruit, fleshy, and consisting of one cell, which is

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full of seeds adhering to the sides, and covered with a sort of
hood or veil. *Miller.*
PASSION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceding
Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
PASSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]
1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion
of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to
shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it
will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without
either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hosier.*
Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for
injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from
an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one
stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a
passionate concern for its safety. *Burnet.*
Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused
up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* de-
gree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts
had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller
conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Easily moved to anger.
Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of
any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*
To **PASSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.
Great pleasure mix'd with piteous regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his piteous adventures heard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To express passionately.
Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

PASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *passionate*.]
1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great com-
motion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost
his hold. *L'Estrange.*
If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*,
and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no
more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands
can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons.*

I made Melchinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman
passionately loving of her husband, patient of injuries and con-
tempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.
They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes
passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*
PASSIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *passionate*.]

1. State of being subject to passion.
2. Vehemence of mind.
To love with some *passionateness* the person you would
marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PASSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]
1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive*
reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew
actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its
simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby,
out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist
in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the
force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted:
by this principle alone, there never could have been any mo-
tion in the world. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.
Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Dunciad.*

3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.]
A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of
action: as, *docer*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

PASSIVELY. *adv.* [from *passive*.] With a passive nature.
Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

PASSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *passive*.]
1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as in-
capable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

PASSIVITY. *n. f.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An innovated
word.
There being no mean between penetrability and impene-
trability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary
and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is
the position of its contrary. *Chyren's Philosophical Principles.*

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PASSOVER. *n. f.* [*passi* and *over*.]
1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time
when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed*
over the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *Jo. ii. 13.*
The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was or-
dered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a
Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The sacrifice killed.
Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus xii. 21.*
PASSPORT. *n. f.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of egress.

Under that pretext, fain the would have given a secret
passport to her affection. *Sidney.*
Giving his reason *passport* for to pass

Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*
Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convey put into his purse. *Shakespeare.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ire-
land, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clar.*
The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent
of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly
disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that com-
mands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it
pleases. *South's Sermons.*

Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*

PAST. *participial adj.* [from *passi*.]
1. Not present; not to come.
Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shak.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the
best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*
This not alone has shone on ages *past*,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.
A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

PAST. *n. f.* Elliptically used for *past time*.
The *past* is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*
1. Beyond in time.
Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Hebrews xi. 11.*

2. No longer capable of.
Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteem'd *past* sense,
And so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the
Almighty. *Hayward.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.
We must not
Prostitute our *past* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help,
Should be *past* grief. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Many men have not yet finned themselves *past* all sense or
feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at
any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for
a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are
soon disheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past*
shame. *L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair
Of saving his, had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*
I'm stupify'd with sorrow; *past* relief

Of tears. *Dryden.*
That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a
servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the in-
ference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.
We will go by the king's high way, until we be *past* thy
borders. *Numbers xxi. 22.*

5. Above; more than.
The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters
of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp and their
arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot
from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. f.* [*paste*, French.]
1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such
as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth
mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and
mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy
war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,
And, mixt with living dreams, the godlike image cast. *Dryd.*

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When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*
He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste*
better than any woman. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 482.

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To **PASTE.** *v. a.* [*pastre*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten
with *paste*.
By *pastre* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice,
his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by
having them *pastre* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PASTEBOARD. *n. f.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently
by *pastre* one paper on another: now made sometimes by
macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by
pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, propor-
tioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which
he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *paste*-
board, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*

PASTEBOARD. *adj.* Made of *pasteboard*.
Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard*
box. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PASTEL. *n. f.* An herb.

PASTERN. *n. f.* [*pasturum*, French.]

1. The knee of an horse.
I will not change my horse with any that treads on four
pasterns. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern*
made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body
hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The legs of an human creature in contempt.
So straight the walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*

PASTILL. *n. f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of *paste*.
To draw with dry colours, make long *pastills*, by grinding
red led with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils,
drying them in the sun. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

PASTIME. *n. f.* [*passi* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.
It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than
sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one,
earnestly desired to have the *pastorals*. *Sidney, b. i.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream;
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
'Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakef.*

Pastime passing excellent;
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*
A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *pastime*,
should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences;
unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertain-
ments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

PASTOR. *n. f.* [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old French.]
1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Aescraean *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*
The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eates of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls
to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with
one voice testify a general assent therunto, or he joyfully
beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing be-
tween the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall
much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of
God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor*
of the church, was to teach. *South's Sermons.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too
unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then
found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private
purses. *Swift.*

PASTORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]
1. Rural; rustick; befitting shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to
follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.
Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care
he had over his own flock. *Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of
Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the
divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

PASTORAL. *n. f.* A poem in which any action or *pastor* is
represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to
the common practice in which speakers take upon them the
character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

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Pastoral is an imitation of the action of a shepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustic.

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender and passionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. *Walsh.*

PASTRY. *n. f.* [*pastisserie*, Fr. from *paste*.]

- The act of making pies.
Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,
Unless grandees or magistrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pyc. *King.*
- Pies or baked paste.
Remember
The feed cake, the *pastries* and the furmenty pot. *Tusser.*
They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*. *Shakefp.*
Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris amber steam'd. *Adison's Paradise Regain'd.*
- The place where pastry is made.
PASTRY-COOK. *n. f.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.
I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*
- PASTURAGE.** *n. f.* [*pasturage*, French.]
1. The business of feeding cattle.
I wish there were some ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- Lands grazed by cattle.
France has a sheep by her to shew, that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and *pasturage*. *Adison.*
- The use of pasture.
Cattle fattened by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- PASTURE.** *n. f.* [*pasture*, French.]
1. Food; the act of feeding.
Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenious unto nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Ground on which cattle feed.
A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*
- The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can see
Or wings, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson's Spring.*
- Human culture; education.
From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's severer page
We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*
- PASTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.
PASTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.
The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*
- PASTY.** *n. f.* [*paste*, French.] A pyc of crust raised without a dish.
Of the paste a coffin will I rear,
And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakefp.*
I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a *pasty*, I can say no more. *Shakefp.*
If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare. *King.*
A man of sober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*
- PAT.** *adj.* [from *pat*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and should not be used but in burlesque writings.
Pat *pat*; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal. *Shakefp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*
Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakefp.*
They never saw two things so *pat*,
In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*
He was surely put to't at the end of a verse,
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*
- PAT.** *n. f.* [*pate*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]
1. A light quick blow; a tap.
The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his

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brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier on human Reason.*

2. Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
To *PAT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap.
Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*- PATACHE.** *n. f.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*
- PATACON.** *n. f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*
- PATCH.** *v. n.* [*putzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
1. To cover with a piece sewed on.
They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*
- 2. To decorate the face with small spots of black ink.
In the middle boxes, were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Adison's Spectator, N° 81.*
We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*
- 3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.
Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakefp.*
Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the furgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Estrange.*
- 4. To make up of shreds or different pieces. Sometimes with up emphatical.
If we seek to judge of those times, which the scriptures set us down without error, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch* up the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill fort'd with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*
There is that visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsic evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched* up by piece-meal. *Bentley's Sermon.*
Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*
- PATCH.** *n. f.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.
Patches set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was so *patch'd*. *Shakefp.*
If the shoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! see the plaister on his foot. *Dryden.*
They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in. *Locke.*
- 2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.
- 3. A small spot of black ink put on the face.
How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
They were *patched* differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party-signals to distinguish friends from foes. *Adison.*
This the morning omens seem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch-box* fell. *Pope.*
- 4. A small particle; a parcel of land.
We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakefp.*
- 5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete.
What a py'd ninny's this? thou feurvy *patch*! *Shakefp.*
- PATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.
- PATCHERY.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work.
Forgery. A word not in use.
You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,
Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakefp.*
- PATCHWORK.** *n. f.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
When my cloaths were finished, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*
Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In *patchwork* flut'ring. *Daniel.*
- PATE.** *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, Fr.] The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule, but antiently in serious language.
Senseless man, that himself doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Fairy Queen.*

PAT

Behold the despair,
By custome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tusser.*
He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakefp.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent *pate* of *pate*. *Shakefp.*
That fly devil,
That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Shakefp.*
I had broke thy *pate*,
And ask'd thee mercy for't. *Shakefp.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer. The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakefp.*
Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruise'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*
If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's service. *South's Sermons.*
If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full purse and empty *pate* with address fuitable to his vanity. *South.*- PATED.** *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a *pate*. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.
- PATEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
- PATEN.** *n. f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in use.
The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakefp.*
- PATENT.** *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French.]
1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*.
2. Something appropriated by letters patent.
Madder is esteem'd a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- PATENT.** *n. f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.
If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; for if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakefp.*
So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship. *Shakefp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*
We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*
- PATENTER.** *n. f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent.
If his tenant and *patenter* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*
In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*
- PATER-NOSTER.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer.
No penny no *pater-noster*. *Camden's Remains.*
- PATERNAL.** *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternal*, Fr.]
1. [Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.
I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakefp. A King Lear.*
Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*
They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Men plough with oxen of their own
Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*
He held his *paternal* estate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*
- 2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.
Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Adison.*
- PATERNITY.** *n. f.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternity*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldship. *Raleigh.*
A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions. *Arbutnot.*
- PATH.** *n. f.* [*path*, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be pass'd on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.
For darkness, where is the place thereof? that thou shouldst know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job xxxviii. 20.*
On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n pursue. *Dryden.*

PAT

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets. *Dryden's Theocritus.*
There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Adison's Remarks on Italy.*

PATHE'TICAL. [*παθητικός*; *pathetique*, Fr.] Affecting *PATHE'TICK.* } the passions; passionate; moving.
His page that handful of wit;
'Tis a most *pathetical* neat. *Shakefp.*
How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Spectator, N° 571.*
Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercenary nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*
While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetick*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions.
These reasons, so *pathetically* urged and so admirably raised by the propopoeia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *pathetick*.] Quality of being *pathetick*; quality of moving the passion.

PATHESS. *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths.
Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods. *Sandys.*
Like one that had been led astray
Through the heav'n's wide *pathless* way. *Milton.*
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathless* destiny,
Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know;
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*
Through mists obscure, she wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzl'd with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast
Sees infinite, and in that light is lost. *Prior.*

PATHEGONOMONICK. *adj.* [*παθηγομονικός*, *παθος* and *γνομονικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*
He has the true *pathognomick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated so. *Arbutnot.*

PATHEOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathologie*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHEOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*παθολόγος* and *λόγος*.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*παθος* and *λογία*; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the distemper, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

PATHTWAY. *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be pass'd on foot.
Alas, that love, whose view is muddl'd still,
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill. *Shakefp.*
In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs xii. 28.*
When in the middle *pathway* basks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Gay.*

PATIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Diét.*

PATIBULARY. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows. *Diét.*

PATIENCE. *n. f.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]
1. The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting faults or injuries without revenge; long suffering.
The king becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclesi. xx. 32.*
Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*
Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*- 2. Sufferance; permission.
By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hooker.*
- 3. An herb. A species of dock.
Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled fallad. *Mortimer.*
- PATIENT.** *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patient*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring.
Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Ray.*
- 2. Calm under pain or affliction.
Be *patient*, and I will stay. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Grieved, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your scorn,
I die. *Dryden's Theocritus.*
- 3. Not revengeful against injuries.
4. Not easily provoked.
Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men. *1 Thessalonians v. 14.*
5. Not

PAT

5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.
Too indolent to be great,
Nor patient to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*
- PATIENT.** *n. f.* [*patient*, Fr.]
1. That which receives impressions from external agents.
Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To proper patients he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Creech.*
Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logick.*
2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.
You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*
Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*
A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*
3. It is sometimes, but rarely used absolutely for a sick person.
Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of state;
But the poor patient will as soon be found
On the hard matrels or the mother ground. *Dryden.*
TO PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patient*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. *Obsolete.*
Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shakespeare.*
PATIENTLY. *adv.* [*from patient*.]
1. Without rage under pain or affliction.
Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How patiently you hear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own. *Swift.*
2. Without vicious impetuosity.
That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*
Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more profelytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*
PATINE. *n. f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsl.*
PATLY. *adv.* [*from pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.
PATRIARCH. *n. f.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.
So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve
Perfited, yet submiss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
2. A bishop superior to archbishops.
The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Raleigh.*
Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered patriarchs and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Pevergon.*
PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. *from patriarch*.]
1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.
Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to patriarchal years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clays,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*
Nimrod enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*
2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.
Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*
PATRIARCHATE. *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. *from patriarch*.] A patriarchship; bishopric superior to archbishopricks.
Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*
PATRIARCHY. *n. f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.
Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brewster.*
PATRICIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PAT

- I see
Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood! *Addison.*
- PATRICIAN.** *n. f.* A nobleman.
Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shakespeare.*
You'll find Gracchus, from patrician grown
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*
Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*
PATRIMONIAL. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. *from patrimonium*.] Possessed by inheritance.
The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*
Their patrimonial sloop the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*
PATRIMONY. *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Latin; *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.
Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimonies of the kingdom. *Bacon.*
So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to restore the patrimonies spent. *Devin.*
In me all
Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimonies
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For his redemption, all my patrimonies
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agonist.*
Their ships like wasted patrimonies flew;
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,
And thence each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*
The shepherd last appears,
And with him all his patrimonies bears;
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*
PATRIOT. *n. f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.
Patriots who for sacred freedom tread,
The firm patriot there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison's Cato.*
Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws. *Pope.*
PATRIOTISM. *n. f.* [*from patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.
TO PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrocinor*, old French.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *Di.*
PATROL. *n. f.* [*patrouille*, *patrouille*, old French.]
1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds.
O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright patrol. *Thompson's Summer.*
TO PATROUILLER. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.
These out guards of the mind are sent abroad
And still patrolling beat the neighbour's ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*
PATRON. *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]
1. One who countenances, supports or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.
I'll plead for you, as for my patron. *Shakespeare.*
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior.*
2. A guardian saint.
Thou amongst those saints, whom thou dost see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And patron. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*
3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.
We are no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 1.*
Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke.*
4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
PATRONAGE. *n. f.* [*from patron*.]
1. Support; protection.
Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the patronage of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue. *Sidney.*
Here's patronage, and here our art decuries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloister ties,
Shows what rewards our services may gain, *Creech.*
And how too often we may court in vain. *2. Guardianship*

PAT

2. Guardianship of saints.
From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. *Addison.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.
TO PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word.
Dar'ft thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?
Yes, fir, as well as you dare patronage
The envious barking of your faucy tongue. *Shakespeare.*
An out-law in a castle keeps,
And uses it to patronage his theft. *Shakespeare.*
PATRONAL. *adj.* [*from patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.
The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PATRONESS. *n. f.* [*feminine of patron*; *patrona*, Lat.]
1. A female that defends, countenances or supports.
Of close escapes the aged patroness,
Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spread,
When with two trusty maids in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Paisfax.*
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*
Beside me night, best patroness of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*
He petitioned his patroness, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*
It was taken into the protection of my patronesses at court. *Swift.*
2. A female guardian saint.
TO PATRONISE. *v. a.* [*from patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.
Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be patronised nor winked at. *Bacon.*
All tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocrisy, and patronised by none but men of delusion, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South's Sermons.*
I have been effeminated and patronised by the grandfather, the father and the son. *Dryden.*
PATRONYMICK. *n. f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of *Tydeus*.
It ought to be rendered the son, *Teslonides* being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*
PATTEEN of a pillar. *n. f.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*
PATTEENMAKER. *n. f.* [*patte* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.
PATTEN. *n. f.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women to keep them from the dirt.
Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden's Remains.*
Good housewives
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*
TO PATTER. *v. n.* [*from patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.
Patter'ing hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thompson.*
PATTEEN. *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroons*, Dutch.]
1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.
As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be patterned for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*
I will be the pattern of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
A pattern to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
The example and pattern of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*
Lose not the honour you have early won,
But stand the blameless pattern of a son. *Dryden.*
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the pattern of regal power. *Grew.*
This pattern should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Christianity commands us to act after a nobler pattern, than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*
Take pattern by our sister star,
Delude at once and bless our fight;
When you are seen, be seen from far,
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

PAU

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.
A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he like it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*
3. An instance; an example.
What God did command touching Canaan, the same cometh not us otherwise than only as a fearful pattern of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.
TO PATTERN. *v. a.* [*patroner*, Fr. *from the noun*.]
1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.
Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shakespeare.*
2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.
When I that censure him do so offend,
Let mine own judgment pattern out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakespeare.*
PA'VAN. *n. f.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainsl.*
PA'VIN. *n. f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *Di.*
PAUCITY. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]
1. Fewness; smallness of number.
The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools. *Hooker.*
In such slender corpuscles as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater paucity of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*
Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and paucity of friends. *L'Estrange.*
2. Smallness of quantity.
This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizards, frogs and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]
1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.
Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his paved bed would break,
And take her hence in horror. *Shakespeare.*
Let not the court be paved, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*
From this chymic flame
I see a city of more precious mold,
With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*
The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Addison.*
2. To make a passage easy.
It might open and pave a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*
PA'VEMENT. *n. f.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor.
The marble pavement closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*
The long laborious pavement here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*
The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixed: for there can be no very durable pavement, but a double one. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PA'VEE. *n. f.* [*from pave*.] One who lays with stones.
For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,
Whilst ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs rebound. *Gay.*
PAVILION. *n. f.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house.
Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavillion, and the flowers to the trees a mosaic floor. *Sidney.*
She did lie
In her pavillion, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakespeare.*
He, only he, heaven's blew pavillion spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandy.*
It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand by a trumpet in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavillion. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 23.*
The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright pavillions in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*
TO PAVILLON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To furnish with tents.
Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field pavillion'd with his guardians bright. *Milton.*
2. To be sheltered by a tent.
With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides pavillion'd on the grassy plain.
PAUNCH. *n. f.* [*panse*, French; *pança*, Spanish; *panex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.
Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the paunch. *Bacon.*

PAW

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*
To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.
With a log
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. *Shakefp.*
Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pafs had paunch'd the huge hydropick knight. *Gartb.*
PAUPER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A poor person; one who receives alms.
PAUSE. *n. f.* [*paufe*, Fr. *pausa*, low Latin; *παυση*.]
1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.
Neither could we ever come to any *pauses*, whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.*
Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Caffio following with determin'd sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Caffio, and intreats his *paufe*. *Shakefp.*
Some *paufe* and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*
The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow. *Locke.*
Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive some little *paufe* of joys
In those great moments, when their god employs
Their ministry. *Prior.*
What *paufe* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wife or great. *Prior.*
Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 133.*
2. Suspense; doubt.
Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in *paufe* where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.
He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*
4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing.
5. A stop or intermission in music.
To PAUSE. *v. n.*
1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time.
Tarry; *paufe* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakefp.*
Give me leave to read philosophy.
And, while I *paufe*, serve in your harmony: *Shakefp.*
Pausing a while, thus to herself the mus'd. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate.
Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too.
Other offenders we will *paufe* upon. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
Solyman *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Kneller.*
3. To be intermitted.
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,
And the last words, that dull to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*
PAUSER. *n. f.* [from *paufe*.] He who *pauses*; he who deliberates.
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
PAW. *n. f.* [*paufen*, Welsh.]
1. The foot of a beast of prey.
One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Grip'd in each paw. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his paws. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism.*
If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the paw of a lion. *L'Esrange.*
Each claims possession,
Both their paws are fastened on the prey. *Dryden.*
2. Hand. In contempt.
Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your paws upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*
To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.
The fiery courser, when he hears from far,
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*
Th' impatient courser pants in every vein,
And pawing, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*
Once, a fiery horse, pawing with his hoofs, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

PAY

To PAW. *v. a.*
1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot:
His hot courser paw'd th' Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions flood the shock in vain. *Tickell.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter.
PAWN. *n. f.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.] Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.
Her oath for love, her honour's pawn. *Shakefp.*
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take pawns without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*
He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or pawn of another. *Howel.*
Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; pawns in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. The state of being pledged.
Sweet wife, my honour is at pawn,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakefp.*
Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakefp.*
3. A common man at chefs.
PA'WED. *adj.* [from *pawn*.]
1. Having pawns.
2. Broad footed.
To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.
I hold it cowardise
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shakefp.*
Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath pawn'd his horses. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Pawn me to this your honour, she is his. *Shakefp.*
I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakefp.*
Will you thus break your faith? —
I pawn'd you none:
I promis'd you redress. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
I'll pawn the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately pawn'd his heart. *Waller.*
She who before had mortgag'd her estate,
And pawn'd the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*
One part of the nation is pawned to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*
PAWNBROKER. *n. f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.
The uturers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our pawnbrokers. *Arbutnot.*
To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spanish; *pacare*, Lat.]
1. To discharge a debt.
You have done enough, and have perform'd
A faint-like sorrow; and indeed paid down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shakefp.*
Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakefp.*
She does what she will, say what she will, take all, pay all. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The king and prince
Then paid their off'rings in a sacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*
An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon pay. *2 Chronicles xxvii. 5.*
I have peace offerings with me; this day have I paid my vows. *Proverbs vii. 14.*
Have patience, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew vii. 26.*
The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. *Pf. xxxvii. 21.*
2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.
3. To atone; to make amends by suffering; with *for* before the cause of payment.
If this prove true, they'll pay for't.
Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire
Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,
Severely pays for animating clay. *Roscommon.*
Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often pay for their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*
4. To beat.
I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
Forty things more,
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. *B. Johnf.*
5. To reward; to recompense.
She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with disdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
6. To give

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6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.
Riches are got by confuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is paid for. *Locke.*
PAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.
Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large pay. *Shakefp.*
The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither pay nor plunder to be got. *L'Esrange.*
Money, instead of coming over for the pay of the army, has been transmitted thither for the pay of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*
Here only merit constant pay receives,
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*
PA'YABLE. *adj.* [*payable*, Fr. from *pay*.]
1. Due; to be paid.
The marriage-money, the prince's brought, was payable ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money payable to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay.
To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*
PA'YDAY. *n. f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.
Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next pay-day. *Locke.*
PA'YER. *n. f.* [*paier*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays.
PA'YMASTER. *n. f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.
Howsoever they may bear fail for a time, yet are they so sure paymasters in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*
If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our paymaster. *Taylor.*
PAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *pay*.]
1. The act of paying.
2. The discharge of debt or promise.
Thy husband commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little payment for so great a debt. *Shakefp.*
Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envied the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*
3. A reward.
Give her an hundred marks.
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such payment. *Shakefp.*
The wages that sin bargains with the finner, are life, pleasure and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment and destruction: he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its payments together. *South's Sermons.*
4. Chastisement; sound beating.
To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Used by Spenser for *poise*.] To balance.
Ne was it illand then, ne was it *pay's* d
Amid the ocean waves,
But was all desolate. *Fairy Queen.*
PA'YSE. *n. f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs.
To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *poizers* weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*
PEA. *n. f.* [*pisum*, Latin; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*, French.]
A pea hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril.
1. The species are sixteen: the greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*
PEACE. *n. f.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]
1. Respite from war.
The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*
No joys to him pacific scepters yield,
War founds the trumpet, he rushes to the field,
Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain. *Johnson.*
2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.
The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in peace. *Davies.*
3. Rest from any commotion.
4. Stillness from riots or tumults.
Keep peace upon your lives; he dies that strikes again, *Sh.*

PEA

All assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places; *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
5. Reconciliation of differences.
Let him make peace with me. *Isaiah xxvii. 5.*
6. A state not hostile.
If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms vii. 4.*
There be two false *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*
7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.
Well, peace be with him that hath made us heavy!
—Peace be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakefp. Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die. Judges vi. 23.*
The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans xv. 13.*
Religion directs us rather to secure inward peace than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.
'Twill out; — I peace!
No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakefp. Peace.*
In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very fauilly had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*
She said; and held her peace: *Aeneas* went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*
PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence.
Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Hark! peace!
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern 'st good night. *Shakefp.*
Peace, good reader do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
They, sweet turtles, folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*
But peace, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, peace!
Said then th' omniscient word. *Milton.*
I prythee peace!
Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*
PEACE-OFFERING. *n. f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.
A sacrifice of peace-offering offer without blemish. *Lev. iii. 1.*
PEACEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace*.]
1. Free from war; free from tumult.
The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shak.*
The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undisturbed.
The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and peaceable continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*
Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable shelf,
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Pri.*
3. Not violent; not bloody.
The Chaldeans flattered both Caesar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and peaceable death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.
These men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis xxxiv. 21.*
PEACEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace.
Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and peaceableness, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hanmond's Fundamentals.*
PEACEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable*.]
1. Without war; without tumult.
To his crown, she him restor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it should to her remain,
Who peaceably the same long time did wield. *Pa. Queen.*
The balance of power was provided for, else Pilitratius could never have governed so peaceably, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*
2. Without

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2. Without disturbance.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass peacefully. *Shakef.*
PEACEFUL, *adj.* [peace and full.]
1. Quiet; not in war.
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild.
As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon.
The peaceful power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*
3. Undisturbed; still; secure.
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage rise. *Pope.*
PEACEFULLY, *adv.* [from peaceful.]
1. Quietly; without disturbance.
Our lov'd earth, where peacefully we slept,
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly; gently.
PEACEFULNESS, *n. f.* [from peaceful.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.
PEACEMAKER, *n. f.* [peace and maker.] One who reconciles differences.
Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shakef.*
Think us,
Those we profess, peacemakers, friends and servants. *Shak.*
PEACEPARTED, *adj.* [peace and parted.] Dismissed from the world in peace.
We should prophane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to peaceparted souls. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
PEACH, *n. f.* [*pesche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.]
A peach hath long narrow leaves; the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe peaches, pears and pomegranates. *Peacbam.*
The sunny wall,
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson's Autumn.*
TO PEACH, *v. n.* [Corrupted from *impeach*.] To accuse of some crime.
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*
PEACH-COLOURED, *adj.* [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach.
One Mr. Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of peach-coloured fatten, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
PEACHICK, *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock.
Does the sniveling peachick think to make a cuckold of me. *Southey.*
PEACOCK, *n. f.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beacocq*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train. A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of its tail.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shakef.*
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and peacock. *Peacbam.*
The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor estrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*
PEACHEN, *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavia*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.
PEAK, *n. f.* [peace, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence.
Thy sister seek,
Oron Meander's bank or Latmus' peak. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
TO PEAK, *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *anose as sharp as a pen*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated.
1. To look sickly.
Weary fennights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
2. To make a mean figure; to inebriate.
I, a dull and muddy mettle duff, peak,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause, *Shakef.*
The peaking cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

PEA

- larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakef.*
PEARL, *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere* *tympa*.] *Shakef.*
1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.
They were saluted by the way, with a fair *pearl* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*
The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *pearl* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*
Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *pearl* of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*
A *pearl* shall rouse their sleep;
Then all thy faints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
I myself,
Vanquish'd with a *pearl* of words, O weaknes;
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*
From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still;
Pearls of shouts that rend the heav'n's, *Dryden.*
Oh! for a *pearl* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addis.*
2. It is once used by *Shakef.* for a slow dull noise, but improperly.
Ere to black Hecar's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *pearl*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
TO PEARL, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.
Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear,
Disolve me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*
The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Tickell.*
TO PEARL, *v. a.*
1. To assail with noise.
Nor was his ear less *pearl'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona forms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rafe
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *pearl* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Aug.*
PEAR, *n. f.* [*poire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]
The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little mull *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard mull *pear*. 3. The hatching *pear*, commonly called the green chisel. 4. The red mutacelle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little mulcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windor *pear*. 8. The orange mull. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinkels *pear*. 13. The mull robin *pear*. 14. The mull drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Calfolette. 17. The Magdalen *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August mulcat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The ruflet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered mulcat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffeline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green fugat *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Befidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Benmes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crane, or burgamot crane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lasec, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding

PEA

- wilding of Caslo, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the mull orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter ruflet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rousclet de reims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manfuette. 82. The German mulcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-fall as a dried *pear*. *Shakef.peare's Merch. of Venice.*
August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peac.*
The juicy *pear*. *Thomson.*
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round.
PEARL, *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish; supposed by *Salmasius* to come from *sphæula*, Latin.]
Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which *pearls* are most frequently found is the East Indian herbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the mulcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg: as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural polish with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowish cast, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the lustre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore justly preferred by the Orientals to such as are purely white: from the name unio given to the *pearl*, some have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each shell; this is indeed usually the case in oysters and mulcles; but in the oriental *pearl* shell fix or eight are frequent, and sometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*
A *pearl*-julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wifeman.*
Flow's purified, blue and white,
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakef.*
Cataraids *pearl*-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*
PEARL, *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLED, *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls.
The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*
PEARLEVED, *adj.* [from *pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLPLANT. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLWORT. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLY, *adj.* [from *pearl*.]
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.
Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the intures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*
2. Resembling pearls.
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods
In her eyes might view. *Dryden.*
'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*
PEARMAYN, *n. f.* An apple.
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*
PEARNTREE, *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.
The *pearntree* criticks will have to borrow his name of we, fire. *Bacon.*
PEASANT, *n. f.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Senfer.*
Our superfluous lacqueys and our *peasants*,
Whoin unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakef.*
I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash. *Shakef.*
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up

PEC

- in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*
PEASANTRY, *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.
How many then should cover, that stand bare?
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Picked from the chaff? *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*
The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Lacke.*
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*peas*, cod and shell.] The husk that contains peas. *Shakef. King Lear.*
Thou art a sheal'd *peascod*. *Shakef. King Lear.*
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*. *Waltm.*
As *peasfods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*
PEASE, *n. f.* [*Peas*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peasum*; *pira*, Saxon; *poi*, French; *pise*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of pease.
Sowe *peasum* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon. *Tusser.*
Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*
PEAT, *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.
Turf and *peat*, and cowlheards are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*
PEAT, *n. f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.
A pretty *peat*! it is best put finger in the eye,
An flew the why. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*
A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebble*, Saxon; *pebble*, Saxon; *pebble*, Saxon.] A stone dis-
PEBBLESTONE. *n. f.* [from *pebble* and *stone*.] A stone of flint, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebblestones* it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*
The bishop and the duke of Gloster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*. *Shakef.*
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakef.*
You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*
Collecting toys,
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base gravel and *pebbles* instead of quarries of stones. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, *n. f.*
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*
PEBBLED, *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*
PEBBLY, *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.
Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*
PECCABILITY, *n. f.* [from *peccare*.] State of being subject to sin.
Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*
PECCABLE, *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Incident to sin.
PECCADILLO. [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the peccadillos of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
19 I
PECCANCY.

PEC

PECCANCY. *n. f.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality.
Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wifem.*
PECCANT. *adj.* [peccant, Fr. *peccant*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal.
From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*
That such a peccant creature should disapprove and repent
of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right
reason could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious
to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.
With laxatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the peccant humours that abound. *Dryden.*
Such as have the bile peccant or deficient are relieved by
bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbutnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unequal.
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be
peccant in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PECK. *n. f.* [from *pocca*, or perhaps from *pat*, a vessel. *Skinner.*
1. The fourth part of a bushel.
Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd peck or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*
To every hill of ashes, some put a peck of unlacked lime,
which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and
then they spread them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the same machine fold pecks of pease. *King.*
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.
Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a peck;
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*
To **PECK**. *v. a.* [bequer, French; *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak.
She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side. *Dryden.*
Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero
observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the
chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them. *Addison.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.
With a pick-axe of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened
at the one end to peck, and flat headed at the other to drive
little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. To strike; to make blows.
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our
church, which they are perpetually pecking and striking at
with the same malice. *South's Sermons.*
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas
mankind lie pecking at one another, till they are torn to
pieces. *L'Estrange.*
5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to
peck, to throw.
Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales elie. *Shakesp.*
PECKER. *n. f.* [from *peck*.]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker.
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*
PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with
spots.
Some are peckled, some greenish. *Walton's Angler.*
PECTINAL. *n. f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]
There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as
plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinatus*, or such as have
their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
PECTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten*.] Put one within another al-
ternately. This seems to be the meaning.
To fit cross leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is ac-
counted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTINATION. *n. f.* The state of being pectinated.
The complication or pectination of the fingers was an hiero-
glyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the
breast.
Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed,
and he was thereby relieved. *Wifeman.*
PECTORAL. *n. f.* [pectoralis, Lat. *pectoralis*, Fr.] A breast plate.
PECUATE. *n. f.* [peculatus, Latin; *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery.
PECULATION. *n. f.* of the publick; theft of publick money.
PECULATOR. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.
PECULIAR. *adj.* [peculiaris, from *peculum*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour
is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself
is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found
in many Spanish, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things.

PED

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath pecu-
liar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of
thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the
Jews likewise. *Hosker, b. v. f. 39.*
Space and duration being ideas that have something very
abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one
with another may be of use for their illustration. *Lake.*
3. Particular; single. To join *most* with peculiar, though found
in *Dryden*, is improper.
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd. *Milton.*
I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*
PECULIAR. *n. f.*
1. The property; the exclusive property.
By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Revenge is to absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no
consideration whatever can empower even the best men to
assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.
Certain *peculiar*s there are, some appertaining to the digni-
ties of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*
PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something
found only in one.
If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or
peculiarity of thinking, there would remain in his least suc-
cessful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*
PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]
1. Particularly; singly.
That is peculiarly the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodw.*
2. In a manner not common to others.
PECUNIARY. *adj.* [pecuniarius, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.]
1. Relating to money.
Their impostures delude not only unto pecuniary defrau-
dations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*
2. Consisting of money.
Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous na-
tures than a pecuniary mulct.
The injured person might take a pecuniary mulct by way
of atonement. *Brown.*
PED. *n. f.*
1. A small packfaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel,
and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.
A pannel and wanty, packfaddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper.
A hark is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spens.*
PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging
to a schoolmaster.
PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [pedagogus, Lat. *παιδαγωγός*; *παι*; and
γωγός.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
Few *pedagogues* but curle the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair. *Dryden.*
And poverty.
To **PEDAGOGUE**. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To
teach with superciliousness.
This may confine their younger files,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*
PEDAGOGY. *n. f.* [παιδαγωγία.] The mastership; discipline.
In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to
be above the pedagogy of Moses's rod] and the discipline of
types, God thought fit to display the substance without the
shadow. *South's Sermons.*
PEDAL. *adj.* [pedalis, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Diët.*
PEDALS. *n. f.* [pedalis, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes
of an organ: so called because played upon and stop'd with
the foot. *Diët.*
PEDANEUS. *adj.* [pedaneus, Lat.] Going on foot. *Diët.*
PEDANT. *n. f.* [pedant, French.]
1. A schoolmaster.
A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakesp.*
The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostenta-
tious of his literature.
The pedant can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits
he is amorous of. *Glanville.*
The preface has so much of the pedant, and so little of the
conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*
In learning let a nymph delight,
The pedant gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*
PEDANTIC. *adj.* [pedantique, Fr. from *pedant*.] Awk-
wardly ostentatious of learning.
Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues;
but for other sufficiencies *pedantic* enough. *Hayward.*
When we see any thing in an old fatyrist, that looks forced
and *pedantic*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the
time the poet writ. *Addison.*
The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age,
made yet more obscure by their *pedantic* elucidators. *Felton.*
A spirit

PEE

A spirit of contradiction is to *pedantic* and hateful, that a
man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still
use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not intro-
duce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of
the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantic*.] With awkward
ostentation of literature.
The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it;
too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that,
which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*
PEDANTRY. *n. f.* [pedanterie, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of
needless learning.
'Tis a practice that favours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of
puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*
Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may
be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuasibilibus*, *stimuli*
perjugeris. *Addison's Freeholder.*
From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of
contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*
To **PEDDLE**. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsl.* It is com-
monly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.
PEDERERO. *n. f.* [pedereros, Spanish, from *pedras*, a stone with
which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a
swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.
PEDERESTAL. *n. f.* [pedestal, Fr.] The lower member of a
pillar; the basis of a statue.
The poet bawls
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals*. *Dryden.*
In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forefront of the
pedestal was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*
So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Step from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*
PEDERSTIOUS. *adj.* [pedestris, Latin.] Not winged; going
on foot.
Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the po-
sition of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals. *Brown.*
PEDICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pediculus*, Fr.] The footstalk,
that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.
The caule of the holding green, is the clove and compact
substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*
PEDICULAR. *adj.* [pedicularis, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having
the pharynx or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*
PEDIGREE. *n. f.* [pere and degre, Skinner.] Genealogy; li-
neage; account of descent.
I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth
me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*
You tell a *pedigree*
Of three score and two years, a silly time. *Shakespeare.*
Alterations of surnames, which in former ages have been
very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that
it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Cam.*
To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*
The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes,
with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Allen.*
PEDIMENT. *n. f.* [pedis, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament
that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings,
and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches:
it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the
arch of a circle. *Diët.*
PEDLER. *n. f.* [a petty dealer; a contraction produced by fre-
quent use.] One who travels the country with small com-
modities.
All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truffle of trifles at his back;
As bells and babies and glassies in his packe. *Spenser.*
If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never
dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakespeare.*
He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakesp.*
Had fly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*
A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy
in possession of this contempt for all innovators, as merchants
have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*
Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*
PEDLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.
The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in compari-
son of what all those who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery*
ware to sell. *Swift.*
PEDDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have.
So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no miss;
this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in
my estate. *Decay of Piety.*
PEDOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [παίδας and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptism.
PEDOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [παίδας and βάπτιστης.] One that holds
or practices infant baptism.

PEE

To **PEEL**. *v. a.* [pelers, Fr. from *pellis*.]
1. To decorticate; to flay.
The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands, *Shakesp.*
And stuck them up before the fallow ewes.
2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy
this should be written *pill*.
Who once just and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
These, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*
PEEL. *n. f.* [pellis, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The skin or thin
rind of any thing.
PEEL. *n. f.* [paille, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long
handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the
oven.
PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who strips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer.
Yet otes with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground. *Tusser.*
As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
To **PEEP**. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of
Skinner, who derives it from *ophellen*, Dutch, to lift up; and
of *Cajaubon*, who derives it from *omwieling*, a spy; perhaps it
may come from *pip*, *pipis*, Latin, to cry as young birds:
when the chickens first broke the shell and cried; they were
said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the
act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing
that was at the same time: this is offered till something better
may be found.]
1. To make the first appearance.
She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Fa. Queen.*
Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unfaun'd shepherd. *Shakesp.*
England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league;
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
The timorous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peep forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smile'd in each bud;
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*
With words not hers, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the
ground. *Roscommon.*
Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*
Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms bear, }
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryd.* }
Printing and letters had just *peeped* abroad in the world;
and the restorers of learning wrote very eagerly against one
another. *Atterbury.*
Though but the very white end of the sprout *peep* out in
the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find
the sprout of a greater largeness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*
Most souls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull sullen prisoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*
2. To look slyly, closely or curiously; to look through any
crevice.
Who is the same, which at my window *peeps*. *Spenser.*
Come thick night!
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*
A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus. xxi. 23.*
The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*
All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*
The

PEE

The daring flames *peep* in, and faw from far
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;
But since it was prophand by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden*
From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden*
Those remote and vast bodies were formed not merely to
be *peep* at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons*
O my muse, just distance keep;
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep*. *Prior*
In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling storm, demand their fire. *Thomson*
PEEP. *n. f.*
1. First appearance: as, at the *peep* and first break of day.
2. A fly look.
Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out
of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the stars. *Swift*
PEEPER. *n. f.* Young chickens just breaking the shell.
Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramst.*
PEEPHOLE. *n. f.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole through which
PEEPINGHOLE. *n. f.* one may look without being discovered.
By the *peepholes* in his crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his eyes took distant aim. *Prior*
The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out
to see what news. *L'Estrange*
PEER. *n. f.* [*pair*, French.]
1. Equal; one of the same rank.
His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakefp.*
Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity;
and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon*
Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!
That thou to him so great respect do'st bear!
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer*. *Davies*
2. One equal in excellence or endowments.
In long he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chancleier. *Dryden*
3. Companion; fellow.
He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Fairy Queen*
If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what spight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *Benj. Johnson*
Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryd.*
4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all
nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are
the same.
I see thee compact with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds:
Hail king of Scotland! *Shakefp. Macbeth*
King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakefp.*
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden*
To **PEER**. *v. n.* [*By contraction from appear*.]
1. To come just in sight.
As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Bacon*
Yet a many of your horsemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peering*. *Shakefp.*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnson*
Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day. *Milt.*
2. To look narrowly; to *peer*.
Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidn.*
Peering in maps for ports, and *peers*, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice*
PEERAGE. *n. f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
1. The dignity of a *peer*.
His friendships he to few confin'd;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift*
2. The body of *peers*.
Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and
their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and com-
mons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden*
PEERDOM. *n. f.* [*from peer*.] *Peerage*. *Ainsworth*
PEERLESS. *n. f.* [*female of peer*.] The lady of a *peer*; a wo-
man ennobled.

PEG

Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks;
Peers and butler share alike the box. *Pope*
PEERLESS. *adj.* [*from peer*.] Unequalled; having no *peer*.
I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to weat,
We stand up *peerless*. *Shakefp.*
You,
So perfect, and so *peerless*, are created
Of every creature's best. *Shakefp. Temp.*
Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakefp.*
Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light. *Milton*
Such music worthiest were to blaze:
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whole lute leads us. *Milton*
Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,
Were all observ'd, as well as heav'nly face;
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden*
PEERLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from peerless*.] Universal superiority.
PEEVISH. *adj.* [*This word Junius*, with more reason than he
commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from
perverse; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beefish*, as we say
wasfish.] Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable;
iracible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of
expressions of discontent; hard to please.
For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations. *Sidney*
She is *peevish*, fullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shakefp.*
If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls. *Shakefp.*
I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakefp.*
Those deserve to be doubly laugh'd at, that are *peevish* and
angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estrange*
Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that
infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift*
PEEVISHLY. *adv.* [*from peevish*.] Angriely; querulously;
morosely.
He was so *peevishly* opiniative and proud, that he would
neither alk nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward*
PEEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from peevish*.] Irracibility; querulous-
ness; fretfulness; perverseness.
Some miscarriages in government might escape through the
peevishness of others, envying the publick should be managed
without them. *King Charles*
It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*,
if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neg-
lect to improve it. *Locke*
You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift*
PEG. *n. f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic.]
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of
an iron nail.
Solid bodies foreflew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood,
when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon*
The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them clavi-
culares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff.
Grew's Anatom.
If he pretends to be choleric, we shall treat him like his
little friend Dicky, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to
himself. *Addison's Guardian*, N^o 108.
The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but
little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the
whole frame together. *Addison's Spectator*
A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more vir-
tuous or wife, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift*
2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.
You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this music. *Shakefp. Othello*
3. To take a *peg* lover; to depress; to sink: perhaps from re-
laxing the cords of musical instruments.
Remember how in arms and politics,
We still have worried all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras*
4. The nickname of Margaret.
To **PEG**. *v. a.* To fasten with a *peg*.
I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, 'till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakefp. Temp.*
Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them
down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will
be ready to remove. *Evelyn's Calendar*
PELF.

PEL

PELF. *n. f.* [*In low Latin, peltra*, not known whence derived;
peltra, in Norman, is *frillery*.] Money; riches.
The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pel*. *Sidney*
Hardy elf,
Thou dar'st view my direful countenance,
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,
To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pel*. *Fairy Queen*
Immortal gods, I crave no *pel*;
I pray for no man but myself.
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pel*
Soon split him on the former self:
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace*
To the poor if he refus'd his *pel*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himself.
PELLICAN. *n. f.* [*pellicanus*, low Lat. *pellican*, Fr.]
There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water
and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds
upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar
tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a
craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to
suck blood from its breast. *Calmet*
Should discarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their flesh;
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakefp.*
The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the fice of
apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence*
PELLET. *n. f.* [*from pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball.
That which is fold to the merchants, is made into little
pellets, and sealed. *Sandys*
I dressed with little pellets of lint. *Wifeman's Surgery*
2. A bullet; a ball.
The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction
of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilata-
tion; and therefore, left two bodies should be in one place,
there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or
blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations;
for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with
any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so
as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon*
A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit
of wine, burnt only eighty-seven puffs. *Bacon*
How shall they reach us in the air with those pellets they
can hardly roll upon the ground. *L'Estrange*
In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the
more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray*
PELLETED. *adj.* [*from pellet*.] Consisting of bullets.
My brave Egyptians all,
By the discarding of this *pelleted* storm, *Shakefp.*
Lie graveless. *Shakefp.*
PELLICLE. *n. f.* [*pellicula*, Lat.]
1. A thin skin.
After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke.
It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors im-
pregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by
heat. *Sharp's Surgery*
PELLITORY. *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.
The *pellitory* hath an apetalous flower, whose flower cup is
divided into four parts, which is sometimes bell-shaped like a
funnel, with four stamina or threads surrounding the pointal,
which becomes for the most part an oblong seed, surrounded
by the flower cup; to which may be added, the flowers are
produced from the wings of the leaves. *Miller*
PELMELL. *n. f.* [*pellemelle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously;
one among another.
When we have dash'd them to the ground,
Then desic each other; and *pell mell*
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakefp. King John*
Never yet did insurrection want
Such moody beggars, starving for a time
Of *pell mell* havock and confusion.
He knew when to fall on *pell mell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras*
PELLS. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat.]
Clerk of the *pellis*, an officer belonging to the exchequer,
who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis*
acceptum, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll
called *pellis* *extitum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bailey*
PELLUCID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent;
not opaque; not dark.
The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter
with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates
and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may
be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal,
without sensibly damaging the texture. *Woodward*
If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of
air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehe-
ment as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire,
till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton's Opticks*

PEN

PELLUCIDITY. *n. f.* [*from pellucid*.] Transparency; clear-
PELLUCIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from pellucid*.] Transparency; clear-
ness; not opacity.
The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the
infensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling
the pellucidity of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation
they gather into visible mifty drops that make clouds. *Locke*
We consider their pellucidness and the vast quantity of light,
that passes through them without reflection. *Keil*
PELT. *n. f.* [*from pellis*, Lat.]
1. Skin; hide.
The camels hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair
upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*
A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden*
2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth*
PELT-MONGER. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer
in raw hides.
To **PELT**. *v. a.* [*peltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from
pellet, Mr. Lye.] It is generally used of something thrown,
rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.
1. To strike with something thrown.
Poor naked wretches whereof'er you are
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you. *Shakefp.*
Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakefp.*
No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden*
Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and
pelted them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury*
The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might
easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Gulliver*
2. To throw; to cast.
My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden*
PELTING. *adj.* This word in *Shakefp.* signifies, I know not
why, mean; paltry; pitiful.
Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shakefp.*
Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,
That they have overborn their continents. *Shakefp.*
They from sheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakefp.*
A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakefp.*
PELVIS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The lower part of the belly.
PEN. *n. f.* [*penna*, Latin.]
1. An instrument of writing.
Never durst post touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shakefp.*
Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of Adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden*
He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden*
I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall
exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it,
which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though
I move my *pens*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke*
2. Feather.
The *pens* that did his pinnions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Fairy Queen*
3. Wing; though even here it may mean feather.
Feather'd foon and fledg'd,
They fumm'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
4. [From penna, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop.
My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shakefp.*
The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take
the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange*
She in *pen* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Horace*
Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King*
The gather'd flocks
Are in the wattled *pen* innumerable prest'd,
Head above head. *Thomson's Summer*
To **PEN**. *v. a.* [*pennan* and *pinban*, Saxon.]
1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow
place.
Away with her,
And *pen* her up. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*
My heavy son
Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shakefp.*
The plaster alone would *pen* the humour already contained
in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon*
As when a prowling wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve

PEN

In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*
The glass, wherein it is *penmed* up, hinders it to deliver
itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*
The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish
custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be
acquainted with none. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Ah! that your bus'ness had been mine,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*
2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at first
only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of
writing; but it has been long used with relation to the stile
or composition.
For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearfay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *pen'd*. *Sidney.*
I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that
it is excellently well *pen'd*, I have taken great pains to con
it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakespeare.*
A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penmed* out of
his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of her orthogra
phy, was set down by them. *Camden's Remains.*
He frequented sermons, and *penmed* notes with his own
hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them
down in writing was necessary; for without such strict exa
mination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been
disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*
Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applause, at th' end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *pen'd*. *Denb.*
Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation,
speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*
Should I publish the praises that are so well *pen'd*, they
would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*
Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *pen'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*
PENAL. *adj.* [penal, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]
1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.
Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as
shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and be
coming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*
2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.
Adamantive chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*
PENALTY. *n. f.* [from *penalité*, old French.]
1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.
Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto
the *penalty* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of na
vigations, can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*
Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of
death, and consequently all let's *penalties*, for preserving pro
perty, and employing the force of the community in the exe
cution of laws. *Locke.*
Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties* and pains. *Dunciad.*
2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.
Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
PENNANCE. *n. f.* [penence, old French; for *penitence*.] In
fliction either publick or private, suffered as an expiation of
repentance for sin.
And bitter *pennance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Fairy Queen.*
Mew her up,
And make her bear the *pennance* of her tongue. *Shakespeare.*
No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never
to straight *pennance* to expiate his first offence, would have
counsell'd him to have given over the pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*
The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *pennance*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great
rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to per
form this *pennance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*
PENCE. *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by
a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.
The same servant found one of his fellow servants, which
owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Mat.*
PENCIL. *n. f.* [penicillum, Latin.]
1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.
Pencils can by one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

PEN

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by
the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*
The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the matter's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*
One dips the *pencil*, t' other strings the lyre. *Pope.*
2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write with
out ink.
Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in
the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*
3. Any instrument of writing without ink.
To *PENCIL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.
Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
PENDANT. *n. f.* [pendant, French.]
1. A jewel hanging in the ear.
The spirits
Some third the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*
2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until Autumn, on the bough should grow. *Waller.*
3. A pendulum. Obsolete.
To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or
make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the
line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to
the line at which it hang'd before. *Digby on the Soul.*
4. A small flag in ships.
PENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.
The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or slope
ness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two
shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from
the lowest. *Wotton's Architecture.*
PENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suspense; delay of
decision.
The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can
the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*
PENDENT. *adj.* [pendens, Latin; some write *pendant*, from
the French.]
1. Hanging.
Quaint in green she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbons *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*
I sometimes mournful verbe indite, and ling
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Phillips.*
2. Jutting over.
A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*
3. Supported above the ground.
They brought, by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
PENDING. *n. f.* [pendente, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet
undecided.
A person *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended
in the possession. *Ayliffe.*
PENDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pendulous*.] The state of hang
ing; suspension.
His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humours
descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppe
daneous stability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PENDULOUS. *adj.* [pendulus, Lat.] Hanging; not sup
ported below.
All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shak.*
Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between
two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the
air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the
upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*. *Ray.*
PENDULUM. *n. f.* [pendulus, Lat. pendule, Fr.] Any weight
hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards,
of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always
performed in equal time.
Upon the bench I will to handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylor's yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*
PENETRABLE. *adj.* [penetrabilis, Fr. penetrabilis, Latin.]
1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of
another body.
Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*
2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.
I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakespeare.*
Peace.

PEN

Peace,
And let we wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
PENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrabilis*.] Susceptibility of
impression from another body.
There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetra
bility, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore
the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its
contrary. *Boyle's Philosophical Principles.*
PENETRANT. *n. f.* [penetrantia, Latin.] Interior parts. Not
in use.
The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrants* to
infuse some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*
PENETRANCY. *n. f.* [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or
piercing.
The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no ob
stacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through
all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*
PENETRANT. *adj.* [penetrant, Fr.] Having the power to
pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.
If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses pro
moted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught
and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*
The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated
into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered
so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in
at the freight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*
To *PENETRATE.* *v. a.* *penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, Fr.]
1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into
a body.
Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetra
ting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To affect the mind.
3. To reach the meaning.
To *PENETRATE.* *v. n.* To make way.
There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which
here were too subtle for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*
If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy
than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the inside and
reality of the thing. *Locke.*
PENETRATION. *n. f.* [penetration, Fr. from *penetrare*.]
1. The act of entering into any body.
It warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of mo
dern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those
who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*
3. Acuteness; sagacity.
The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with
others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*
PENETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrare*.]
1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.
Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to
any foggy noisomeness from fens. *Watson.*
2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.
O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The fourth sea floors and shelves, where thousands drown'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. Having the power to impress the mind.
Wouldst thou see
Thy master thus with pleach art, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame. *Shakespeare.*
PENETRATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of
being penetrative.
PENGUIN. *n. f.* [anser magellanicus, Latin.]
1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is sup
posed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signi
fying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being
white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from
Wales; whence *Hudibras*:
British Indians nam'd from *penguins*.
Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from
punguis, Lat. fat; but is, I believe, mistaken.
The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness:
for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs
sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and
little, altogether unuseful for flight, but by the help whereof
he swims very swiftly. *Grew's Museum.*
2. A fruit.
The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where
the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp
acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this
fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*
PENINSULA. *n. f.* [Lat. *pena insula*; *peninsula*, Fr.] A
piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a
narrow neck to the main.
A side of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Infwork, on whose
neckland standeth an ancient house. *Carew.*

PEN

PENINSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded
by water.
PENITENCE. *n. f.* [penitence, Fr. *penitencia*, Lat.] Repen
tance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amend
ments of life or change of the affections.
Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*
May *penitence* fly round thy mournful bed,
And wing thy latest prayer to pitying heav'n. *Irene.*
PENITENT. *adj.* [penitent, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant;
contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and reso
lutely amending life.
Much it joys me
To see you become so *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*
Give me
The *penitent* instrument to pick that bolt. *Shakespeare.*
Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* be sought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*. *Milton.*
The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*
PENITENT. *n. f.*
1. One sorrowful for sin.
Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the im
partial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*
The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the
divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the ap
petites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the tempta
tions of sin in their full force. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.
The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the
church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to
the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confessor.
PENITENTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence;
enjoined as penance.
I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter falls and *penitential* groans. *Shakespeare.*
Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks
and garlic, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified
onion? *South's Sermons.*
PENITENTIAL. *n. f.* [penitential, Fr. *penitentialis*, low Latin.]
A book directing the degrees of penance.
The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such mat
ters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconci
liation of the person that suffered penance. *Ayliffe.*
PENITENTIARY. *n. f.* [penitencier, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low
Latin.]
1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.
Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no
penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never to straight pen
ance to expiate his first offence, would have counsell'd him
to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously
re-obtained. *Bacon.*
The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the
measure of penance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. A penitent; one who does penance.
A prison restrain'd John Northampton's liberty, who, for
abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was
condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*
To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the
work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*
3. The place where penance is enjoined.
PENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with
sorrow for sin; with contrition.
PENKNIFE. *n. f.* [pen and knife.] A knife used to cut pens.
Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, pre
cisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*
PENMAN. *n. f.* [pen and man.]
1. One who professes the art of writing.
2. An author; a writer.
The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's
death, configned to writing that history, which had been pub
lished only by the apostles and disciples: the further conside
ration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this
discourse. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both
our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply
affected. *Aubrey.*
PENNACHED. *adj.* [pennaché, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers
when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is ra
diated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*
Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips,
covering them with matrasles. *Evelyn.*
PENNANT.

PEN

PENNANT. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
 1. A small flag, ensign or colours.
PENNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
 1. Winged.
 2. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
PENNER. *n. f.* [*from pen*.]
 1. A writer.
 2. A pence. *Ans.* So it is called in Scotland.
PENNYLESS. *adj.* [*from penny*.] Moneyless: poor; wanting money.
PENNON. *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.
 Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
 About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
 And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
 They waved like a pennon wide dispred. *Fairy Queen.*
 Harry sweeps through our land
 With pennons painted in the blood of Harleuer. *Shakefp.*
 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore,
 His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*
PENNY. *n. f.* plural *pence*. [*penn*, Saxon.]
 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only nummorum famuli, a subordinate species of coin.
 She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
 No silver penny to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
 One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
 Does at a penny's cost in herbs repine. *Dryden.*
 2. Proverbially. A small sum.
 You shall hear
 The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
 In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
 Of any penny tribute paid. *Shakefp.*
 We will not lend thee a penny.
 Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling,
 take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for although it be
 lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor's Living Holy.*
 3. Money in general.
 Pepper and Sabeen incense take;
 And with post-haste thy running markets make;
 Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*
 It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind
 to make a penny. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass*. *n. f.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]
Pennyroyal hath a labiated flower consisting of one leaf,
 whose upper lip or crest is entire, but the lower lip or beard
 is divided into three parts; out of the flower cup rises the
 point attended by four embryos, which afterwards become
 so many seeds: to which may be added, that the flowers grow
 in short thick whorles. *Miller.*
PENNYWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*penny and weight*.] A weight containing
 twenty-four grains troy weight.
 The Sevil piece of Eight is 1; *pennyweight* in the pound
 worke than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*,
 contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen
 mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling
 silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven
 hundredths of a penny. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PENNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny and wise*.] One who saves small
 sums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on
 improper occasions.
 Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of them-
 selves. *Bacon.*
PENNYWORTH. *n. f.* [*penny and worth*.]
 1. As much as is bought for a penny.
 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.
 As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and
 oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *penny-*
worths may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Pirates may make cheap *pennyworths* of their pillage,
 And purchase friends. *Shakefp.*
 You know I say nothing to him, for he hath neither
 Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court,
 and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English.
Shakefp.
 Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death
 are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain cer-
 tain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their
 bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peacbam.*
 Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the
 cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bar-
 gains. *South's Sermons.*
 3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less
 than it is worth.
 For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
 He had no mighty *pennyworth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*
 4. A small quantity.
 My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me
 and who displease me least. *Swift.*

PEN

PENSILE. *adj.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]
 1. Hanging; suspended.
 There are two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of
 the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts.
 This ethereal space,
 Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
 Anxious I ask you, how the *pensile* ball
 Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*
 2. Supported above the ground.
 The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
 Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
 On which the planted grove and *pensile* garden grows. *Prior.*
PENSILENESS. *n. f.* [*from pensile*.] The state of hanging.
PENSION. *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any
 one without an equivalent. In England it is generally under-
 stood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his
 country.
 A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects
 has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher
 fortune. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 105.
 He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a
 friend to men in power without *pensions*. *Pope.*
 To *PENSION*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To support by an arbi-
 trary allowance.
 One might expect to see medals of France in the highest
 perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and set apart
 for the designing of them. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
 The hero William and the martyr Charles,
 One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles. *Pope.*
PENSIONARY. *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.] Maintained by
 pensions.
 Scorn his household policies,
 His filly plots and *pensionary* spies. *Dante.*
 They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive.
Hovel's Vocal Persyl.
PENSIONER. *n. f.* [*from pension*.]
 1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of
 another; a dependant.
 Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive
 to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Cand.*
 Hovering dreams,
 The sickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*
 The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's
 office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him. *Collier.*
 2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.
 In Britain's senate he a feat obtains,
 And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*
PENSIVE. *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian.]
 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; me-
 lancholy.
 Think it still a good work, which they in their *pensive* care
 for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hooker.*
 Are you at leisure, holy father,—
 —My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now. *Shakefp.*
 Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress,
 And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*
 2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has
 applied it to things.
 We at the sad approach of death shall know
 The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow,
 That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*
PENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrow-
 fully; with gloomy seriousness.
 So fair a lady did I spy,
 On herbs and flowers she walked *pensively*
 Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*
PENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowful-
 ness; gloomy seriousness.
 Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto
 this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we
 should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests
 for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the
 other always joy annexed. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 43.
 Would'st thou unlock the door
 To cold despair and gnawing *pensiveness*. *Herbert.*
PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.
 Cut my lace asunder,
 That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. *Shakefp.*
 The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. *Shakefp.*
PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.
 But with a grain a day, I would not buy
 Their mercy. *Shakefp.*
 Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in, and bruise'd
 Into their substance *pent*. *Milton.*
 The foul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
 But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*
Pent up in Ulica he vainly forms
 A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Addison's Cato.*
PENTACULAR. *adj.* [*pent* and *capular*.] Having five
 cavities.
PENTACHORD. *adj.* [*pent* and *χορδή*.] An instrument with
 five strings. *PENTAEDEUS.*

PEP

PENTAEDEUS. *adj.* [*pent* and *ἑδρα*.] Having five sides.
 The *pentaealous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of
 plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the
 axis. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAGON. *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pent* and *γωνία*.] A
 figure with five angles.
 I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio
 into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. *Wotton.*
PENTAGONAL. *adj.* [*from pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having
 five angles.
 The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a
 net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in
 each mesh. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PENTAMETER. *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrus*, Lat.] A
 Latin verse of five feet.
 Mr. Ditch may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us,
 but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Addison.*
PENTAGONAL. *adj.* [*pent* and *γωνία*.] Five cornered.
 His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make
 the flesh almost *pentagonal*. *Grew.*
PENTAPETALOUS. *adj.* [*pent* and *petala*, Lat.] Having five
 petals.
PENTASPAST. *adj.* [*pentaspaste*, Fr. *pent* and *παστος*.] An
 engine with five pulleys.
PENTASTICK. *n. f.* [*pent* and *ῥαβδος*.] A composition con-
 sisting of five verses.
PENTASTYLE. *n. f.* [*pent* and *ῥαβδος*.] In architecture, a
 work in which are five rows of columns. *Diet.*
PENTATEUCH. *n. f.* [*pent* and *τεῦχος*; *pentateuch*, Fr.] The
 five books of Moses.
 The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not
 unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*
PENTECOST. *n. f.* [*πενήκωστή*; *pentecoste*, Fr.] A feast
 among the Jews.
Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was cele-
 brated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was
 the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call
 it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the
 passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest,
 which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the
 Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the
 Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the
 law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day
 after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*
 'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
 Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will
 Some five and twenty years. *Shakefp.*
PENTECOSTAL. *adj.* [*from pentecost*.] Belonging to Whit-
 tide.
 I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the
 church collects with some little variation; as the collects ad-
 ventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*. *Sanderfon.*
PENTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pen*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed
 hanging out aloft from the main wall.
 This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desir'd us to
 make a stand. *Shakefp.*
 Sleep shall neither night nor day
 Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakefp.*
 The Turks lurking under their *penthouse*, labour'd with
 mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*
 A blow was received by riding under a *penthouse*. *Wifeman.*
 Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the
 form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of
 the besieged, would be presently batter'd in pieces with stones
 and blocks. *Wilkins.*
 My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
 Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*
 The chill rain
 Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*
PENTICE. *n. f.* [*appentiz*, French; *pentice*, Italian.] It is
 commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps
pentice is the true word. A sloping roof.
 Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought
 to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*
PENTILE. *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the
 sloping part of the roof.
 Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on
 the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*
PENT UP. *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.
 Close *pent* up gulls
 Rive your concealing continents. *Shakefp.*
PENULTIMA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The last syllable but one.
PENUMBRA. *n. f.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect
 shadow.
 The breadth of this image answer'd to the sun's diameter,
 and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch,
 including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*
PENURIOS. *adj.* [*from penuria*, Latin.]
 1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; fordidly mean.
 What more can our *penurious* reason grant
 To the large whale or castled elephant, *Prior.*

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2. Scant; not plentiful.
 Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd
 Scanty of water. *Addison.*
PENURIOSLY. *adv.* [*from penurious*.] Sparingly; not plen-
 tifully.
PENURIOSNESS. *n. f.* [*from penurious*.] Niggardliness; par-
 simony.
 If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that
 people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as
 great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.
Addison on the State of the War.
PENURY. *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.
 The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*
 Who can perfectly declare
 The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
 When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,
 Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*
 Sometimes am I king;
 Then treason makes me with myself a beggar;
 And so I am: then crushing *penury*
 Persuades me, I was better when a king;
 Then I am king'd again. *Shakefp.*
 All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*,
 which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spent.*
 Let them not fill be obtinately blind,
 Still to divert the good design'd,
 Or with malignant *penury*
 To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*
 May they not jolly to our climes upbraid
 Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade. *Prior.*
PENY. *n. f.* [*penia*, Latin.]
 The *peny* hath a flower composed of several leaves, which
 are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of
 whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards be-
 comes a fruit, in which several little horns bent downwards
 are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down
 opening lengthways, containing many globular seeds. *Miller.*
 A physician had often tried the *peny* root unseasonably
 gathered without success; but having gathered it when the
 decreasing moon passes under Aries and tied the slit root about
 the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from
 epileptical fits. *Boyle.*
PEOPLE. *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]
 1. A nation; these who compose a community.
 Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and
 tongues. *Revelations* x. 11.
 Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in
 summer. *Proverbs* xxx. 25.
 What is the city but the *people*?
 True the *people* are the city. *Shakefp.*
 2. The vulgar.
 The knowing artist may
 Judge better than the *people*, but a play
 Made for delight,
 If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*
 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.
 4. Persons of a particular class.
 If a man temper his actions to content every combination
 of *peoples*, the mulick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*
 A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call
 the wincoipe. *Bacon.*
 5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people*
 is used indefinitely, like *ou* in French.
 The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of
 struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*
 People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large
 interest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by di-
 luting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon
 nothing but water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Clarissa.*
 To *PEOPLE*. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inha-
 bitants.
 Suppose that Brute, or whoever else that first *peopled* this
 island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after
 his name Britannia. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 He would not be alone, who all things can;
 But *peopled* Heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*
 Beauty a monarch is,
 Which kingly power magnificently proves
 By crouds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*
 A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*
 Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
 Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*
PEPASTICKS. *n. f.* [*pepastika*.] Medicines which are good to
 help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diet.*
PEPPER. *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *peivre*, Fr.]
 We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and
 the long, which are three different fruits produced by three
 distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a
 vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black
 colour:
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colour: with this we are supplied by the Dutch from their East Indian settlements in Java, Malabar and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the pepper: white pepper is commonly fictitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long pepper is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill: it much resembles the catkins of some of our trees, and contains several seeds singly in small membranaceous cells, and these seeds are of an acrid, hot and bitterish taste: the whole fruit is of a brownish grey colour and cylindrick in its figure. *Hill*. Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust
Of pepper, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson's Spring*.

To PEPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sprinkle with pepper.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.
I have peppered two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

PEPPERBOX. *n. f.* [pepper and box.] A box for holding pepper. I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a half-penny purse nor into a pepperbox. *Shakspeare*.

PEPPERCORN. *n. f.* [pepper and corn.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those peppercorns which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle*.

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords peppercorn for rent. *Prior*.

PEPPERMINT. *n. f.* [pepper and mint.] Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT. *n. f.* [pepper and wort.] A plant.

Pepperwort hath a flower consisting of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, from whose cup arises the pistillum, which afterward becomes a spear-shaped fruit, which is divided in the middle by a partition into two cells, which contain many oblong seeds. *Miller*.

PEPTICK. *adj.* [πεπτικός.] What helps digestion. *Anst.*

PERACUTE. *n. f.* [peracutus, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual peracute fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey*.

PERADVENTURE. *adv.* [par adventures, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such peradventure as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker*.

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; peradventure I will with you to court. *Shakspeare*.

What peradventure may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby*.

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all peradventure their practices justify may. *South*.

To PERAGRATE. *v. a.* [peragro, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dist.*

PERAGRATION. *n. f.* [from peragrate.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of peragratiō is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac into the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown*.

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of peragratiō, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiac from any one point to the same again. *Holder on Time*.

To PERAMBULATE. *v. a.* [perambulo, Lat.]

1. To walk through.

2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and perambulate Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies on Ireland*.

PERAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from perambulate.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their perambulation of the northern seas. *Bacon*.

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last perambulation exceeded eighteen millions. *Hewel*.

PERCASE. *adv.* [par and case.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude, and not only in theatre, though percase it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon*.

PERCANT. *adj.* [percant, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating.

Wonderous quick and percant was his sight.

As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Fairy Queen*.

PERCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from perceive.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke*.

That which we perceive when we see figure, as perceivable by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke*.

PERCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from perceivable.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [percipio, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,
When you above perceive me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakspeare*.

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus perceived in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves.
His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not. *Job xiv. 21.*

'Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke*.

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not perceive it. *Locke*.

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

PERCEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from perceptible.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of the reason. *More*.

PERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [perceptible, Fr. perceptus, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a perceptible blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air strucken. *Bacon*.

When I think, remember or abstract; these intrinsic operations of my mind are not perceptible by my sight, hearing, taste, smell or feeling. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and perceptible to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

In the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and perceptible parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope's Essay on Man*.

PERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from perceptible.] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays perceptibly every week. *Pope*.

PERCEPTION. *n. f.* [perception, Fr. percepti, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons*.

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold or heat. *Watts*.

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the perceptions of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they lay in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*.

This experiment discovereth perception in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon's Natural History*.

PERCEPTIVE. *adj.* [perceptus, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the perceptive region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glaucon*.

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the perceptive part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the perceptive must perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

PERCEPTIVITY. *n. f.* [from perceptive.] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke*.

PERCH. *n. f.* [perca, Lat. perche, Fr.]

The perch is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton's Angler*.

PERCH. *n. f.* [percha, Lat. perche, Fr.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.

2. [perche, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow perch I cannot ride. *Dryden*.

To PERCH. *v. n.* [percher, Fr. from the noun.] To sit on roost as a bird.

He percheth on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser*.

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The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not perch. *Shakspeare*.

The morning mules perch like birds, and sing
Among his branches. *Crawshaw*.

Let owls keep close within the tree, and not perch upon the upper boughs. *South's Sermons*.

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden*.

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Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granic flood,
When fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighten on the shore. *Lee*.

Hots of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden*.

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More*.

As evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perch'd roofs,
And nests in order rang'd
Of some villatic fowl. *Milton's Agonistes*.

PERCHANCE. *adv.* [per and chance.] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—
Perchance till after Theicus' wedding day. *Shakspeare*.

Finding him by nature little staidious, the chafe rather to endure him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then perchance at a courtier's life. *Watson*.

Only Smithfield ballad perchance to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange*.

PERCHERS. *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey*.

PERCIPIENT. *adj.* [percipiens, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow down this foolish opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley's Sermons*.

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every flock or stone would be a percipient and rational creature. *Bentley's Sermons*.

PERCIPIENT. *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole percipient, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glaucon's Sect.*

Nothing in the extended percipient perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

PERCLOSE. *n. f.* [per and close.] Conclusion; last part.

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh*.

To PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [percolo, Lat.] To strain.

The evidences of fact are percolated through a vast period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

PERCOLATION. *n. f.* [from percolate.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call percolation. *Bacon*.

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filter. *Rey on the Creation*.

To PERCUSS. *v. a.* [percutio, Lat.] To strike.

Flame percussed by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame percussing the air strongly. *Bacon's Natural History*.

PERCUSSION. *n. f.* [percutio, Lat. percussio, Fr.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like percussio of thy founts,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakspeare*.

The percussio of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body percussing. *Bacon*.

Some note, that the times when the stroke or percussio of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon's Essays*.

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by percussio, continue a little time to move from the place of percussio in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton's Opticks*.

Marbles taught him percussio and the laws of motion, and tops the centrigual motion. *Pope and Arbuthnot's Scribblers*.

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the percussio is stronger. *Rymer*.

PERCUTIENT. *n. f.* [percutions, Latin.] Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passages, or from the doubling of the percipient. *Bacon*.

PERDITION. *n. f.* [perditio, Lat. perdition, Fr.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer perdition of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakspeare*.

2

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter perdition, and lived most joyfully, going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon*.

Quick let us part! Perdition's in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison's Cato*.

2. Lois.

There's no foul loft,
Nay not so much perdition as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel
Thou saw'st sink. *Shakspeare, Tempest*.

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless perdition are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal perdition. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

PERDUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French perdue, or forlorn hope: as perdue or advanced sentinel.] Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had lain perdue,
To guard his desolate avenue. *Hudibras*.

PERDULOUS. *adj.* [from perdo, Lat.] Lost; thrown away.

There may be some wandering perdulous wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to chafe efficaciously and impossibility, is as impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall*.

PERDURABLE. *adj.* [perdurable, Fr. perdure, Lat.] Lasting; long continued. A word not in use, nor accented according to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deservings with
Cables of perdurable toughness. *Shakspeare, Othello*.

O perdurable flame; let's stab ourselves. *Shakspeare*.

PERDURABLY. *adv.* [from perdurable.] Lastingly.

Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be perdurably fin'd? *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*.

PERDURATION. *n. f.* [perdure, Lat.] Long continuance. *Anst.*

PEREGAL. *adj.* [French.] Equal. Obsolete.

Whom thou wast peregal to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spenser*.

To PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* [peregrinus, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dist.*

PEREGRINATION. *n. f.* [from peregrinus, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he should give of his peregrination abroad. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our peregrination, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley's Sermons*.

PEREGRINE. *adj.* [peregrin, old Fr. peregrinus, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold or perigrine and preternatural heat, is but negation. *Bacon*.

To PEREMPT. *v. a.* [peremptus, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term.

Not is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is perempted by the desertion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is perempted. *Ayliffe*.

PEREMPTION. *n. f.* [peremptio, Lat. peremption, Fr.] Cruelty; extinction. Law term.

This peremption of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should otherwise be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe's Perergeron*.

PEREMPTORILY. *adv.* [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them peremptorily. *Daniel*.

Not to speak peremptorily or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War*.

Some organs are so peremptorily necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon's Natural History*.

In all conferences it was insisted peremptorily, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon*.

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be peremptorily determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward*.

Never judge peremptorily on first appearances. *Clarissa*.

PEREMPTORINESS. *n. f.* [from peremptory.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Government of the Tongue*.

Self-conceit and peremptoriness in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

PEREMPTORY. *adj.* [peremptorius, low Lat. peremptoire, Fr. from peremptus, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and peremptory, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, *Evangel.*

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That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not perch. *Shakspeare*.

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even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of error.
He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause.
To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not for I am *peremptory*.
Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city.
Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ, shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene.
The more modest confests, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations.
He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught.
PERENNIAL. *adj.* [perennis, Latin.]
1. Lasting through the year.
If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater.
2. Perpetual; unceasing.
The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them.
PERENNITY. *n. f.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.
That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs.
PERFECT. *adj.* [perfectus, Lat. parfait, Fr.]
1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.
We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end, whereto they were instituted.
2. Fully informed; fully skilful.
Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good.
Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*.
I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master.
3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.
My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly.
Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God.
4. Safe; Out of danger.
Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia.
To **PERFECT**. *v. a.* [perfectus, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]
1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.
If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us.
Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle.
In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species.
Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none.
What toil did honest Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set?
2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.
Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke.
PERFECTER. [from *perfect*.]
This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*.
PERFECTION. *n. f.* [perfectio, Lat. perfection, Fr.]
1. The state of being perfect.
Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain.
It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confests *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature.
True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection*.

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No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance.
Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought.
2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence.
What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell?
You knot of mouth-friends; smoke and lukewarm water
Is your *perfection*.
An heroic poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering.
3. Attribute of God.
If God be infinitely holy, just and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*.
To **PERFECTIONATE**. *v. a.* [perfectio, Lat. from *perfectio*.]
To make perfect; to advance to perfection. This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception.
Painters and sculptors, chasing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance.
He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting.
PERFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect*.] Conducting to bring to perfection.
Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls.
Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures.
PERFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.
As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end.
PERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect*.]
1. In the highest degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely.
Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration.
Words rec'd to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas.
3. Exactly; accurately.
We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*.
PERFECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfect*.]
1. Completeness.
2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.
Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*.
3. Skill.
Is this your *perfectness*?
PERFIDIOUS. *adj.* [perfidus, Lat. perfide, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.
Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquisite,
And steal to mend your wages.
PERFIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.
They eat *perfidiously* their words.
Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war?
PERFIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious.
Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness* and ingratitude.
PERFIDY. *n. f.* [perfidia, Lat. perfidia, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
PERFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perfluo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.
To **PERFLATE**. *v. a.* [perfluo, Lat.] To blow through.
If Eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.
The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy and well *perflated*.
PERFLATION. *n. f.* [from *perflato*.] The act of blowing through.
Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.
To **PERFORATE**. *v. a.* [perforo, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.
Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without and twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit.
A *perforated* bladder does not swell.
The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores.

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The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye.
Worms *perforate* the guts.
PERFORATION. *n. f.* [from *perforare*.]
1. The act of piercing or boring.
The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes.
The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them.
2. Hole; place bored.
That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence.
PERFORATOR. *n. f.* [from *perforare*.] The instrument of boring.
The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula.
PERFORATE. *adv.* [per and *forare*.] By violence; violently.
Guyon to him leaping, flaid
His hand, that trembled as one terrified;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforate* restrain'd.
Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But the *perforate* withholds the loved boy.
All trembling and arising, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforate* the breaks
Into the inmost rooms.
To **PERFORM**. *v. a.* [performare, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.
All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt.
Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I had thee?
What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan?
I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me.
Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently.
Thou, my love,
Perform his funerals with paternal care.
You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year.
To **PERFORM**. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.
When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors.
PERFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done.
Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them.
PERFORMANCE. *n. f.* [from *perform*.]
1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing.
Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use.
Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*.
The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt.
2. Compulsion; work.
In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived.
Few of our comic *performances* give good examples.
3. Action; something done.
In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say?
PERFORMER. *n. f.* [from *perform*.]
1. One that performs any thing.
The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*.
2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.
To **PERFUMATE**. *v. n.* [perfumo, Lat.] To rub over.
PERFUMATORY. *adj.* [from *perfumo*.] That which perfumes.
PERFUME. *n. f.* [perfume, Fr.]
1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.
Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfume*, you can take but at times.
Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly waited, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it.
2. Sweet odour; fragrance.
No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.
To **PERFUME**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.
Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For he is sweeter than perfume itself
To whom they go.
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And huffst with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*.
The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan.
Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal.
The pains the takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art.
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies!
PERFUMER. *n. f.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.
A mofe the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent.
First issued from *perfumers* shops
A croud of fashionable tops.
PERFUMER. *adv.* [from *perfumare*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently.
His majesty casting his eye *perfumingly* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord-keeper.
Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfumingly*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all.
PERFUMORY. *adj.* [from *perfumare*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent.
A transient and *perfumory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected.
To **PERFUSE**. *v. a.* [perfuso, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread.
These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions.
PERHAPS. *adv.* [per and *hap*.] Peradventure; it may be.
Perhaps the good old man that kill'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run.
Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place.
His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love.
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps lost pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him.
PERIAPT. *n. f.* [περιπτω] Amulet; charm worn as preservatives against diseases or mischief.
The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*.
PERICARDIUM. *n. f.* [περικαρδιον; pericarde, Fr.]
The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the *pericardium* is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion.
PERICARPUM. *n. f.* [περικαρπιον; Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.
Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustentance of animals.
PERICLITATION. *n. f.* [from *periclitari*, Lat. *periclitari*, Fr.]
1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

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PERICRANIUM.

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PERICRANIUM, *n. f.* [from *περι* and *cranium*; *pericrâne*, Fr.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also called the *periosteum*. *Quincy.*
Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
PERICULOUS, *adj.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A word not in use.
As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*
PERIECY, *n. f.* [*περι* and *εκυ*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.
PERIGEE, *n. f.* [*περι* and *γει*; *perigée*, Fr.] Is a point in **PERIGEUM**, the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*
By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PERIHELUM, *n. f.* [*περι* and *ήλιος*; *perihelie*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*
Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50000 years a cooling. *Chyene's Philosophical Principles.*
PERIL, *n. f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Lat.]
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.
Dear Pyrocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
How many *perils* do unfold
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Fairy Queen.*
In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*
The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way.
Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by
pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbutnot.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced.
I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
PERILOUS, *adj.* [*perileus*, Fr. from *peril*.]
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
Her guard is chastity,
She that has that is clad in compleat steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*
Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful fear:
For *perilous* th' affair, unheard the toil
T' elude the preference of a God by guile. *Pope.*
Into the *perilous* flood
Bear fearless. *Thomson.*
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.
Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* threwd. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *perilous*.
'Tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakespeare.*
PERILOUSLY, *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.
PERILOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerfulness.
PERIMETER, *n. f.* [*περι* and *μετρον*; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.
By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton's Opticks.*
PERIOD, *n. f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περιόδος*.]
1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.
Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

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3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at beginning.
A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. *Holder on Time.*
We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*
4. The end or conclusion.
If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakespeare.*
There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods*.
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*
5. The state at which any thing terminates.
Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates.
Light-converging fates must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period*. *Digby.*
6. Length of duration.
Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.
Periods are beautiful, when they are not too long: for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *B. Johnson.*
Is this the confidence you gave me,
Lean on it safely, not a *period*
Shall be unaid for me. *Milton.*
Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, cunningly wrap up in a smooth *period*. *Locke.*
For the assistance of weak memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
From the tongue
Th' unfinished *period* falls. *Thomson's Spring.*
To **PERIOD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.
Your letter he desires
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
PERIODICAL, *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *period*.]
1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.
Was the earth's *periodical* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night. *Darwin.*
Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.
Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some stony soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.
The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*
4. Relating to periods or revolutions.
It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politics, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*
PERIODICALLY, *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods.
The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, and then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*. *Brown.*
PERIOSTEUM, *n. f.* [*περι* and *στέον*; *perioste*, Fr.] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Chyene's Philosophical Principles.*
PERIPHERY, *n. f.* [*περι* and *φειρα*; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.
Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*
To **PERIPHERY**, *v. a.* [*periphraze*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.
PERIPHRASTIC, *n. f.* [*περιφραστικ*; *periphrastie*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for death, we may say, the loss of life.
They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*
She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis*. *Cleveland.*
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They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*
The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*
PERIPHRASTICAL, *adj.* [from *periphrastie*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.
PERIPNEUMONY, *n. f.* [*περι* and *πνευμων*; *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.
Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended schirous, by distipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that remain, or may be left indurated, through the grois reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*
A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every dyscalse; for no body dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbutnot.*
To **PERISH**, *v. n.* [*peris*, Fr. *peres*, Lat.]
1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing.
I burn, I pine, I *perish*. *Shakespeare.*
If I achieve not this young modest girl,
If I have seen any *perish* for want of cloathing, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade. *Job xxxi. 29.*
He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword. *Job xxxiii. 18.*
They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deut. xi. 18.*
I *perish* with hunger. *Luke xv. 17.*
The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*
Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*
Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*
Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*
In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*
2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.
Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whole parts exist together. *Locke.*
3. To be lost eternally.
These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Peter ii. 12.*
O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins, Lord earnest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*. *Moreton's Daily Exercise.*
To **PERISH**, *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use.
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged fides;
Because thy finny heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Rite, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*
He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier on Friendship.*
Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the publick woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*
PERISHABLE, *adj.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.
We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*
To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*
It is princes greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects hearts; but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians.
Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*
Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope's Odyssey.*
PERISHABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *perishable*.] Liable to be destroyed; liable to decay.
Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishable*ness, fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge his possessions beyond the use of his family. *Locke.*
PERISTALTIC, *adj.* [*περισταλτικ*; *peristaltique*, Fr.]
Peristaltic motion is that vermicular motion of the guts,

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which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*
The *peristaltic* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbutnot.*
PERISTERION, *n. f.* The herb vervain. *Diels.*
PERISTYLE, *n. f.* [*peristyle*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.
The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PERISYSTOLE, *n. f.* [*περι* and *συστολη*.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Diels.*
PERITONEUM, *n. f.* [*περιτοναιον*; *peritone*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Diels.*
Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wifeman.*
PERJURE, *n. f.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. A word not in use.
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou simular of virtue,
Thou art incestuous. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
To **PERJURE**, *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
Who should be trusted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the bottom. *Shakespeare.*
The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. *1 Tim. i. 10.*
PERJURER, *n. f.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely.
The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenser.*
PERJURY, *n. f.* [*perjurius*, Lat.] False oath.
My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud — What scourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence,
And to he vanish'd. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
PERIWIG, *n. f.* [*peruigue*, Fr.] Adscitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.
Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd *perwig*. *Shakespeare.*
It offends me to hear a robustious *perwig*-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakespeare.*
The sun's
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *perwigs* and tires
In lovers fonnets. *Donne.*
Madam time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *perwig* be call'd.
For vailing of their villages his highness and the marquis
bought each a *perwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*
They used false hair or *perwigs*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
From her own head Megara takes
A *perwig* of twisted snakes,
Which in the nicest fashion curl'd,
Like touzets. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
To **PERIWIG**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.
Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *perwig* with snow the bald-pate woods. *Sylvestre.*
Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crowded round with antick shapes,
Discord *perwig'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PERIWINKLE, *n. f.*
1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.
Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevel'd about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and ecalop shells. *Peacocks.*
2. A plant.
The *periwinkle* hath a flower cup, consisting of one leaf, that is divided into five long narrow segments: the flower also consists of one leaf, which expands in form of a salver, and is cut into five broad segments: the pointal, which arises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a fruit composed of two huffs or pods, which contain oblong, cylindrical, furrowed seeds; to which may be added, that this plant shoots out many long creeping branches that strike out roots at their joints. *Miller.*
There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*
The common simples with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
To **PERKE**,

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TO PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.
If you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's mits thus *perks* it in your face,
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
Let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crowds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope*.
TO PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank.
'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glit'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
PERK. *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.
My ragged ronts
Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,
Peak as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenser*.
PERIOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.
A *perious* passage lies,
Where many marmalades haunt, making false melodies. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.
Late he far'd
In Phædræ's fleet bark over the *perious* shard. *Pa. Queen*.
PERMACY. *n. f.* A little Turkish boot. *Diët*.
PERMANENCE. *n. f.* [from *permanent*.] Duration; continuance.
PERMANENT. *adj.* [from *permanent*.] Lasting; continuing in the same state; lasting.
Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain uncompacted. *Boyle*.
Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanency* or fixedness in being. *Hale*.
From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley*.
PERMANENT. *adj.* [from *permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged.
If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily forever *permanent*, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 10.
That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly uncomprehensible, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More*.
Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From fins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy sincere, and with no more sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden*.
PERMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; lastingly.
It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle*.
PERMANENCE. *n. f.* [from *permanens*, Lat.] Continuance.
Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permanence* in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PERMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be pass'd through.
The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle*.
TO PERMEATE. *v. a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] To pass through.
This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fibres, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward's Natural History*.
PERMEANT. *adj.* [from *permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the mefatecks. *Brown*.
PERMEATION. *n. f.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.
PERMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *permissus*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.
PERMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *permissus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.
PERMISSION. *n. f.* [from *permissus*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.
With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willing I go. *Milton*.
You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden*.
PERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *permittere*, Lat.]
1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.
We bid this be done,
When civil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
And not the punishment. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure*.
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invincible, except to God alone
By his *permissive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton*.
2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured.
If this doth authorize usury, which before was but *permissive*,

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it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Essays*.
Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
Clad
With what *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
PERMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissus*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.
As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. *Bacon's Holy War*.
PERMISSION. *n. f.* [from *permissus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.
TO PERMIT. *v. a.* [from *permittere*, Fr.]
1. To allow without command.
What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 4.
2. To suffer, without authorizing or approving.
3. To allow; to suffer.
Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak. *1 Corinthians xiv. 34*.
Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden*.
Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden*.
We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there. *Locke*.
After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift*.
4. To give up; to resign.
Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton*.
If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden*.
What'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompously displays before their fight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden*.
Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addison's Cato*.
PERMIT. *n. f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place; showing the duty on them to have been paid.
PERMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *permittere*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.
When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures? *Derham's Physico-Theology*.
PERMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *permittere*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.
They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permittance* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brewster*.
PERMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another.
A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley*.
Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray*.
TO PERMUTE. *v. a.* [from *permutare*, Lat. *permutare*, Fr.] To exchange.
PERMUTANT. *n. f.* [from *permutant*, Fr. from *permutare*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.
PERMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Lat. *permutatio*, Fr.]
1. Mischiefous in the highest degree; destructive.
To remove all out of the church, whereto they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not *permutatio* thereunto. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 10.
I call you fervile ministers,
That have with two *permutatio* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakefp. King Lear*.
Let this *permutatio* hour
Stand ay accursed in the calendar! *Shakefp.*
2. [From *permutare*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in *permutatio*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.
Part incentive reed
Provide, *permutatio* with one touch to fire. *Milton*.
PERMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *permutatio*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.
Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *permutatio* against their own conscience, have openly taught. *Acham's Schoolmaster*.
All the commons
Hate him *permutatio*, and with him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
PERMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *permutatio*.] The quality of being *permutatio*. *PERMUTATION.*

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PERNICITY. *n. f.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftnefs; celerity.
Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftnefs or *pernicity*. *Ray on the Creation*.
PERORATION. *n. f.* [from *peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.
What means this passionate discourse?
This *peroration* with such circumstances?
True woman to the last—my *peroration*
I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Shakefp.*
TO PERPEND. *v. a.* [from *perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.
Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend, my princefs, and give ear. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.
Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries. *Brown*.
PERPENDER. *n. f.* [from *perpendere*, Fr.] A coping stone.
PERPENDICULAR. *n. f.* [from *perpendicular*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Diët*.
PERPENDICULAR. *adj.* [from *perpendicularis*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]
1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.
If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If some advance not slower in their race,
And some more swift, how could they be entangl'd. *Blackmore*.
The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton's Opticks*.
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.
Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PERPENDICULAR. *n. f.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.
Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not reforted down again in a *perpendicular* upon the same precise tract of land. *Woodward*.
PERPENDICULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.]
1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.
Ten masts attach make not the altitude reach,
Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakefp.*
Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More*.
All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray*.
PERPENDICULARITY. *n. f.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.
The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts's Logic*.
PERPENSION. *n. f.* [from *perpendere*.] Consideration. Not in use.
Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
TO PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [from *perpetrare*, Lat. *perpetrare*, Fr.]
1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.
Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate's Juvenal*.
My tender infants or my careful fire,
These they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden*.
The forest, which in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden*.
2. It is used by Butler in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.
Success, the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand can always hit;
For whatso'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras*.
PERPETRATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetrare*.]
1. The act of committing a crime.
A desperate discontented assassin would, after the *perpetration*, have honested a meer private revenge. *Watson*.
A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be infernally drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts. *Clarissa*.
2. A bad action.
The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *King Charles*.
PERPETUAL. *adj.* [from *perpetuus*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]
1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

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Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be,
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden*.
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.
Within those banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton*.
By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot*.
3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.
A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkin's Math. Magick*.
PERPETUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetuus*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly.
This verse is every where founding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden*.
In passing from them to great distances, doth it not grow denser and denser *perpetually*; and thereby cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another. *Newton's Opticks*.
The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language, especially to the common people. *Swift*.
TO PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [from *perpetuare*, Fr. *perpetuare*, Lat.]
1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternalize.
Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison*.
Man cannot devise any other method so likely to preserve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, so necessary to mankind. *Forbes*.
2. To continue without cessation or intermission.
What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, refunding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their fins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, 'till they awake from their lethargick sleep and arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond*.
PERPETUATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetuare*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.
Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PERPETUITY. *n. f.* [from *perpetuitas*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]
1. Duration to all futurity.
For men to alter those laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker*.
Yet am I better
Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the fure phylisian, death. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*.
Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.
Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time so happily established. *Bacon*.
2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.
A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder*.
3. Something of which there is no end.
A morsel of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South's Sermons*.
The ennobling property of the pleasure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be also sure of the *perpetuity*. *South's Sermons*.
The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope*.
TO PERPLEX. *v. a.* [from *perplexus*, Latin.]
1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract; to embarrass; to puzzle.
Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia. *1 Mac. iii. 31*.
Themselves with doubts they day and night *perplex*. *Denn*.
He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden*.
We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke*.
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.
Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milt*.
We both are involv'd
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress. *Addison's Cato*.
What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke*.
3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A sense not proper.
Chloe's the wonder of her sex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville*.
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PERPLEX.

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PERPLEX. *adj.* [*perplex*, Lat. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.
How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville's Scept.*

PERPLEXEDLY. *adv.* [*from perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from perplexed*.]
1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.
Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's Epistles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLEXITY. *n. f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]
1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.
The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.
Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillington.*

PERSUASION. *n. f.* [*per and poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PERSUASIVE. *n. f.* [*persuasive*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.
Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *persuasive*,
And steal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*
To an honest mind, the best *persuasive* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*
To what your lawful *persuasive* amount. *Swift.*

PERSUASION. *n. f.* [*persuasive*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*

PERRY. *n. f.* [*poire*, Fr. from *poire*.] Cyder made of pears.
Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

TO PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecute*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]
1. To harass with penalties; to persecute with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.
I persecuted this way unto the death. *Acts xxii. 4.*
2. To persecute with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.
They might have fallen down, being persecuted of vengeance, and scattered abroad. *Wisdom xi. 20.*
Relate.
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To persecute to brave, to just a man! *Dryden.*
3. To importune much: as, he persecutes me with daily solicitations.

PERSECUTION. *n. f.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute*.]
1. The act or practice of persecuting.
The Jews raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts xiii. 50.*
Heavy persecution shall arise
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton.*
The deaths and sufferings of the primitive christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of persecution. *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted.
Our necks are under persecution; we labour and have no rest. *Lam. v. 5.*
Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PERSECUTOR. *n. f.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity.
What man can do against them, not afraid,
Though to the death; against such cruelties
With inward consolations recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel persecutor. *Swift.*

PERSEVERANCE. *n. f.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat. from *persevere*.] Perseverance in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.
The king becoming graces,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion.
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery.
They hate repentance more than perseverance in a fault. *Shakespeare, King Charles.*

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Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield.
PERSEVERANT. *adj.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Perseverant; constant. *Brady.*

TO PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevere*, Lat. *perseverare*, Fr. This word was anciently accented less properly on the second syllable.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.
But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth persevere still. *Spenser.*
Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and persevere upright!
Thus beginning, thus we persevere;
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Milton.*
To persevere in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Dryden.*
Wake's Preparation for Death.

PERSEVERINGLY. *adv.* [*from persevere*.] With perseverance.

TO PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persiste*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.
Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall persist in being not only when profit, pleasure and honour, but when time itself shall cease. *South's Sermons.*

If they persist in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSISTENCE. *n. f.* [*from persist*.] Persistence seems more *PERSISTENCY.* *n. f.* [*from persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.
The protractive trials of great Jove,
To find *perceptive* constancy in men. *Shakespeare.*

PERSON. *n. f.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]
1. Individual or particular man or woman.
A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.
A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat's Sermons.*
To that we owe the safety of our persons and the propriety of our possessions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Human being; considered with respect to mere corporal existence.
'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.
If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *person*;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their persons shewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

5. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.
Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember, that he is God's creature. *Clarissa.*

6. One's self; not a representative.
When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the found,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryden.*

7. Exterior appearance.
For her own *person*,
It beggar'd all description. *Shakespeare.*

8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.
All things are lawful unto me, faith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*
These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, the were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

9. Character.
From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince,

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prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*
He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and a murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

10. Character of office.
I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakespeare.*
How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.
Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*
If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

PERSONABLE. *adj.* [*from person*.]
1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.
Were it true that her son Nimias had such a stature, as that Simiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtlety. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

PERSONAGE. *n. f.* [*personage*, Fr.]
1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.
It was a new light fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*
It is not easy to rehearse the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have been blinded by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Watson.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.
She hath made compare
Between our statues, the hath urg'd his height;
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakespeare.*
The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.
The great diversion is masking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. Character represented.
Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Brown's View of Epic Poems.*

PERSONAL. *adj.* [*personal*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.
Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker, b. v. f. 13.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.
For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*
Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.
The fav'rites that the absent king
In deputation left,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakespeare.*

4. Exterior; corporal.
This heroic constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.
This sin of kind not *personal*
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.
The existence or individuality of any one.
Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

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PERSO'NALLY. *adv.* [*from personal*.]
1. In person; in presence; not by representative.
Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
I could not *personally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.
She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.
The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO PERSONATE. *v. a.* [*from persona*, Latin.]
1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.
This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.
Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crawshaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.
It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.
Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville's Scept.*

5. To resemble.
The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use.
Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shakespeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.
I am thinking, what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satire against the softness of prosperity. *Shakespeare.*
I will drop in his way some obscure epistles
Of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the
Shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the
Expressure of his eye, forehead and complexion,
He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakespeare.*

PERSONATION. *n. f.* [*from personate*.] Counterfeiting of another person.
This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PERSONIFICATION. *n. f.* [*from personify*.] *Personification*; the change of things to persons: as,
Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

TO PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [*from person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE. *n. f.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicie*, Lat.]
1. A glass through which things are viewed.
If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*
It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what coast they break. *Temple.*
You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*
Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give
Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.
Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

3. View; vultu.
Lofty trees, with sacred shades,
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PERSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.
We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICACIOUS. *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quickfighted; sharp of sight.
It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *South's Sermons.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS.

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PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicacius*.] Quickness of sight.
PERSPICACITY. *n. f.* [from *perspicacitas*, Fr.] Quickness of sight.
 He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the fecrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose optics there is no opacity. *Brown.*
PERSPICIENCE. *n. f.* [from *perspicience*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Diſt.*
PERSPICILL. *n. f.* [from *perspicillum*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs.
 Let truth be
 Ne'er ſo far diſtant, yet chronology,
 Sharp-ſighted as the eagle's eye, that can
 Out-ſtare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,
 Will have a *perspicill* to find her out,
 And through the night of error and dark doubt,
 Diſcern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
 As when the roſy morn buds into day. *Craſbow.*
 The *perspicill*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanvill's Sceſſ.*

PERSPICUITY. *n. f.* [from *perspicuitas*, Fr. from *perspicuus*.]
 1. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.
 The verſes containing precepts, have not ſo much need of ornament as of *perspicuity*. *Dryden.*
Perspicuity conſiſts in the uſing of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have paſs from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*
 2. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity.
 As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity* it enjoyeth that moſt eminently, as having its earthy and falinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left impoſſible. *Brown.*

PERSPICUOUS. *adj.* [from *perspicuus*, Latin.]
 1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.
 As contrary cauſes produce the like effects, ſo even the ſame proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peaſham.*
 2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous.
 The purpoſe is *perspicuous* even as ſubſtance, *Shakeſp.*
 All this is ſo *perspicuous*, ſo undeniable, that I need not be over induſtrious in the proof of it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PERSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obſcurely.
 The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolved; if it be made not unwrapped, but plainly and *perspicuously*. *Bacon.*
PERSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.
PERSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.]
 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.
 That this attraction is performed by effluvia, is plain and granted by moſt; for electricks will not commonly attract, unleſs they attract or become *perspirable*. *Brown.*
 In an animal under a courſe of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will ſubject it to too ſtrong a perſpiration, debility and ſudden death. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Perſpiring; emitting perſpiration. Not proper.
 Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*: and children are not hairy, for that their ſkins are moſt *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.
 Inſenſible *perſpiration* is the laſt and moſt perfect action of animal digeſtion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PERSPIRATIVE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perſpiration.
TO PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [from *perspire*, Lat.]
 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores
 2. To be excreted by the ſkin.
 Water, milk, whey taken without much exerciſe, ſo as to make them *perſpire*, relax the belly. *Arbutnot.*
TO PERSTRINGE. *v. a.* [from *perstringere*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Diſt.*
PERSUADABLE. *adj.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be perſuaded.
TO PERSUADE. *v. a.* [from *persuadeo*, Lat. *perſuader*, Fr.]
 1. To bring to any particular opinion.
 Let every man be fully *perſuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*
 We are *perſuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany ſalvation. *Hebrews vi. 9.*
 Joy over them that are *perſuaded* to ſalvation. *2 Eſdras vii.*
 Let a man be ever ſo well *perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thiſts after righteouſneſs, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this conſeſſed great good. *Locke.*
 Men ſhould ſeriouſly *perſuade* themſelves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their paſſage to the heavenly Jeruſalem. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

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2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved.
 Philoclea's beauty not only *perſuaded*, but ſo *perſuaded* as all hearts muſt yield: Pamela's beauty uſed violence, and ſuch as no heart could reſiſt. *Sidney.*
 They that were with Simon, being led with covetouſneſs, were *perſuaded* for money. *2 Mac. x. 20.*
 To ſit croiſ-leg'd, or with our fingers peſtinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *perſuade* us from it. *Brown.*
 I ſhould be glad, if I could *perſuade* him to write ſuch another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.
 To children, afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer ſuch things. *Taylor.*
 4. To treat by perſuaſion. A mode of ſpeech not in uſe.
 Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him;
 But none can drive him from the envious plea
 Of forfeiture. *Shakeſp.*
PERSUADE. *n. f.* [from *persuadeo*.] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer.
 The earl, ſpeaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtineſs of delivery of the king's errand, that himſelf was the author or principal *perſuader* of that counſel. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He ſoon is mov'd
 By ſuch *perſuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 Hunger and thiſt at once,
 Pow'rful *perſuaders*! quicken'd at the ſcent
 Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me ſo keen. *Milton.*
PERSUASIBLE. *adj.* [from *persuadibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſibile*, Fr. from *perſuadeo*, Latin.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.
 It makes us apprehend our own intereſt in that obedience, makes us tractable and *perſuaſible*, contrary to that brutiſh ſtubborneſs of the horſe and mule, which the Palmiſt reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUASIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuadibilis*.] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.
PERSUASION. *n. f.* [from *persuadeo*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.]
 1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions.
 It's prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
 For thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*,
 Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs. *Oruſy.*
 2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.
 The moſt certain token of evident goodneſs is, if the general *perſuaſion* of all men does to account it. *Hobbes.*
 You are a great deal abuſ'd in too bold a *perſuaſion*. *Shakeſp.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *perſuaſions* that we are ſo; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 The obedient and the men of practice ſhall ride upon thoſe clouds, and triumph over their preſent imperfections; till *perſuaſion* paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into aſſurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatific viſion. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUASIVE. *adj.* [from *persuadeo*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.
 In prayer, we do not ſo much reſpect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *perſuaſive* utterance in the preſence of great men, as what doth moſt avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hobbes.*
 Let Martius reſume his farther diſcourſe, as well for the *perſuaſive* as for the conſult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*
 Notwithſtanding the weight and ſtineſs of the arguments to perſuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *perſuaſive* evidence with a ſuitable aſſent, no aſſent followed, nor were men thereby actually perſuaded. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUASIVELY. *adv.* [from *persuadeo*.] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.
 The ſerpent with me
Perſuaſively hath ſo prevail'd, that I
 Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*
 Many who live upon their eſtates cannot ſo much as tell a ſtory, much leſs ſpeak clearly and *perſuaſively* in any buſineſs. *Locke on Education.*

PERSUASIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuadeo*.] Influence on the paſſions.
 An opinion of the ſucceſſfulneſs of the work being as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *perſuaſivenes*s of promiſes, or punyency of menaces can be. *Hammond's Fundamental.*
PERSUASORY. *adj.* [from *persuadeo*, Lat. from *persuadeo*.] Having the power to perſuade.
 Neither is this *perſuaſory*. *Brown.*

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PERT. *adj.* [from *pert*, Welch; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]
 1. Lively; brisk; ſmart.
 Awake the *pert* and nimble ſpirit of mirth;
 Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakeſp.*
 On the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
 Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.
 All ſervants might challenge the ſame liberty, and grow *pert* upon their maſters; and when this ſaucineſs became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Seythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*
 A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linnen. *Addiſon.*

Scarce liſt'ned to their idle chat,
 Further than ſometimes by a frown,
 When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*
PERTAIN. *v. n.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.
 As men hate thoſe that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, ſo are they much more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A chevron or raſter of an houſe, a very honourable bearing, is never ſeen in the coat of a king, becauſe it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profeſſion. *Peaſham.*
PERTERBRATION. *n. f.* [from *perterbratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]
 1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute.
 One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be ſo bold, ſo troubleſome and illogical in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady.
 Diligence is a ſteady, conſtant and *pertinacious* ſtudy, that naturally leads the ſoul into the knowledge of that, which at firſt ſeemed locked up from it. *South's Sermons.*

PERTINACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinax*.] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themſelves. *King Charles.*
 Metals *pertinaciously* reſiſt all tranſmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different ſubſtance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Roy.*
 Others have fought to eaſe themſelves of all the evil of affliction by diſputing ſubtilly againſt it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining, that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

PERTINACITY. *n. f.* [from *pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinax*.]
PERTINACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinacia*.] *ciouſ.*
 1. Obſtinacy; ſtubborneſs.

In this reply, was included a very groſs miſtake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital error. *Brown.*

2. Reſolution; conſtancy.
PERTINACY. *n. f.* [from *pertinax*.] Perſiſtency.

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubborneſs; perſiſtency.
 Their *pertinacy* is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another. *Duppa.*
 It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in purſuing people into their graves. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy.
 St. Gorgonia prayed with paſſion and *pertinacy*, till ſhe obtained relief. *Taylor.*

They with a *pertinacy* unmatched,
 For new recruits of danger watch'd. *Hudibras.*

PERTINENCE. *n. f.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.] Juſtneſs of relation.
PERTINENCY. *n. f.* [from *pertinencia*, Lat.] Propriety to the purpoſe; appoſitenes.

I have ſhewn the ſtineſs and *pertinency* of the apoſtle's diſcourſe to the perſons he addreſſed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PERTINENT. *adj.* [from *pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]
 1. Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*
 Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
 I ſet down, out of experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this buſineſs. *Bacon.*
 Here I ſhall ſeem a little to digreſs, but you will be by and find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatiſes of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-ſuſtained example would ſpoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this ſenſe the word now uſed is *pertaining*.

Men ſhall have juſt cauſe, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the ſentence of ſo grave, wife and learned in that faculty ſhall judge moſt found. *Hooker.*

PERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe.

PER

Be modeſt and reſerved in the preſence of thy betters, ſpeaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interpoſing without leave of reaſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PERTINENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinent*.] Appoſitenes. *Diſt.*
PERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Reaching to; touching. *Diſt.*

PERTLY. *adv.* [from *pert*.]
 1. Briskly; ſmarty.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the firſt are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the laſt neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.
 Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
 Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſt the clouds,
 Muſt kiſs their own feet. *Shakeſp.*

When you *pertly* raiſe your ſnout,
 Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
 This, among Hibernian allies,
 For ſneer wit, and humour paſſes. *Swift.*

PERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pert*.]
 1. Brisk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance.
 Dulneſs delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
 Remembering the herſelf was *perſeſs* once. *Dunciad.*

2. Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity or ſolidity.
 There is in Shaftsbury's works a lively *perſeſs* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we ſhould be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PERTINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.] Paſſing over. *Diſt.*
TO PERTURB. *v. a.* [from *perturbo*, Latin.]

TO PERTURBATE. *v. a.* [from *perturbare*, Latin.]
 1. To diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquility.
 Reſt, reſt, *perturbed* ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*
 His waſting fleſh with anguiſh burns,
 And his *perturbed* ſoul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To diſorder; to conſuſe; to put out of regularity.
 They are content to ſuffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *King Charles.*

The interviſt and brutal faculties controul'd the ſuggeſtions of truth; pleaſure and profit overwaying the inſtructions of honeſty, and ſenſuality *perturbing* the reaſonable commands of virtue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The acceſſion or ſeſſion of bodies from the earth's ſurface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]
 1. Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquility.
 Love was not in their looks, either to God,
 Nor to each other; but apparent guilt,
 And ſhame, and *perturbation*, and deſpair. *Milton.*
 The ſoul as it is more immediately and ſtrongly affected by this part, ſo doth it manifeſt all its paſſions and *perturbations* by it. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions.
 Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent deſires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have paſſed the meridian of their years. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Diſturbance; diſorder; conſuſion; commotion.
 Although the long diſſentions of the two houſes had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cauſe of diſquiet.
 O poliſh'd *perturbation*! golden care!
 That keep'ſt the ports of ſlumber open wide
 To many a watchful night: ſleep with it now,
 Yet not ſo found, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
 As he, whoſe brow with homely biggen bound,
 Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

5. Commotion of paſſions.
 Reſtore yourſelves unto your temper, fathers;
 And, without *perturbation*, hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*

PERTURBATION. *n. f.* [from *perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]
 Rafter of commotions.

PERTURSED. *adj.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Diſt.*

PERTUSION. *n. f.* [from *pertusus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of perſuſing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by ſtabbing or *perſuſion*, as it is performed in horſes. *Arbutnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.
 An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if ſome few *perſuſions* be made in the ſpot. *Bacon.*

TO PERVADE. *v. a.* [from *pervado*, Lat.]
 1. To paſs through an aperture; to permeate.
 The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
 In all the arterial perforated ſhores. *Blackmore.*
 Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi ſtone ſteeped in water, linnen-cloth oiled or varniſhed, and many other ſubſtances ſoaked in ſuch liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more tranſparent than otherwiſe. *Newton's Opticks.*

PER

2. To pass through the whole extension.
Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and pervade it. *Bentley.*
What but God?
Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*
PERVADION. *n. f.* [from *pervade*.] The act of pervading or passing through.
If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcurfions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to saltpetre, will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. *Boyle.*
PERVERSE. *adj.* [from *pervert*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]
1. Distorted from the right.
And nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*
2. Obdurate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.
Then for the testimony of truth halt born
Universal reproach; far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee perverse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
To so perverse a sex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious.
Oh gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be perverse, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. *Shakespeare.*
PERVERSELY. *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex;
peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.
Men *perverse* take up piques and displeasures at others,
and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*
Men that do not *perverse* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*
A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most,
Perverse comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*
PERVASENESS. *n. f.* [from *perverse*.]
1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.
A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; *perverse*ness therein is a breach in the spirit. *Proverbs xv. 4.*
Virtue hath some *perverse*ness; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*
He whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverse*ness; but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The *perverse*ness of my fate is such,
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden.*
When a friend in kindness tries
To show you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense;
Perverse is your whole defence. *Swift.*
2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.
Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants;
for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverse*ness and defection in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*
PERVENSION. *n. f.* [from *perversion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] The act of perverting; change to something worse.
Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*
He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.*
PERVENSITY. *n. f.* [from *perversion*, Fr. from *perverse*.] Perverse-ness; crossness.
What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' enlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*
To PERVERT. *v. a.* [from *pervert*, Lat. *perverti*, Fr.]
1. To distort from the true end or purpose.
Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not. *Ecclesi. v. 8.*
If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*
He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

PES

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Broom.*
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; opposed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.
The heinous and despicable act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband the, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
PERVERTER. *n. f.* [from *pervert*.]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.
Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*
2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.
He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillings.*
PERVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily perverted.
PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obdinate; peevishly contumacious.
May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*
PERVICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful obdinate.
PERVICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacious*.] Spiteful obdinate.
PERVICACY. *n. f.* [from *pervicacia*.]
PERVIOUS. *adj.* [from *pervius*, Latin.]
1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.
The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*
Leda's twins
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they mis'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steel. *Dryden.*
Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*
2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.
What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*
PERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.
The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*
There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness*. *Haller's Elements of Speech.*
PERUKE. *n. f.* [from *peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a perwig I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wijeman.*
TO PERUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in aditious hair.
PERUKEMAKER. *n. f.* [from *peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.
PERUSAL. [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.
As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*
If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*
TO PERUSE. *v. a.* [from *peruse*.] To read.
1. To read.
Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*
Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison's Spectator, N° 409.*
2. To observe; to examine.
I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakespeare.*
I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*
Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
PERUSER. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.
The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*
PESADE. *n. f.*
Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PES

PESSARY. *n. f.* [from *pesarie*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.
Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *pesary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbutnot.*
PEST. *n. f.* [from *peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]
1. Plague; pestilence.
Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*
2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.
The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising snake appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*
At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*
TO PESTER. *v. a.* [from *pester*, Fr.]
1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.
Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare.*
We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
They did so much *pester* the church and grossly delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by Rabbits were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South's Sermons.*
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*
At home he was *pester'd* with noise;
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*
2. To encumber.
Fitches and pease
For *pestering* too much on a hovel they lay.
Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*
PESTERER. *n. f.* [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.
PESTERIOUS. *adj.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.
In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
PESTHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *pest* and *house*.] An hospital for persons infected with the plague.
PESTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Lat.]
1. Destructive; mischievous.
Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy leud, *pestiferous* and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride.
You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakespeare.*
2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.
It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbutnot.*
PESTILENCE. *n. f.* [from *pestilencia*, Fr. *pestilencia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.
The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*
When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*. *Shakespeare.*
PESTILENT. *adj.* [from *pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]
1. Producing plague; malignant.
Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable summer. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Mischievous; destructive.
There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*
Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears raised against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*
Which president, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought.
The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.
One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the rest. *Suckling.*
PESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [from *pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]
1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.
These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

PET

Fire involv'd
In *pestilential* vapours, stench and smog. *Addison.*
2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.
If government depends upon religion, then this shews the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South's Sermons.*
PESTILENTLY. *adv.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.
PESTILLATION. *n. f.* [from *pestillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.
The best diamonds are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary *pestle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PESTLE. *n. f.* [from *pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.
What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PESTLE of Pork. *n. f.* A gammon of bacon. *Dring.*
PET. *n. f.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *despit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]
1. A slight passion; a slight fit of anger.
If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*
If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estrange.*
Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*
They cause the proud their visits to delay,
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*
2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand. A caded lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] *Hammer.*
PETAL. *n. f.* [from *petalum*, Latin.]
Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they consist of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*
PETALOUS. *adj.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.
PETAR. *n. f.* [from *petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
PETARD. *n. f.* [from *petard*.]
A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madder or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up; they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*
'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noise and scolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullises of cars. *Hudibras.*
PETECHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechia*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted.
In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *Arbutnot.*
PETTER-WORT. *n. f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort, only in having a pyramidal seed-vessel, divided into five cells. *Miller.*
PETIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconsiderable.
By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover a vanishing notion? *South's Sermons.*
PETITION. *n. f.* [from *petitio*, Latin.]
1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer.
We must propose unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*
My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakespeare.*
Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request. *Esler vii. 3.*
Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. *1 Mac. vii.*
2. Single branch or article of a prayer.
Then pray'd that the might still possess his heart,
And no pretending rival share a part;
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*
TO PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate.
You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PETITIONARILY.

PET

PETITIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the question.
 This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY. *n. f.* [from *petition*.]
 1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.
 Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen.
 It is our base *petitionary* breath. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Containing petitions or requests.
Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hosker.*
 I return only yes or no to *questionary* and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETITIONER. *n. f.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.
 When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*
 What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners*? *South.*
 Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*
 His woes broke out, and begg'd relief.
 With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*
 The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised so much rillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PETITORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] *Petitioning*; claiming the property of any thing. *Ans.*

PETRE. *n. f.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See **NITRE**.
 Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*
 The vessel was first well sealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unfavourably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*
 Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-salt*, when refined salt-petre. *Woodward.*

PETRESCENT. *adj.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone.
 A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *petrifico*, Lat.]
 1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone.
 Its concretion spirit has the seeds of *petrification* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*
 2. That which is made stone.
 Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifications*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFYATIVE. [from *petrificio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.
 There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrifyative* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICATION. *n. f.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.
 In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRIFIC. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.
 The aggregated foil
 Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
 As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TO PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fr.*, Lat.] To change to stone.
 Schism is mark'd out by the apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*
 Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*
 A few resemble *petrified* wood.
 Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
 And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

TO PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.
 Like Niobe we marble grow,
 And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETROL. *n. f.* [*petrole*, Fr.]
PETROLEUM. *n. f.* [*petroleum*, Fr.]
Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PETRONEL. *n. f.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.
 And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
 Instead of shield the blow receiv'd,
 The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PETTICOAT. *n. f.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress. *Watt.*

PET

What trade art thou, Fuble?—a woman's tailor, fir.—
 Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat*? *Shakespeare.*
 Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
 Like little mice, stole in and out,
 As if they fear'd the light.
 It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats*. *Suckling.*
 To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
 We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
 Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
 Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Addison.*

PETTIFOGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *pettinguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.
 The worst conditioned and least cliented *pettifoogers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Your *pettifoogers* damn their souls
 To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*
 Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoogers*; there is hardly a plea between two country squires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety or solicitor. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 Physicians are apt to despise empiricks, lawyers, *pettifoogers*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

PETTINESS. *n. f.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.
 The losses we have borne, the subjects we
 Have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;
 To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shakespeare.*

PETTISH. *adj.* [from *pett*.] Fretful; peevish.
 Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
 They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile. *Creech.*

PETTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness.
 Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness*. *Collier.*

PETTY. *n. f.* [*petty* and *toe*.]
 1. The feet of a sucking pig.
 2. Feet in contempt.
 My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song,
 That he would not stir his *pettys*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

PETTY. [*Italian*.] The breast; figurative by privacy.

PETTY. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.
 When he had no power;
 But was a *petty* servant to the state, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He was your enemy.
 It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incense his ire
 For such a *petty* trespass. *Milton.*
 For such a thousand lesser poets sprung,
 Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*
 They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he propos'd to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon and stars, as *petty* gods. *Stillington.*
 By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*
 Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*
 Can there an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettist* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

PETTCOY. *n. f.* An herb.

PETULANCE. [*n. f.* [*petulancia*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; wantonness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulance of our words. *Ben. Johnson.*
 Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *King Charles.*
 Wife men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*
 However their numbers, as well as their insolence and petulance increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*
 There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watt's Logick.*

PETULANT. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]
 1. Saucy; perverse.
 If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watt.*

2. Wanton.

PHA

2. Wanton.
 The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spektor, N° 439.*

PETULANTLY. *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW. *n. f.* [*pieuw*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church.
 When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*
 Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addison.*

PEWET. *n. f.* [*pieuwit*, Dutch.]
 1. A water fowl.
 We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffs, *pewets*, meaves. *Carew.*
 2. The lapwing. *Ans.*

PEWTER. *n. f.* [*peuter*, Dutch.] A compound of metals; an artificial metal.
 Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*
 The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*
Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will do the like. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.
 The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

PEWTERER. *n. f.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in *pewter*.
 He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 We caud a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

PHENOMENON. *n. f.* This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural. [*Phainomenon*.] An appearance in the works of nature.
 The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phenomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*
 These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phenomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDENA. *n. f.* [*Phagidena*; from *Phago*, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the tharps of the wife mous eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDECK. *n. f.* [*phagedenic*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.

PHAGEDECK. *n. f.* [*phagedenic*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.
Phagedenic medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.
 A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenic* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wise's Surgery.*
 When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenic* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHALANX. *n. f.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.
 Far otherwise th' inviolable faints,
 In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire
 Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Who bid the flock, Columbus-like explore
 Heav'n's not his own, and worlds unknown before?
 Who calls the council, states the certain day?
 Who forms the *phalanx*, and who points the way? *Pope.*
 The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
 On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHANTASM. *n. f.* [*Phantasma*, *Phantasia*; *phantasma*, *phantasma*.] *Phantasm*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.
 All the interim is
 Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shakespeare.*
 This armada is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
 A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
 To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakespeare.*
 They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Why,
 In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
 Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milton.*
 Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
 The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
 Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTASTICAL. [*See FANTASTICAL*.]
PHANTASTICK. [*See FANTASTICK*.]
PHANTOM. *n. f.* [*phantome*, French.]
 1. A spectre; an apparition.
 If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may fill have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* laid is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*
 A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
 Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;

PHI

Dreadful as hermit's dreams in haunted shades;
 Or bright, as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.
 Restless and impatient to try every scheme and overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Roger's Sermons.*

As Pallas will'd, along the fable skies;
 To calm the queen, the *phantom* filter flies. *Pope.*

PHARISAEICAL. *adj.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual; externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.
 The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*
 Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformings. *King Charles.*

PHARMACEUTICAL. *n. f.* [*Pharmaceutikos*, from *Pharmakon*.]
PHARMACEUTICK. *n. f.* [*Pharmaceutikos*, from *Pharmakon*.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*Pharmacologos* and *logos*.] One who writes upon drugs.
 The osseocolla is recommended by the common *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PHARMACOLOGY. *n. f.* [*Pharmacologia* and *logos*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA. *n. f.* [*Pharmakon* and *poieo*; *pharmacopoeia*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST. *n. f.* [*Pharmakon* and *polis*; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY. *n. f.* [from *Pharmakon*, a medicine; *pharmacia*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
 Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
 So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

PHAROS. [*n. f.* [from *pharos*, in Egypt.] A light-house; a *phare*.] lantern from the shore to direct sailors.
 He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbutnot on Cains.*

PHARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*Pharyngos* and *tomos*.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHASELS. *n. f.* [*phaseli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ans.*

PHASIS. *n. f.* In the plural *phases*. [*Phasis*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.
 All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Glanvill.*
 He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;
 And other months, another *phase* view;
 Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
 And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM. *n. f.* [*Phasma*.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.
 Thence proceed many aerial fictions and *phasms*, and chimeras created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHASANT. *n. f.* [*phasian*, Fr. *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Cholchos.] A kind of wild cock.
 The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock and *phasant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
 Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
 Will chuse a *phasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHOEB. *n. f.* A companion. See **FEER**. *Spenser.*

TO PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *jeaze*.] To comb; to decce; to curry.
 An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER. *n. f.* [*Phenicopterus*; *phenicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by *Martial*:
Dat mibi penna rubens nomen sed lingua gulest
Nestra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?
 He blended together the livers of guilthead, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill on Providence.*

PHENIX. *n. f.* [*Phenix*; *phenix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
 There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
 At this hour reigning there. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 To all the fowls he seems a *phenix*. *Milton.*
 Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENOMENON. *n. f.* [*Phainomenon*; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phenomenon*; but being naturalized, it has changed the *e*, which is not in the English language, to *i*.]
 1. Appearance; visible quality.
 Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe in comprehensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*
 The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHI

PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle.
Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of curd hebenon in a *phial*. *Shakefp.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial*
full of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton's Opticks.*

PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*Φιλανθρωπία*, and *ἀνθρώπος*.] Love of mankind; good nature.
Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 177.

PHILIPPICK. *adj.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic.
Philologers and critical discourses, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*
You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*
The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestic, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.
Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry and criticism. *Watts.*
He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critic himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*.] A critic; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*Φιλολογία*; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learning.
Temper all discourses of *philology* with interpersions of morality. *Walker.*

PHILOMEL. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]

PHILOMELA. *n. f.* The nightingale.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakefp.*
Hears the hawk, when *philomela* sings?
Liftening *philomela* deigns
To let them joy. *Thomson.*

PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.
One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 265.

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [*Φιλοσόφημα*.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.
You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [*φιλόσοφος*, Lat. *philosophus*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
Many found in belief have been also great *philosophers*. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*
Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*
They all our fam'd *philosophers* desire,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*
If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

PHILOSOPHERS. *stone*. *n. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]

PHILOSOPHICAL. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.] Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.
Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoic last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*
How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone. *Prior.*
When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.
We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. *Shakefp.*
Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in,

PHL

without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.
This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.
The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*
No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*
If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not found very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley's Sermon.*

TO PHILOSOPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to enquire into the causes of effects.
Qualities, that were occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glanvill's Serp.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning, made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *L'Estrange.*
Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*
Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*φιλοσοφία*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.] 1. Knowledge natural or moral.
I had never read, heard nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my recollection. *Sidney.*
Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakefp.*
The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.
We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.
Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*. *Milton.*
His decisions are the judgment of his passions and not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the finner and not of the man. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTRE. *n. f.* [*Φίλτρον*; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love.
The melting kifs that tips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philtre* in the draught. *Dryden.*
A *philtre* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 38.

TO PHILTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.
Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of Tong.*

PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.
His air was too proud, and his features amis,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *Φλέβη* and *τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.
The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *How. Tovar.*

PHLEBOTOMY. *n. f.* [*Φλεβοτομία*, *Φλέβη*, *Φλεβότομος*, *vena*, and *τέμνω*; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα*; *phlegme*, Fr.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.
Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Rafcommen.*
He who supreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire; *Our*

PHR

Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler prelude, or blood or *phlegm*. *Swift.*

2. Water.
A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLEGMAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα* and *ἀγω*; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate *phlegm* and leave the other humours.
The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*φλεγματικός*; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in *phlegm*.
A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakefp.*
The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*
Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Generating *phlegm*.
Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watry.
Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.
As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*
Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southern.*

PHLEGMON. *n. f.* [*Φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.
Phlegmon or inflammation is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wifeman.*

PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.
It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or cedematous tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. f.* [from *phlebotomy*, Lat.] A steam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [*φλογιστόν*, from *Φλόγω*.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHONICKS. *n. f.* [from *φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCAPTICK. *adj.* [*φωνή* and *καταπνέω*.] Having the power to infect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.
The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocaptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR. *n. f.* [*φωσφόρος*, Lat.]

PHOSPHORUS. *n. f.* [*φωσφόρος*, Lat.]

1. The morning star.
Why sit we sad when *phosphor* shines so clear,
Pope.
Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*. *Addison.*
Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *n. f.* [*φράσις*.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.
Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbid it. *Dryden.*
To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Stile; expression.
Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shakefp.*

TO PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term.
These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φράσεις* and *λογία*.]

1. Stile; diction.
The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A phrase book.

PHRENITIS. *n. f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.
It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

PHRENETICK. *adj.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phreneticus*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

PHY

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*
What cestrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood. *Hudibras.*
The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PHRENSY. *n. f.* [from *φρενίς*; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phreny*.] Madness; frantickness. This is too often written *frenzy*. See *FRENZY*.
Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
Demoniack *phrensy*, mooping melancholy. *Milton.*
Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*
Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PHTHISICAL. *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthisique*, Fr. from *phthisick*.] Waiting.
Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISICK. *n. f.* [*φθισίς*; *phthisie*, Fr.] A consumption.
His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISIS. *n. f.* [*φθίσις*.] A consumption.
If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wifeman.*

PHYLACTERY. *n. f.* [*Φυλακτήριον*; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.
The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHYSICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.
The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammt.*
To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories; what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*
Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.
Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

4. Resembling *physick*.

PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical*.] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.
Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth of *physically* produceth the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*
Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South's Sermons.*
I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

PHYSICIAN. *n. f.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing.
Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease, and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Essays.*
His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands. *Peachment of Poetry.*
Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHYSICK. *n. f.* [*φυσική*, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.] The science of healing.

Were

PIA

- Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists or chymists. *Locke.*
2. Medicines; remedies. In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*
- Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Beauf. xviii. 19.*
- Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*
- He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryd.*
3. [In common phrase.] A purge. The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbott's Description of the World.*
- TO *PHY-SICK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with *physick*; to cure. The labour we delight in, *physicks* pain. *Shakesp.*
- It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
- Give him allowance as the worthier man; For that will *physick* the great myrmidon Who broils in loud applause. *Shakesp.*
- In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*
- PHYSICO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *physica* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.
- PHYSIOGNOMER. *n. f.* [from *physiognomy*.] *PHYSIOGNOMIST*. *n. f.* [from *physiognomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.
- Dionisius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would so much dilation among the Christians. *Peacham.*
- Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*
- Let the *physiognomist* examine his features. *Arb. and Pope.*
- PHYSIOGNOMICK. *adj.* [from *physiognomikos*; from *physiognomy*.] *PHYSIOGNOMONICK*. *adj.* [from *physiognomonikos*.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.
- PHYSIOGNOMY. *n. f.* [from *physiognomonos*; from *physiognomy*.] *PHYSIOGNOMIA*. *n. f.* [from *physiognomonos*; from *physiognomy*.] The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.
- In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The face; the cast of the look. The astrologer, who spells the stars, Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleveland.*
- They'll find it *physiognomies* O' th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*
- The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*
- PHYSIOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *physiology*.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*
- PHYSIOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in *physiology*; a writer of natural philosophy.
- PHYSIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *φύσις* and *λογία*; from *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville's Sect.*
- Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- PHYSY. *n. f.* [I suppose the same with *fusee*.] See *FUSEE*. Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*
- PHYTI-VOROUS. *adj.* [from *φύτιον* and *voros*, Lat.] That eats grafs or any vegetable. Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phyti-vorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*
- PHYTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *φύτιον* and *γραφία*.] A description of plants. *Thomson.*
- PHYTOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *φύτιον* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.
- PIACULE. *n. f.* [from *piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not used. To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacule* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell's England's Tears.*
- PIACULAR. *adj.* [from *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.] *PIACULOUS*. *adj.* [from *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]
1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
 2. Such as requires expiation.

PIC

- It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundine, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociously bad. While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville's Sect.*
- PIA-MATER. *n. f.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain. *Bayly.*
- PIANET. *n. f.* 1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. 2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland. *Bayly.*
- PIA'STER. *n. f.* [from *piaster*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dia.*
- PIAZZA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. He stood under the *piazza*. *Arb. and Pope's Scriblers.*
- PICA. *n. f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. This dictionary is in small *pica*.
- PICARON. *n. f.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. Corfica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picareons*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
- PIC-CAGE. *n. f.* [from *piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ains.*
- TO *PICK*. *v. a.* [from *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shakesp.*
 - He hath *pick'd* out an act, Under whose heavy sense your brother's life Falls into forfeit. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
 - Trust me, sweet, Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome; And in the modesty of fearful duty I read as much, as from the rattling tongue Of faucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakesp.*
 - Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking* out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*
 - The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
 - They must *pick* me out with shackles tir'd, To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*
 - What made these *pick* and chuse her out, To employ their forgeries about? *Hudibras.*
 - How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked* up and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons. *L'Estrange.*
 - If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up. *L'Estrange.*
 - A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick* out this cavern from the whole *Aeneids*; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryden.*
 - Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*
 - He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked* up under an oak in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*
 - He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked* up such a blockhead. *Addison's Spectator, N° 167.*
 - The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
 - Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way, Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*
 - Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift.*
 - Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can Its last, best work, but forms a softer man, *Picks* from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest, *Pope.*
 - To take up; to gather; to find industriously. You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
 - It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 - They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*
 - Pick* the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*
 - To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by *picking* away filth. For private friends: his answer was, He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile Of musty chaff. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
 - It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneeth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural History.*

PIC

- He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by sup- pressing some, and communicating others. *Addison.*
- You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your salad. *Swift.*
- To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *Mort.*
5. [Piquer, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Pick* an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*
- In the face, a small wart or fiery pustule, being healed by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck. The cyethat mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs xxx. 17.*
7. [Picare, Italian.] To rob. The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *picked*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakesp.*
- They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*
8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. Did you ever find That any art could *pick* the lock, or power Could force it open. *Denham.*
9. To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another. *TO PICK*. *v. n.*
1. To eat slowly and by small morsels. Why stand'th thou *picking*? is thy palate fore, That bete and radishes will make thee roar. *Dryden.*
 2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely. He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell, But faggoted his notions as they fell, And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*
- PICK. *n. f.* A sharp-pointed iron tool. What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- PICK-APACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack. In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickpack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estr.*
- PICK-AXE. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
- As when bands Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd, Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*
- PICK-BACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back. As our modern wits behold, Mounted a *pickback* on the old, Much farther off. *Hudibras.*
- PICKED. *adj.* [from *picque*, Fr.] Sharp; smart. Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO *PICKER*. *v. a.* [from *piccare*, Italian.]
1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.
 2. To make a flying skirmish. No sooner could a hint appear, But up he started to *picker*, And made the stoutest yield to mercy, When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*
- PICKER. *n. f.* [from *pick*.]
1. One who picks or culls. The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*
 2. A pickax; an instrument to pick with. With an iron *picker* clear all the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- PICKEREL. *n. f.* [from *pique*.] A small pike. PICKEREL-WEED. *n. f.* [from *pique*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gosner be mistaken. *Walton.*
- PICKLE. *n. f.* [from *pickel*, Dutch.]
1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine, Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shakespere.*
 - Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whitening and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 - He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut. *Addison's Spectator, N° 482.*
 - A third sort of antiscorbutics are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar.

PIC

- vinegar. *Arbutnot on Alimentis.*
2. Thing kept in pickle. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule. *Shakespere.*
- How cam't thou in this *pickle*? A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*
- Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*, E'en fits him down. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- PICKLE or pickel. *n. f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingel*. *Phillips.*
- TO *PICKLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To preserve in pickle. Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd, In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*
 - They shall have all, rather than make a war, The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too; Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*
 2. To season or imbue highly with anything bad; as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villainous. *PICKLEHERRING*. *n. f.* [from *pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horse or *pickleherring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spectator, N° 572.*
 - The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Addison's Spectator.*
- PICKLOCK. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *lock*.]
1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key. We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakespere.*
 - Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*
 - It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*
 - Thou rais'dst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The person who picks locks. *PICKPOCKET*. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *packet*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. I think he is not a *pickpocket* nor a horsetealer. *Shakespere.*
 - It is reasonable, when Esquire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 - Pickpockets* and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 - His fellow *pickpocket*, watching for a job, Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*
 - A *pickpocket* at the bar or bench. *Swift.*
 - If a court or country's made a job, Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*
 - PICKTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*
 - PICKTHANK. *n. f.* [from *pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite. With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed, A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*
 - Many tales devis'd, Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear, By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shakesp.*
 - The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*
 - If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South's Sermons.*
 - PICT. *n. f.* [from *pietus*, Lat.] A painted person. Your neighbours would not look on you as men, But think the nations all turn'd *piets* again. *Lee.*
 - PICTORIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful. Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 - PICTURE. *n. f.* [from *pictura*, Latin.]

PIE

3. The works of painters.
Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Watt.*
If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture-drawers*, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Any resemblance or representation.
Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*
- TO PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paint; to represent by painting.
I have not seen him to *picture'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour walking his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South's Sermons.*
2. To represent.
All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*
Fond man,
See here thy *picture'd* life. *Thomson's Winter.*
- TO PIDDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *piccolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *bryta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddles*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]
1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.
From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
Ans.
- PIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
- PIE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *biezan*, to build, that is to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple *pastry* is still called an apple foot.]
1. Any crust baked with something in it.
No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Mincing of meat in *pies* faveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*
Chafe your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*
Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*
2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.
The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the reft. *Tusser.*
The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakespeare.*
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chat'ring *pie*? *Dryden.*
'Twas witty want.
3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.
4. Cock and *pie* was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.
Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, Sir; come, come. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- PIEBALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.
It was a particoloured drefs,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*
They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*
They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilfrington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator, N° 452.*
Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsy-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*
- PIECE. *n. f.* [*piece*, Fr.]
1. A patch.
2. A part of a whole; a fragment.
Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel xxiv. 26.*
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

PIE

- These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses. *Barnet.*
A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*
2. A part.
It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tilleyson.*
3. A picture.
If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*
Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*
4. A composition; performance.
He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
5. A single great gun.
A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*
Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essay.*
Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
6. A hand gun.
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*
The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Chapin.*
7. A coin; a single piece of money.
When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*
7. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or imitator.
8. A *PIECE*. To each.
I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-*piece*. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
9. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.
Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Reformers.*
When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *L'Estr.*
My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*
I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*
Too justly vanish'd from an age like this;
Now he is gone, the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*
Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*
- TO PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.
I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
If aught within that little seeming substance,
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*
2. To join; to unite.
3. To *PIECE* out. To encrease by addition.
He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*
- TO PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.
Let him, that was the cause of this, have power
To take off so much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakespeare.*
The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*
- PIECER. *n. f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.
- PIECELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.
In those poor types of God, round circles; so
Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Dome.*
- PIECEMEAL. *adv.* [*piece* and *meal*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In pieces; in fragments.
Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,
And cast it in the sea. *Denham.*
I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,
E'er I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*
Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*
Other

PIE

- Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*
Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*
- PIECMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.
Other blasphemies level, some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gou. of the Tong.*
- PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.
They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie'd*, orient and various colours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
All the yearlings, which were streak'd and *pie'd*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*
The feat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to see,
The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly,
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*
Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*
- PIEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.
There is an art, which in their *pie'dness* shares
With great creating nature. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
- PIELED. *adj.* Perhaps for *pieled*, or bald; or *pieled*, or having short hair.
Pied priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
I do. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
- PIEPOWDER COURT. *n. f.* [from *pie'd*, foot, and *powder*, dully.]
A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
- PIER. *n. f.* [*piere*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.
Oak, cedar and chestnut are the best builders, for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*
The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half; the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet; the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- TO PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.
Sword threatens fled in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*
With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*
The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*
2. To touch the passions: to affect.
Did your letters *pierce* the queen;
She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*
- TO PIERCE. *v. n.*
1. To make way by force.
Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakespeare.*
There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs xii. 18.*
Short arrows, called spirits, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To strike; to move; to affect.
Say, 'tis be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say the utterer *piercing* eloquence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To enter; to dive.
She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would he interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney, b. ii.*
All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
4. To affect severely.
They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare.*
- PIERCER. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.]
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.
Cart, ladder and wimble, with *perfor* and pod. *Tusser.*
2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.
The hollow instrument, cerebra, we may english *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

PIG

3. One who perforates.
PIERCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.
- PIERCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.
We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- PIETY. *n. f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.]
1. Discharge of duty to God.
What *piety*, pity, fortitude did Æneas possess beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*
'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*
There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*
2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.
PIG. *n. f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
1. A young sow or boar.
Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pigs*, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*
2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.
A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*
- TO PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.
- PIGEON. *n. f.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dove-cote.
This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakespeare.*
A turtle, dove and a young *pigeon*. *Gen. xv. 9.*
Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruited. *Raleigh.*
Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*
See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon*-house. *Addison's Guardian.*
This building was design'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon*-house or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*
- PIGEONFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PIGEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.
I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- PIGIN. *n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.
- PIGHT. *old preter. and part. pass. of pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.
An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty Magnes stone, whole craggy cliff,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*
The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*
Then brought she me into this desert vast,
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Fa. Queen.*
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakespeare.*
When I dissuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakespeare.*
- PIGMENT. *n. f.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigment*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*
- PIGMY. *n. f.* [*pigmeus*, Fr. *pigmaus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable.
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
The critics of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*
But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy's* tomb. *Swift.*
- PIGNORATION. *n. f.* [*pignera*, Lat.] The act of pledging.
- PIGNOT. *n. f.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.
I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shakespeare.*
- PIGNEY. *n. f.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.
Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigney*. *Hudibras.*
- PIGWIDGON. *n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.
Where's the Stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland.*

PIL

PIKE. *n. f.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner and Junius.*]

1. The lute or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters: they are bred some by generation, and some not; as namely of a weed called pickerel-weed, unless Gefner be much mistaken; for he says, this weed and other glutinous matter, with the help of the sun's heat in some particular months, and in some ponds apted for it by nature, do become *pikes*: doubtless divers *pikes* are bred after this manner, or are brought into some ponds some other ways, that is past man's finding out: Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods.

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel *pikes*.

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes;
for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge.

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers.

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their
pikes they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler
in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the
other breast-high against the enemy.

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike.

3. A fork used in husbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up handsome to drier.

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between, which any thing
to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch
between the *pikes*.

PIKED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a
point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed
beard.

Why then I fuck my teeth, and catechise
My piked man of countries.

PIKEMAN. *n. f.* [*pique* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a
pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the
enemy.

PIKESTAFF. *n. f.* [*pique* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a
pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is,
that this daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look.

PILASTER. *n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square col-
umn sometimes insulated, but often set within a wall, and
only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they imi-
tate the piles or piers of bridges.

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
were set.

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen, joined
to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage.

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,

That laid with bits of rustic makes a front.

PILCHER. *n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which
signifies a cloak or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this
is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins;
pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellice*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears.

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *n. f.* [*pyle*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm
a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of
certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks.

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by
driving in *piles*.

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by
wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated

PIL

To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together.

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular
intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now
lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undi-
gested and confused *pile*.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary
of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible
concern.

The wife, and counsellor or priest,
Prepare and light his funeral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire.

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height.

Not to look back so far, to whom this life
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile*.

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the fight.

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew.

No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies.

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his
left cheek is a cheek of two *piles* and a half, but his right
cheek is worn bare.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the ami-
anthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet.

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His spear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue,
Whole sharpness nought revers'd.

8. [*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse
of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a
man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his
opinions, than take them up so.

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours to-
wards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom mis-
to relieve the head.

10. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabric of his folly, whose foundation
Is *piled* upon his faith, and will continue
The standing of his body.

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus.

Against beleagu'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills *piled* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Men *piled* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabric to the skies.

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up,
nothing is aimed at.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of
comments, which are *piled* so high upon authors, that it is
difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great
wedges of gold.

PILEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.
A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several
kinds.

PILER. *n. f.* [*pila*.] He who accumulates.

To PILFER. *v. a.* [*pilfer*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty
robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all
things that they can from such strangers as do land.

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was
easy.

Leaders, at an army's head,
Hem'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought.

To PILFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,
For *pilf'ring* and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers.

PIL

I came not here on such a trivial toy,
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of *pilfering* wolf.

When these plagiaries come to be stript of their *pilfered*
ornaments, there's the daw of the fable.

Ev'ry thing is told,
For fear some *pilf'ring* hand should make too bold.

PILFERER. *n. f.* [*pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Half thou suffer'd at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*?
Promote those charities which remove such pests of society
into prisons and workhouses.

PILFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PILFERY. *n. f.* [*pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox de-
nies, and the ape tries the cause.

PILGRIM. *n. f.* [*pilgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Italian;
peregrinus, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one
who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together,
have a hearty-grief when they are near to part.

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footprint from an
ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference be-
tween the foot of a man and the face of Venus.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [*pilgrim*.] To wander; to ramble.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up
and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.

PILGRIMAGE. *n. f.* [*pilgrimage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account
of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*.

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin
the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive
at the end of it.

2. *Shakespeare* used it for time irksomely spent, improperly.

PILL. *n. f.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into
a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck
shake.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*,
The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*.

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*.

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts.

Large-handed robbers your grave matters are,
And *pill* by law.

You wrangling pirates, that fall out
In flaring that which you have *pill'd* from me.

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people,
as those flies were upon the fox.

He who *pill'd* his province 'scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.

2. For *peel*; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white
freaks in them.

To PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or
scories. This should be *peel*; which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes.

PILLAGE. *n. f.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or *pilling*.

Others, like soldiers,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity.

To PILLAGE. *v. a.* [*pillage*.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army,
took, *pillaged* and burnt their city.

PILLAGER. *n. f.* [*pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR. *n. f.* [*piller*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian;
pilar, Welsh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and com-
pounded.

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood.

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us.

Note, and you shall see in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a trumpet's stool.

PIM

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well deserving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment.

PILLARED. *adj.* [*pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar'd* shade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between.

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,
And earth's bale built on stubble.

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame.

PILLION. *n. f.* [*pillion*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The house and *pillion* both were gone;
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John.

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furni-
ture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups.

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *n. f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame
erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards,
through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the *pillory* for the geefe he hath killed.

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory* and the whipping-post
are very near a-kin.

To PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish
with the *pillory*.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more lasting re-
proach than to be scourged or confin'd.

PILLOW. *n. f.* [*pylle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of
down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads.

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth.

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and
household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs
buy a *pillow* there, saying, this *pillow* sure is good to sleep on,
since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts.

Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding
us soft and warm lodging.

To PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a *pillow*.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail.

PILLOWCASE. *n. f.* The cover of a *pillow*.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's *pillow*,
fasten it well with pins.

PILO-SITY. *n. f.* [*pilositas*, Lat.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come
on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin.

PILOT. *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is
to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*.

To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our *pilot*, nature, fleers our course.

What port can such a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer?

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and con-
ducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the
Carthaginians.

To PILOT. *v. a.* [*pilot*.] To steer; to direct in
the course.

PILOTAGE. *n. f.* [*pilotage*, French, from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our
knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world.

2. A pilot's hire.

PILSER. *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA. *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is
brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt
flavour of the several aromatics, it has obtained the name of
all-spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and dried for
medicinal and culinary use, of the size of a small pea, with
a brown and rough surface, and it resembles that of cloves
more than any other single spice.

PIN

- PIMP.** *n. f.* [*pings*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.
I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addison*
Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects must provide
To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift*
To **PIMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.
But he's posselt with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness pimps. *Swift*
Yet bards like these aspir'd to lasting praise,
And proudly hop'd to *pimp* in future days. *Anonymous*
PIMPANEL. *n. f.* [*pimpnello*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, French.] A plant.
The flower of the *pimpnello* consists of one leaf shaped like a wheel and cut into several segments; the pointal, which rises out of the empalement, is fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower, and afterwards becomes a roundish fruit, which, when ripe, opens transversely into two parts, one incumbent on the other, including many angular seeds, which adhere to the placenta. *Miller*
PIMPLE. *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty; as, a *pimple* thing. *Skinner*
PIMPLE. *n. f.* [*pimpelette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.
If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addison's Spect.*
If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope*
PIMPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples; as, his face is *pimpled*.
PIN. *n. f.* [*spingale*, Fr. *spina*, *spinula*, Lat. *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Isidore*.] 1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths.
I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shakespeare*
Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his fins,
Be stop't in vials, or transfixt with *pins*. *Pope*
2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.
Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Fairy Queen*
His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for three than. *Tusser*
Tut, a *pin*; this shall be answer'd.
'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange*
3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.
With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast. *Milton's Par. Lost*
4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.
Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, spigs of rosemary. *Shakespeare*
These bullets shall rest on the *pins*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins*
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.
The central part.
Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butthrust. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*
6. A note; a strain. In low language.
A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estr.*
As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estr.*
7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
8. A note; a strain. In low language.
A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estr.*
As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estr.*
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hammer*
Skinner seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.
With all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakespeare*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.
They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.
To **PIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fasten with pins.
If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pin*'d upon the breast.
Not Cynthia when her mantle's *pin*'d awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope*
2. To fasten; to make fast.
Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pin*'d with rushes;
They'll open of themselves. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*

PIN

3. To join; to fix.
She lifted the princefs from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakespeare*
If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies*
I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras*
They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke*
It cannot be imagined, that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke*
4. [Pinban, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine; as, in pinfold.
If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hooker*
PINCASE. *n. f.* [*pin and case*.] A pincushion.
PINCERS. *n. f.* [*pinette*, Fr.] 1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.
As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fa. Queen*
2. The claw of an animal.
Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison's Guardian*
To **PINCH.** *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] 1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.
When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakespeare*
2. To hold hard with an instrument.
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.
Thou shalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each *pinch* more stinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakespeare's Timon*
He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull*
4. To press between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret.
As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*
6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.
Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh's Essay*
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden*
Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his pocket. *Arb.*
7. To distress; to pain.
Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat. *Milton*
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds.
As the sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson's Autumn*
8. To press; to drive to difficulties.
The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and by leaving them to his pursuers, saves himself. *L'Estrange*
When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts*
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.
This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test of your method. *Collier*
To **PINCH.** *v. n.* 1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.
A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. *Glauco*
But thou
Know'lt with an equal hand to hold the scale,
See't where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryd.*
2. To spare; to be frugal.
There is that waxeth rich by his wariness and *pinching*. *Ecclesi. xi. 18.*
The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryden*
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden*
PINCH. *n. f.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.] 1. A sharp grapple from his rank be found,
If any straggler from the mortal fin compound. *Dryden*
A *pinch* must for the mortal fin compound.
2. A gripe; a pain given.
There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*
3. Oppression;

PIN

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.
Return to her: no, rather I chuse
To be a comrad with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakespeare, King Lear*
A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main stock. *L'Estr.*
4. Difficulty; time of distress.
A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon*
The devil helps his servants for a season; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange*
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden*
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift's Miscellanies*
PINCHFEIST. *n. f.* [*pinch, fist, and penny*.] A miser. *Ainsl.*
PINCHPENNY. *n. f.* [*pinch, penny, and French*.] A miser. *Ainsl.*
PINCUSHION. *n. f.* [*pin and cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison's Guardian, N° 271.*
Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*. *Congreve*
PINDUST. *n. f.* [*pin and dust*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.
The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby*
PINE. *n. f.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, French.] The pine-tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced, at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller*
You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakespeare*
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprays;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare*
Go forth unto the mount, and fetch *pine*-branches. *Nehem.*
To **PINE.** *v. a.* [*pinan*, Sax. *pinen*, Dutch.] 1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.
My hungry eyes through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenser*
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare*
Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pin'd* away. *Shakespeare, King Lear*
See, see the *pinning* malady of France,
Behold the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast giv'n her woful breast. *Shakespeare*
Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel xxiv. 23.*
The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys*
To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost*
Farewell the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;
Welcome the new, whose ev'ry day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pinning* sickness from the fair,
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller*
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickell*
2. To languish with desire.
We may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours;
All which we *pine* for. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*
We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowing that the *pin*'d for your return. *Dryden*
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips*
To **PINE.** *v. a.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish.
Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime. *Shakespeare*
Beroc *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.
Thus tender Spencer liv'd, with mean repast
Content, depress'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verse. *Philips*
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.
Abash'd the devil stood,
Virtue in her shape how lovely, faw; and *pin'd*
His loss. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of

PIN

- juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller*
Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish. *Locke*
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke*
PINEAL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.
Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the pineal gland. *Arbutnot and Pope*
PINEFEATHERED. *adj.* [*pin and feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.
We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden*
PINFOLD. *n. f.* [*pinban*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined.
The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenser on Ireland*
I care not for thee.—
—If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakespeare, King Lear*
Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being,
Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras*
PINGLE. *n. f.* A small clove; an inclosure. *Ainsl.*
PINMONEY. *n. f.* [*pin and money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.
The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addison's Guardian*
PINGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used.
Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all of them are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer's Husbandry*
PINHOLE. *n. f.* [*pin and hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.
The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*. *Wijeman*
PINION. *n. f.* [*pinion*, Fr.] 1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
2. *Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
He is pluckt, when hither
He sends to poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakespeare*
3. Wing.
How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Fairy Queen*
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain.
Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Pope*
4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the hands.
To **PINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bind the wings.
Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become themselves sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 24.*
2. To confine by binding the wings.
3. To bind the arm to the body.
A second spear sent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden*
4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.
Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden*
5. To shackle; to bind.
Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court;
rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*
You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd*. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*
O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wings,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing.
In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boasts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris*
6. To bind to.
A heavy lord shall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their hide. *Dunciad*
PINK.

P I O

PINK. *n. f.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *ailette*.]
 1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflowers kind.
 In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the bluish *pink*. *Bacon's Essays*.
 2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink-eyed*.
 Come, thou monarch of the vine,
 Plump Bacchus, with *pink* eye,
 In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.
 I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
 4. A colour used by painters.
Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Duress*.
 5. [*Pingua*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-shouldered ship.
 This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
 Give fire, he is my prize. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
 6. A fish; the minnow.
TO PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oylet holes; to pierce in small holes.
 A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handiely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
 Happy the climate, where the beau
 Wears the same suit for use and show;
 And at a small expence your wife,
 If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for life. *Prior*.
TO PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.
 A hungry fox lay winking and *pincking*, as if he had fore eyes. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
PINKMAKER. *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
PINNACE. *n. f.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaca*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.
 Whist our *pinnace* anchors in the downs,
 Here shall they make their ransom on the land. *Shakespeare*.
 For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnace* to the Rhodes. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*.
 I sent a *pinnace* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman*.
 Thus to ballast love,
 I saw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne*.
 I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from Cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology*.
 A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay.
 Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
 The winged *pinnace* float along the sea. *Pope*.
PINNACLE. *n. f.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinnia*, Lat.]
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.
 My letting some men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *K. Char.*
 He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety*.
 He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon*.
 Some metropolis
 With glist'ring spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton*.
 2. A high spiring point.
 The slippery tops of human state,
 The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley*.
PINNER. *n. f.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]
 1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.
 Her goodly countenance I've seen,
 Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinner* clean. *Gay*.
 An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison on Ancient Medals*.
 2. A pinnaker.
PINNOC. *n. f.* The tom-tit.
PINT. *n. f.* [*pinz*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
 Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden*.
PINULES. *n. f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*
PIONEER. *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *pes* for *pedis*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spuigener*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *pioneer* is called *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.
 Well said, old mole, can't work i' th' ground so fast?
 A worthy *pioneer*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; and these we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon*.
 His *pioneers*
 Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax*.

P I P

Of labouring *pioneers*
 A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
 To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton*.
 The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
PIONING. *n. f.* Works of pioneers.
PIONY. *n. f.* [*pœonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See *PEONY*.
PIOUS. *adj.* [*pious*, Lat. *pious*, Fr.]
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.
 Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton*.
 2. Careful of the duties of near relation.
 As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
 Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
 Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope*.
 3. Practised under the appearance of religion.
 I shall never gratify spitefulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles*.
PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a *pious* manner; religiously; with regard; such as is due to sacred things.
 The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond*.
 See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
 Drawn from the North, to jury's hollow'd plains;
 Piously valiant. *Phillips*.
 This martial present *piously* design'd,
 The loyal city give their best-lov'd king. *Dryden*.
 Let freedom never perish in your hands!
 But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison's Cato*.
PIP. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituia*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]
 1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.
 When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
 And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras*.
 A spiteful vexatious giply died of the *pip*. *L'Estrange*.
 2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *piet*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *piets*.
 When our women fill their imaginations with *pip* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison's Guardian*.
TO PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.
 It is no unrequited thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle*.
PIPE. *n. f.* [*pip*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]
 1. Any long hollow body; a tube.
 The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
 We powt upon the morning, are unapt
 To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
 These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
 With wine and feedings, we have suppler souls.
 The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Shakespeare*.
 It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison*.
 An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer. *Arbutnot*.
 2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.
 Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 His ancient *pipe* in table dy'd,
 And half unmoak'd lay by his side. *Swift*.
 My husband's a sot,
 With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift*.
 3. An instrument of hand music.
 I have known, when there was no music with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*. *Shakespeare*.
 The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer.
 The shrill found of a small rural *pipe*,
 Was entertainment for the infant stage.
 There is no reason, why the found of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke*.
 4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.
 The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipe*. *Pope*.
 5. The key of the voice.
 My throat of war be turn'd,
 Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.
 Small as an emuch.
 6. An office of the exchequer.
 That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon*.
 7. [Pope]

P I Q

7. [*Piep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads.
 I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*.
TO PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play on the pipe.
 Merry Michael the Cornish poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Campden's Remains*.
 We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced. *Dryden*.
 In fingings, as in *pipings*, you excel.
 Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
 And lowing herds, and *pipings* fwains,
 Come dancing to me. *Swift*.
 2. To have a shrill found.
 His big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, *pip'd*
 And whistles in his found. *Shakespeare, As You Like It*.
PIPER. *n. f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.
 Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*
PIPETREE. *n. f.* The lilac tree.
PIPING. *adj.* [from *pipe*.] This word is only used in low language.
 1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.
 I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
 Have no delight to pass away the time,
 Unless to spy my shadow in the fun. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Hot; boiling: from the found of any thing that boils.
PIPKIN. *n. f.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.
 A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks:
 Some officer might give content
 To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King*.
PIPPIN. *n. f.* [*puppinghe*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple.
 Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone pippins from their obdurateness; some Kentish pippins, because they agree well with that soil; others French pippins, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these pippins; the Holland pippin and the russet pippin, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white pippins are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers.
 You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pipkin* of my own grafting. *Shakespeare*.
 At supper entertain yourself with a *pipkin* roasted. *Harvey*.
 The story of the *pipkin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 247.
 His foaming tusks let some large *pipkin* grace,
 Or midst those thund'ring spears an orange place. *King*.
 This *pipkin* shall another trial make;
 See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay*.
PIQUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]
 1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating.
 There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy*.
 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.
 Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between faleness and bitterness. *Bacon's Essays*.
 Men make their ralleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue*.
PIQUANCY. *n. f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.
PIQUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.
 A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke*.
PIQUE. *n. f.* [*pique*, French.]
 1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.
 He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
 Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety*.
 Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison*.
 2. A strong passion.
 Though he have the *pique*, and long,
 'Tis still for something in the wrong;
 As women long, when they're with child,
 For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
 3. Point; nicety; punctilio.
 Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
 And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
 And flame of change. *Dryden*.
TO PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]
 1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret.
 Piqu'd by Protegenes's fame,
 From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
 To see a rival and a friend,
 Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior*.

P I S

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote*.
 2. To offend; to irritate.
 Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name? *Pope*.
 A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame!
 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*je pique*, French.]
 Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke*.
 Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, deal, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education*.
TO PIQUEER. See *PICKEER*.
PIQUEER. *n. f.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeer*.
 When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueers* from the same camp. *Swift*.
PIQUET. *n. f.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
 She commonly went up at ten;
 Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior*.
 Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would writle and pitch the bar. *Spectator*.
PIRACY. *n. f.* [*piracia*, Lat. *piratarie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.
 Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
 Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
 From both those fates of storms and piracy. *Waller*.
 Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
 Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
 To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller*.
 His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbutnot*.
PIRATE. *n. f.* [*παιρατης*, *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]
 1. A sea-robber.
 Wrangling *pirates* that fall out
 In flaring that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakespeare*.
 Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human fo-ciey. *Bacon*.
 Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
 Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
 Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
 The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope*.
 2. Any robber; particularly a bookfeller who seizes the copies of other men.
TO PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.
 When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbutnot*.
 Nabis possessed himself of the coast near to Sparta, and there *pirated* outrageously upon all the Peloponnesian trade. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
TO PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.
 They publicly advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope*.
PIRATICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.
 Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope*.
PISCATION. *n. f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.
 There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
PISCARY. *n. f.* A privilege of fishing.
PISCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.
 On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
PISCIVOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Filheating; living on fish.
 In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation*.
PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshev*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.
 There was never yet philosopher
 That could endure the toothach patiently;
 However they have writ,
 And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakespeare*.
 She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator*, N° 268.
TO PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.
 He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope*.

PIT

PISMIERE. *n. f.* [myna, Sax. *pisniere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pisniere* or a whale. *Prior.*

Prejudicial to fruit are *pisniere*, caterpillars and mice. *Mort.*

To **PISS**. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pisser*, Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *pisling* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakep.*

One als *pisles*, the rest *pis* for company. *L'Estrange.*

Once possels'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *pis* upon your grave. *Dryden.*

PISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knock'd on the head with a *pis*-pot than a thunder bolt. *Pope to Swift.*

PISSABED. *n. f.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURN. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTACHIO. *n. f.* [*pisstache*, Fr. *pisstachi*, Italian; *pisstachia*, Latin.]

The *pisstachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, and a third of an inch in thickness: it has a double shell, the exterior one membranaceous and thin, the inner hard, tough and woody: the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pisstachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestich* and *sestich*, and we sometimes *pisstich* nuts. *Hill.*

Pisstachios, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PISTE. *n. f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION. *n. f.* [*pisillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pisillation*, and resist not an ordinary pebble. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PISTOL. *n. f.* [*pissole*, *pissole*, Fr.] A small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pissole*, that none should issue out. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The whole body of the horie passed within *pissole*-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pissole* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pissole*-bullet. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To **PISTOL**. *v. a.* [*pisstoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE. *n. f.* [*pissole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pissoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

PISTOLET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *pissole*.] A little pistol.

Those unlickt bear-whelps, unlik'd *pissoles*

That, more than cannon-shot, avails or lets. *Donne.*

PISTON. *n. f.* [*pisston*, Fr.] The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT. *n. f.* [pit, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron

Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakep.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry 'till they push us. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Into what *pit* thou see'st
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psalms xxviii. 1.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute as fiercely, as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writers wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*Pis*, *pis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

To **PIT**. *v. a.* To sink in hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

PITAPAT. *n. f.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

PIT

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estr.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and murching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

PITCH. *n. f.* [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] The resin of the pine extracted by fire and insipitated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch* and links. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A vessel smeared round with *pitch*.

3. [From *picci*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak makes strong, and strong things does increase,
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Fairy Queen.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars.

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shakep.*

Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

Cannons shoot the higher *pitch*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

4. Highest rise.

A beauty wailing, and distressed widow,
Seduced the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shakep.*

5. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manlaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him,
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, is as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To **PITCH**. *v. a.* [*appiciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Sharp stakes, plucked out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to cast, what net, what to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

David prepared a place for the ark of God, and *pitched* for it a tent. *1 Chron. xv. 1.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow.

When the victor
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

To Chaffis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To

PIT

2. To order regularly.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison on the State of the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire,
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakep. Tempst.*

They would wrestle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator, N° 434.*

4. To smear with **PITCH**. [*picca*, Lat. from the noun.]

The ark *pitch* within and without. *Genesis vi. 14.*

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted *pitch* upon it, and warming it to keep the *pitch* soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To darken.

The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakep.*

Rose early from his bed; but soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with fullen cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave.

To **PITCH**. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.

When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

The courier o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will *pitch* upon such a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The subject I have *pitched* upon may seem improper. *South.*

I *pitched* upon this consideration that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence, but much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch* upon one thing after another. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched* on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. *1 Mac. iii. 40.*

PITCHER. *n. f.* [*pitcher*, French.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her *pitcher* down she threw
And fled away. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;
Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakep.*

Pyricus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen *pitchers* and a scullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground, with a square iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PITCHFORK. *n. f.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *pitch*.] Blackness; darkness.

PITCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch*.]

1. Smeared with *pitch*.

The planks, their *pitchy* coverings wash'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of *pitch*.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,
Whole *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakep.*

I will fort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites,
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PIT

PITCOAL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* of cinders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PIT-MAN. *n. f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

With the *pitman* they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PIT-SAW. *n. f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pit-saw* is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

PITEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen.*

The most arch deed of *piteous* malice,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*

She gave him, *piteous* of his case,
A shaggy tap'try. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltzy; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

PITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner.

I must talk of murders, rapes and massacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteously* perform'd. *Shakep.*

PITEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them. *Addison.*

PITH. *n. f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the middle of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which left our bodies slack,
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;
So by the foul doth death string heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebrae are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force.

Pith in Scotland is still retained as denoting strength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandfires, babies and old women,
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puissance. *Shakep.*

Since these arms of mine had seven years *pith*. *Shakep.*

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and stile.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith* of business
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakep.*

Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

6. The quintessence; the chief part.

PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.
Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Many rare *pitby* faws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*
In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pitby*;
for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*
PITTABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have
been for their goods fake caught up and carried straight to
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
A fight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*
The convenience of this will appear, if we consider what
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Tender; compassionate.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakesp.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakesp.*
3. Palty; contemptible; despicable.
That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the
fool that uses it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities,
would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Watton.*
The accusations against him contained much frivolous mat-
ter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*
This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and
impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and him-
self into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*
Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time
while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a
finful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins
where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*
If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a ma-
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
PITIFULLY. *adv.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.
He beat him most *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him most un*pitifully*. *Shakesp.*
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Contemptibly; despicably.
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*
in their own. *Clarissa.*
PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.
Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
PITILESLY. *adv.* [*from pitiless*.] Without mercy.
PITILESSNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.
PITILESS. *adj.* [*from pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-
passion; merciless.
Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruin.
Hast thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his fake am I now *pitiless*.
My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee.
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*
PITTYANCE. *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion.
Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning

PLA

- You're like to have a thin and slender *plittance*. *Shakesp.*
The ass saved a miserable *plittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
I have a small *plittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arb.*
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *plittance*
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PITUIT. *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.
Serous exhalations and redundant *pituite* were the product of
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arb.*
PITUITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitous*, Fr.] Consisting
of phlegm.
It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious
breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
PITY. *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pia*, Italian.]
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or
uneasiness.
Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Tob. xi. 15.*
Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*
An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*
Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of
pity and compassion. *Calamy's Sermons.*
When Aeneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,
the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-
ture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do
witness it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*
his book is lost. *Bacon.*
'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastair.
Templ.
See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*
3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.
Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-
sand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*
To *PITY*. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate; to pity;
to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.
When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakesp.*
He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalms cvii. 46.*
You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*
To *PITY*. *v. n.* To be compassionate.
I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy
them. *Jeremiah xlii. 14.*
PIVOT. *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.
When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
PIX. *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*
He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a be. *Shakesp.*
PIZZLE. *n. f.* [*quasi pissile*.] *Minshew.*
The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
PLACABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to
be appeased.
Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity I appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that
he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
PLACABILITY. *n. f.* [*from placable*.] Willingness to be
appeased; possibility to be appeased.
PLACABLENESS. *s.* appeared; possibility to be appeased.
The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the
mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*
PLACARD. *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict;
PLACART. *s.* a declaration; a manifesto.
To *PLACATE*. *v. a.* [*placare*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.
This word is used in Scotland.
That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-
tection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible
from nature. *Forbes.*
PLACE.

PLA

- PLACE.** *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]
1. Particular portion of space.
Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*
We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts xxiv. 3.*
Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Preference divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;
who frequent that *place*. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*
2. Locality; ubiquity; local relation.
Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body
takes up. *Locke.*
3. Local existence.
The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found
no *place* for them. *Revelations xx. 11.*
4. Space in general.
All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*
5. Separate room.
In his brain
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakesp.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion.
The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jo.*
Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*
7. Passage in writing.
Holca faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;
which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*
I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex-
planation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Ordinal relation.
What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place*
both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all
other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than
in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being
overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*,
that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omni-
scient. *Spectator, N° 565.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual opera-
tion.
I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils fit to fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakesp.*
These fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd for ho-
nest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*
They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for
they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*
With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If *pity* yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*
Where arms take *place*, all other foes are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*
To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not
place. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*
Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than
the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when
that perhaps takes no *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*
Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received
in the schools, is by no means of Gothic invention, but
hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*
It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experi-
ment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think
God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
10. Rank; order of priority.
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shakesp.*
11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the
phrase *take place*.
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline.*
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,
if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*
As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place*
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*
12. Office; public character or employment.
Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakesp.*
If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant
captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

PLA

- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd;
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more;
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham.*
Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*
Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should
adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;
not opposition.
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans xii. 19.*
He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd.*
The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*
14. Ground; room.
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in
you. *Jo. viii. 37.*
There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very
same. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
To *PLACE*. *v. a.* [*placere*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.
Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chro. xvii. 2.*
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.
God or nature has not any where *placed* any such juris-
diction in the first born. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest.
'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*
PLACER. *n. f.* [*from place*.] One that places.
Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*
PLACID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.
It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.
That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*
PLACIDLY. *adv.* [*from placid*.] Mildly; gently.
If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and
placidly before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*
The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* diffends
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*
PLACIT. *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.
We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*
PLACQUET, or plaquet. *n. f.* A petticoat.
You might have pinch'd a *plaquet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*
The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for
a *plaquet*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
PLAGIARISM. *n. f.* [*from plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-
tion of the thoughts or works of another.
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Stovi.*
PLAGIARY. *n. f.* [*from plagium*, Lat.]
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings
of another.
The ensuing discourse, left I chance to be traduced for a
plagiary by him who has played the thief, was one of those
that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy
and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.
Plagiarism had not its nativity with printing, but began when
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*
PLAGUE. *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;
πλῆγμα.]
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.
Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-sore or imbois'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most
pestilential; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in
dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*
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PLA

All those *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
First on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And last they seiz'd on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

2. State of misery.
I am set in my *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my
light. *Psalms xxxviii. 17.*

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.
'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Sha.*
I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest
plague of life. *L'Estrange.*

Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling. *Prior.*

TO *PLAGUE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with pestilence.
2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to
afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate;
to make uneasy; to disturb.
If her nature be so,
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*
Say my request's unjust,
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shak.*
Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*
People are formed out of their reason, *plagu'd* into a com-
pliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*
When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he
gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling
over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and *plague*
any of his neighbours. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PLA *GUILY*. *adv.* [from *plagui*.] Vexatiously; horribly. A
low word.
This whispering bodes me no good; but he has me so *pla-*
guily under the lash, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*
You look'd scornful, and snift at the dean;
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips. *Swift.*

PLA *GUY*. *adv.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. A
low word.
Of heats,
Add one more to the *plagui* bill. *Donne.*
What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron,
What *plagui* mischiefs and mishaps
Do dog him still with after-claps. *Hudibras.*

PLA *ICE*. *n. f.* [plate, Dutch.] A flat fish.
Of flat fish there are soles, flukes, dabs and *plai*ce. *Carew.*

PLA *ID*. *n. f.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose
weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a
particular kind worn too by the women; but both these
modes seem now nearly extirpated among them; the one by
act of parliament; and the other by adopting the English
dresses of the sex.

PLA *IN*. *adj.* [planus, Latin.]
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excref-
cencies. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings,
it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.
It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to
make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser.*
The South and South-East sides are rocky and mountainous,
but *plain* in the midst. *Sandys's Journey.*
Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*. *Dryden.*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects,
though a man would chafe to travel through a *plain* one. *Add.*

2. Void of ornament; simple.
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple.
In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a
plainer sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them,
and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cun-
ning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help
the matter in report. *Bacon's Essays.*
Of many *plain*, yet pious christians, this cannot be af-
firmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and
told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose
profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making
the trial. *Temple.*
My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*
Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felt.*
Must then at once, the character to save,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.
Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no
just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

PLA

5. Mere; bare.
He that beguill'd you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave,
which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Some have at first for wits, then poets part,
Turn'd critics next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last. *Pope.*

6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.
They wonder'd there should appear any difficulty in any
expressions, which to them seem'd very clear and *plain*. *Clar.*
Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Denham.*
I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my
method of proceeding in my translations; I considered the
genius and distinguishing character of my author. *Dryden.*
'Tis *plain* in the history, that Elau was never subject to
Jacob. *Locke.*
That children have such a right, is *plain* from the laws of
God; that men are convinced, that children have such a
right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*
It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated for none, but
the fashionable part of womankind. *Addison's Spectator.*
To speak one thing mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

7. Not varied by much art.
A *plain* song *plain*-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

PLA *IN*. *adv.*
1. Not obscurely.
2. Distinctly; articulately.
The string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake *plain*.
Mark. vii. 35.

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.
Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-
spoken person, and a man of very few words; tropes and
figures are his aversion. *Addison's Court Tatler.*

PLA *IN*. *n. f.* [plaine, Fr.] Level ground; open; flat; often,
a field of battle.
In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwell. *Gen. xi. 2.*
The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into
their net, forsook their hill, and march'd into the *plain* di-
rectly towards them. *Hayward.*
They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and
open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and
turned the Irish into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*
Four forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbutnot.*
While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*
The impetuous courier pants in ev'ry vein,
And paws seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

TO *PLAIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.
Upon one wing, the artillery was drawn, every piece ha-
ving his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

TO *PLAIN*. *v. n.* [plaindre, je plains, Fr.] To lament; to
wail.
Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*
A *plain* song *plain*-singing voice requires
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first thus *plain* his case with words unkind. *Shaksp.*
The incessant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shaksp.*
He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

PLA *IN*DEALING. *adj.* [plain and deal.] Acting without art.
Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man; it
must not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shaksp.*
Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consistency with ne-
cessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

PLA *IN*DEALING. *n. f.* Management void of art.
I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little
wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a statesman. *Denham.*
It looks as fate with nature's law may strive
To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

PLA *IN*LY. *adv.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloss; sincerely.
You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting
down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with
me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.
They charged the enemies horse so gallantly, that they
gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.
St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set
down, but also *plainly* set down in scripture; so that he which
heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*
Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him;
and out of his carelessness, let's them *plainly* see't. *Shaksp.*

PLA

By that feed
Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing
but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

PLA *IN*NESS. *n. f.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelness; flatness.
2. Want of ornament; want of show.
If some pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud.
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*
As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.
Well, said Basilus, I have not chosen Dametas for his
fighting nor for his discouraging, but for his *plainness* and ho-
nesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*
Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shaksp.*
Think't thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows; to *plainness* honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
Plainness and freedom, an epistolary stile required. *Watts.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.
All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainness* so o'er spreads thy mind,
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

PLA *IN*T. *n. f.* [plainte, French.]
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.
Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this;
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss. *Sidney.*
Booteless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds. *Shak.*
From inward grief
His bootless *plaint* into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobration of injury.
There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of
plaint, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.
How many children's *plaints*, and mother's cries!
Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*
Lifting where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaints*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

PLA *IN*TIFUL. *adj.* [plaint and full.] Complaining; audibly
sorrowful.
To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead
me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

PLA *IN*TIFF. *n. f.* [plaintif, Fr.] He that commences a suit in
law against another; opposed to the defendant.
The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses,
and the defendant was cast in costs and damages. *L'Estrange.*
You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar before a
judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*
In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be his'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

PLA *IN*TIFF. *adj.* [plaintif, Fr.] Complaining. A word not
in use.
His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLA *IN*TIVE. *adj.* [plaintif, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting;
expressive of sorrow.
His careful mother heard the *plaintive* found,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round. *Dryden.*
The goddess heard,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun
To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*
Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,
Though thouts as thunder loud afflict the air.
Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Prior.*

PLA *IN*WORK. *n. f.* [plain and work.] Needlework as distin-
guished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing
or making linen garments.
She went to *plainwork*, and to purring brooks. *Pope.*

PLA *IT*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *plait* or *ply*, from *ply* or fold.]
A fold; a double.
Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the found restrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch.
Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

PLA

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through
all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

TO *PLAIT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double.
The busy sylphs surround their darling care;
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*
Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*. *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.
Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair.
Peter iii. 3.
What the demands, incessant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

3. To intangle; to involve.
Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at last with shame denides. *Shakespeare.*

PLA *IT*ER. *n. f.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLA *N*. *n. f.* [plan, French.]
1. A scheme; a form; a model.
Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addis.*

2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing
laid down on paper.
Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

TO *PLAN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in
design.
Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*
PLA *N*ARY. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLA *N*CHED. *adj.* [from *planche*.] Made of boards.
He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whose Western side is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shaksp.*

PLA *N*CHER. *n. f.* [plancher, French.] A board; a plank.
Oak, cedar and chefnut are the best builders; some are
best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards and
decks, as walnuts. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

PLA *N*CHING. *n. f.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a
building. *Diet.*

PLA *N*E. *n. f.* [planus, Latin.] *Plain* is commonly used in popu-
lar language, and *plane* in geometry.]
1. A level surface.
Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* in-
clined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles. *Bent.*
Projectiles would ever move on in the same right line, did
not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane*,
on which they move, stop their motion. *Chyene.*

2. [Plane, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards
is smoothed.
The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with
the sole of the *plane*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TO *PLANE*. *v. a.* [planer, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.
The foundation of the Roman caufeway was made of rough
stone, joined with a moist firm cement; upon this was laid
another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the inequali-
ties of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pave-
ment were fixt. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To smooth with a plane.
These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

PLA *N*E-TREE. *n. f.* [platanus, Lat. plane, platan, Fr.]
The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of
several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical
little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit,
which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are
turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing
many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally sup-
posed, that the introduction of this tree into England is
owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*
The beech, the swimming alder and the *plane*. *Dryd.*

PLA *N*ET. *n. f.* [planeta, Lat. πλανητα; planet, Fr.]
Planets are the erratic or wandering stars, and which are not
like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another:
we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because
we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars,
Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between
Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the se-
condary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since the moves
round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion
round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round
their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's re-
volving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable,
that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes:
we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini
found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our
earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-
four

PLA

four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring planet over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent. *Shakefp.*

And planets, planet-truck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

There are seven planets or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

PLANETARY. *adj.* [planétaire, Fr. from planet.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.
Their planetary motions and aspects. *Milton.*
To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and planetary way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granvill.*
2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*
I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think,
I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way
facetious. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 487.*
3. Produced by the planets.
Here's gold, go on;
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vied city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and
stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of pla-
netary influence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.
We behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackm.*

PLANETICAL. *adj.* [from planet.] Pertaining to planets.
Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary
and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon,
conjunctions and oppositions planetical. *Brown.*

PLANE TRUCK. *adj.* [planet and strike.] Blasted; *sicere*
affatus.
Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been planet-truck;
A beauty, and so late, I did desire. *Suckling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [planus and folium, Lat.] Flowers are
so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in cir-
cular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven,
rough and jagged. *Diët.*

PLANIMETRICAL. *adj.* [from planimetry.] Pertaining to the
measurement of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and μέτρον; planimetrie,
Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS. *adj.* [planus, Lat. and pétalon.] Flat-
leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bot-
tom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. *Diët.*

TO PLANISH. *v. a.* [from plane.] To polish; to smooth. A
word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and sphere.] A sphere pro-
jected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. *n. f.* [planche, Fr.] A thick strong board.
They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and con-
fisting of divers planks. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
The doors of plank were; their clove exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
The smoothed plank new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*
Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a
plank of six inches. *Wilkins.*
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*
Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

TO PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with
planks.
If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed salt-
petre. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A feed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were plank'd with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANCONICAL. *adj.* [planus and conus.] Level on one side
and conical on others.
Some few are planconical, whose superficies is in part level
between both ends. *Grew's Museum.*

PLANOCONVEX. *n. f.* [planus and convexus.] Flat on the one
side and convex on the other.
It took two object-glasses, the one a planoconvex for a four-
teen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for
one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

PLANT. *n. f.* [planta, Fr. planta, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

PLA

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed
under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect plants,
which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else
seem to do so. 2. Plants producing either no flower at all,
or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be dis-
cernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so
small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or
staminate flower; i. e. such a one, as is without the petals,
having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as
have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or
milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken
off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure,
the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk.
6. The herbæ capitatae, or such whose flower is composed
of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round
together in a round button or head, which is usually covered
with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves
entire and undivided into jaggs. 8. The corymbiferous plants,
which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no
downe adhering to them. 9. Plants with a perfect flower,
and having only one single seed belonging to each single
flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11.
The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous
flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds,
lying naked and joining together; they are called umbellif-
erous, because the plants, with its branches and flowers, hath
an head like a lady's umbrella; [1.] Such as have a broad flat
seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed
round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have
a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than
the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as
have a tuberos root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channe-
lated or striated seed. 12. The stellate plants, which are so
called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain in-
tervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers
are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which
look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by
two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough
leaved plants: they have their leaves placed alternately, or
in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous
flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every
flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutice,
or verticillate plants: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks,
one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous,
and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked
seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which there-
fore they call polypermae plantæ femine nudo; by naked
seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod.
16. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries. 17. Multi-
filiquous, or corniculate plants, or such as have, after each
flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked
cafes or filique, in which their seed is contained, and which,
when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop
out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uni-
form or difform, and after each flower a peculiar feed-cake
containing the seed, and this often divided into many dis-
tinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous
flower, but bear these seeds in oblong filiquous cafes. 20.
Vasculiferous plants, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often
anomalous. 21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulses,
with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous plants, with
a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common ca-
lix, a peculiar cafe containing their seed, and their flower
consisting of five leaves. 23. Plants with a true bulbous
root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of
whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth:
the plants of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have
no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are
divided into three partitions: their flower is hexapetalous.
24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form:
these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves,
flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Cul-
miferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth
hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint,
encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their
seed is contained within a chaffy hulk. 26. Plants with a
grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or stami-
nate flower. 27. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain
and various, chiefly water plants.
Butchers and villains,
How sweet a plant have you untimely crop. *Shakefp.*
Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are plant-
animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that
seem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of
fense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call
plant-animals, are endowed. *Grew's Cynol.*
It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of
the same life, though that life be communicated to new par-
ticles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like
continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants. *Locke.*
Once

PLA

Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And ev'ry plant that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

2. A sapling.
A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with
carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shakefp. As You like it.*

Take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [Planta, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Answorth.*

4. [Planta, v. a. [planta, Lat. planter, Fr.]]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.
Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of
the Lord. *Deutr. xvi. 21.*
2. To procreate; to generate.
The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you. *Shak.*
It engenders cholera, planteth anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh. *Shakefp.*
3. To place; to fix.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
In this hour,
I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shakefp.*
The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there plant eyes. *Milton.*
When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,
His standard planted on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æneis.*
4. To settle; to establish; as, to plant a colony.
If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them
with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*
Create, and therein plant a generation. *Milton.*
To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed
with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated,
and the new colonies planted. *Decay of Piety.*
5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the
garden or the country.
To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*
6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE. *n. f.* [plantago, Lat.] An herb.
Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakefp.*

PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [plantain, Fr. plantago, Lat.]
1. An herb.
The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider,
as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourse to the plantain leaf.
More's Antidote against Atheism.
The most common simples are mugwort, plantain and
horsetail. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit.
I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain's shade. *Waller.*

PLANTAL. *adj.* [from plant.] Pertaining to plants.
There's but little similitude betwixt a torrens humidity and
plantal germinations. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

PLANTATION. *n. f.* [plantatio, from planto, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted.
As swine are to gardens and orderly plantations, so are tu-
mults to parliaments. *King Charles.*
Some peasants
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their plantation; left the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*
Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his plantations stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*
Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by
Calliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel. *Addison.*
3. A colony.
Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the prin-
cipal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations,
hath been the bafe and hasty drawing of profit in the first
years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand
with the good of the plantation. *Bacon's Essays.*
4. Introduction; establishment.
Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after posses-
sion here, from the first plantation of christianity in this
island. *King Charles.*

PLANTED. *adj.* [from plant.] This word seems in *Shakespeare*
to signify, settled; well grounded.
Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shakefp.*

PLANTER. *n. f.* [planteur, Fr. from plant.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator.
There stood Sabinus, planter of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

PLA

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The planters, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*
That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the planter's miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.
A planter in the West Indies might muster up, and lead
all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute
dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*
He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no planter courted. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. One who disseminates or introduces.
Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first
planters of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have
been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Add.*

PLASH. *n. f.* [plafche, Dutch; platz, Danish.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle.
He leaves
A shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakefp.*
Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many
plashes, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be
done. *Bacon.*
I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof in ditches
and standing plashes we behold millions. *Brown.*
With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the plash his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*
2. [From the verb to plash.] Branch partly cut off and bound
to other branches.
In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and
too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and
leaves the plashes without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

TO PLASH. *v. a.* [plaffer, Fr.] To interweave branches.
Plant and plash quicklets. *Evelyn.*

PLASHY. *adj.* [from plash.] Watry; filled with puddles.
Near stood a mill in low and plashy ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. f.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any
thing is cast or formed.
The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which,
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its ineffectual
shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell.
Woodward's Natural History.

PLASTER. *n. f.* [plastre, Fr. from πλασσω.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such
as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are over-
laid or figures cast.
In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and
wrote upon the plaster of the wall. *Dan. v. 5.*
In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*
Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked plaster or
waincot. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. [Emplastrum, Lat. in English, formerly emplaster.] A glu-
tinous or adhesive falve.
Seeing the fore is whole, why retain we the plaster? *Hook.*
You rub the fore,
When you should bring the plaster. *Shakespeare.*
It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if
incorporated with plasters, as we have made trial. *Brown.*
Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or re-
pelling the humours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

TO PLASTER. *v. a.* [plasterer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.
Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
The harlot's cheek beautied with plastering art. *Shakefp.*
A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a
fair plastering on the wall. *Ecclus. xxii. 17.*
With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone pow-
dered, piscina mirabilis is said to have the walls plastered.
Bacon.
Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*
The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives
not much more impression, than if you wrote with your
finger on a plaster'd wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER. *n. f.* [plastrer, Fr. from plaster.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.
Thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a shearmen. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
2. One who forms figures in plaster.
The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver
by subtraction. *Wotton.*

PLASTICK. *adj.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form.
Benign creator! let thy plastic hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*
There is not any thing strange in the production of the said
formed metals, nor other plastic virtue concerned in shaping
them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the
particles. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PLA

PLASTRON. *n. f.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them. *Trevoux.*
Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryden.*
PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plat.*] To weave; to make by texture.
I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together. *Roy on the Creation.*
I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lovers knot. *Addison's Spectator, N° 245.*
PLAT. *n. f.* [more properly *plot*; *plot*, Sax.] A small piece of ground.
Such pleasure took the serpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*
On a *plot* of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton.*
It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*
PLATANE. *n. f.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree.
The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the mapple seldom inward found. *Spens.*
I espy'd these, fair and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton.*
PLATE. *n. f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]
1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.
In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakespeare.*
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Satira is an adjective, to which lance, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden.*
PLAUDIT. *n. f.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plaudite*, *PLAUDITE*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause.
True wisdom must our actions so direct,
Not only the last *plaudite* to expect. *Denham.*
She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *Mars.*
Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelic quires; yet even these can discern music in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Deacy of Pitt.*
PLAUSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*plausibilitas*, Fr. from *plausibile*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.
Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice and direct falsehoods. *Swift.*
The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*
PLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [*plausibile*, Fr. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.
Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakespeare.*
Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon.*
They found out that *plausible* and popular pretext of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*
These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insinuate many confusions. *Clarendon.*
No treachery to *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange.*
The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South.*
PLAUSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *plausibile*.] Speciousness; show of right.
The *plausibleness* of arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderfon.*
The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin bears along with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness*. *Mars.*
PLAUSIBLY. *adv.* [from *plausibile*.]
1. With fair show; speciously.
They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Collier.*
Thou can't *plausibly* dispute.
Supreme of fears, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*
2. With applause. Not in use.
I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconceptions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PLAUSIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudere*, Lat.]
1. Applauding.
2. Plausible. A word not in use.
His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears; but grafted them
To grow there and to bear. *Shakespeare.*
To PLAY.

PLA

2. A place laid out after any model.
No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*
3. A level place before a fortification.
Where was this?
— Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakespeare.*
4. A scheme; a plan.
Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hosier.*
I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon's Essays.*
They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*
PLATICK aspect. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailly.*
PLATOON. *n. f.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending to far from the main body. *Military Dict.*
In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumley's faithful band. *Tickell.*
PLATTER. *n. f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth.
The servants wash the *platter*, scour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Satira is an adjective, to which lance, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden.*
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To grow there and to bear. *Shakespeare.*
To PLAY.

PLA

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plezan, Saxon.]
1. To sport; to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.
On smooth the seal and bended dolphins play. *Milton.*
2. To toy; to act with levity.
Thou with eternal wisdom did'st converse,
Wisdom thy sister and with her didst play. *Milton.*
3. To be dismissed from work.
I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*
4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.
Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*
5. To do something fanciful.
How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakespeare.*
6. To practise sarcastic merriment.
I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*
7. To mock; to practise illusion.
I saw him dead; are thou alive,
Or is it fancy plays upon our eye-sight? *Shakespeare.*
8. To game; to contend at some game.
Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me. *Shakespeare.*
— Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakespeare.*
When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shakespeare.*
O perdurable shame!
And these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakespeare.*
The low rated English *play* at dice. *Shakespeare.*
The clergyman *played* at whist and fobbers. *Swift.*
9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.
His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shakespeare.*
Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'd'st* most foully for't. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addison's Spectator, N° 89.*
10. To touch a musical instrument.
Be'y thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the sea
Hung their heads; and then lay by,
In sweet music is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Falls asleep, or hearing dies. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Then art as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instrument. *Ezekiel.*
Tully says, there consisteth in the practice of singing and *playing* on instruments great knowledge, and the most excellent instruction, which rectifies and orders our manners, and softens the heart of anger. *Peacocks of Music.*
Wherein both our practice of singing and *playing* with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David. *Peacocks of Music.*
Child like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*
Take thy harp and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Glavin.*
He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the sound of it was exceeding sweet. *Addison's Spectator.*
11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion.
John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The misplac'd John should entertain
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakespeare, King John.*
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it. *Dryden.*
By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*
12. To wanton; to move irregularly.
Citherea all in jedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving fedges *play* with wind. *Shakespeare.*
This with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits *play'd*, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton.*
In the dreams that from the fountain *play*,
She wash'd her face. *Dryden.*
The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison.*
13. To personate a drama.
A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Left, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a *play*,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*
14. To represent a character.
Courts are theatres, where some men *play*;
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

PLA

15. To act in any certain character.
Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wife sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakespeare.*
I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,
Out of thy honest truth to *play* the woman. *Shakespeare.*
She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut. xxii. 21.*
Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. *2 Samuel x. 12.*
Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacocks of Music.*
'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*
A man has no pleasure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Callier of Friendship.*
To PLAY. *v. a.*
1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon.
2. To use an instrument of music.
He *plays* a tickling straw within his nose. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character.
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
4. To exhibit dramatically.
Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy. *Shakespeare.*
5. To act; to perform.
Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney, b. ii.*
PLAY. *n. f.*
1. Action not imposed; not work; dismissal from work.
2. Amusement; sport.
My darling and my joy
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Pa. Queen.*
Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*
3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.
Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*
Vilits, *plays* and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*
4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.
I will *play* no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shakespeare.*
5. Practice in any contest.
When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest. *L'Estrange.*
He was resolv'd not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*
In arguing the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish as much as he can. *Locket.*
Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbutnot.*
6. Action; employment; office.
The senseless plea of right by providence
Can last no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*
7. Practice; action; manner of acting.
Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
8. Act of touching an instrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A state of agitation or ventilation.
Many have been fav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*
11. Room for motion.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Moson's Mechanical Exercises.*
12. Liberty of acting; swing.
Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison's Freeholder.*
PLAYBOOK. *n. f.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compositions.
Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*
PLAYDAY. *n. f.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from talks or work.
I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*;
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PLAYDEBT.

PLA

PLA'YDEBT. *n. f.* [play and debt.] Debt contracted by gaming. There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and play-debts upon joint lives. *Arbutnot.*
PLA'YER. *n. f.* [from play.]
 1. One who plays.
 2. An idler; a lazy person.
 You're pictures out of doors,
 Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
 Players in your housewifery. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 3. Actor of dramatick scenes.
 Like players plac'd to fill a filthy stage,
 Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,
 And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*
 Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of players of interludes to life, as you would think they were those players themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 A player, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*
 Thine be the laurel then, support the stage;
 Which so declines, that shortly we may see
 Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy.
 His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
 And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*
 4. A mimic.
 Thus said the player god; and adding art
 Of voice and gesture, to perform'd his part,
 She thought, lo like her love the shade appears,
 That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*
 5. One who touches a musical instrument.
 Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning player on the harp. *1 Samuel xvi. 16.*
 6. A gamester.
 One who acts in play in any certain manner.
 The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul player on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
PLA'YFELLOW. *n. f.* [play and fellow.] Companion in amusement.
 Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but playfellows, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidon.*
 She seem'd still back unto the land to look,
 And her playfellows aid to call, and fear
 The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*
 Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
 Of my young playfellow. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
 Heart's discontent and four affliction
 Be playfellows to keep you company!
 Sweet playfellows, pray thou for us,
 And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius. *Shakespeare.*
 This was the play at which Nero flaked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence upon every cast; where did he find playfellows?
Arbutnot on Coins.
PLAYFUL. *adj.* [play and full.] Sportive; full of levity.
 He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. *Addison's Spectator, N° 494.*
PLAYGAME. *n. f.* [play and game.] Play of children.
 That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary playgames. *Locke.*
PLA'YHOUSE. *n. f.* [play and house.] House where dramatick performances are represented.
 These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 He hurries me from the playhouse and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*
 I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or playhouse. *Dry.*
 Shakespeare, whom you and every playhouse bill
 Stile the divine. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*
PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. f.* [play and pleasure.] Idle amusement.
 He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Essays.*
PLA'YSOME. *adj.* [play and some.] Wanton; full of levity.
PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from play and some.] Wantonness; levity.
PLA'YTHING. *n. f.* [play and thing.] Toy; thing to play with.
 O Castilio! thou hast caught
 My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
 That trusts his plaything to another hand,
 I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Orway.*
 A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*
 The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and playthings. *Locke.*
 O Richard,
 Would fortune calm her present rage,
 And give us playthings for our age. *Prior.*

PLE

Allow him but the plaything of a pen,
 He ne'er rebels or plots. *Pope.*
PLA'YRIGHT. *n. f.* [play and right.] A maker of plays.
 He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a playwright. *Pope.*
PLEA. *n. f.* [plaid, old French.]
 1. The act or form of pleading.
 2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.
 The magnificoes have all persuaded with him;
 But none can drive him from the envious plea
 Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Allegation.
 They tow'rd the throne supreme,
 Accountable, made haste, to make appear
 With righteous plea, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*
 4. An apology; an excuse.
 The fiend, with necessity,
 The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds,
 Thou determin'd weakness for no plea. *Milton.*
 When such occasions are,
 No plea must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Danham.*
 Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible plea, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*
TO PLEACH. *v. a.* [pleas, Fr.] To bend; to interweave.
 A word not in use.
 Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
 Thy master thus, with pleacht arms, bending down
 His corrigible neck. *Shakespeare.*
 Steal into the pleached bower,
 Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,
 Forbid the fun to enter. *Shakespeare.*
TO PLEAD. *v. n.* [plaid, Fr.]
 1. To argue before a court of justice.
 To his accusations
 He pleaded still not guilty; and alleg'd
 Many sharp reasons. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbour!
Job xvi. 21.
 Of beauty finging;
 Let others govern or defend the state,
 Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granvill.*
 Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in order to preach or plead. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.
 I am
 To plead for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakespeare.*
 Who is he that will plead with me; for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job xiii. 19.*
 If nature plead not in a parent's heart,
 Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*
 It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is pleading for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*
 3. To be offered as a plea.
 Since you can love, and yet your error see,
 The same restless power may plead for me,
 With no less ardour I my claim pursue;
 I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*
TO PLEAD. *v. a.*
 1. To defend; to discuss.
 Will you, we shew our title to the crown?
 If not, our swords shall plead it in the field. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To allege in pleading or argument.
 Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly plead law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 If they will plead against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job xix. 5.*
 3. To offer as an excuse.
 I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*
PLEA'DABLE. *adj.* [from plead.] Capable to be alleged in plea.
 I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is pleadable at law. *Dryden.*
PLEA'DER. *n. f.* [plaid, Fr. from plead.]
 1. One who argues in a court of justice.
 The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
 On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift's Miscel.*
 2. One who speaks for or against.
 If you
 Would be your country's pleader, your good tongue
 Might stop our countryman. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 So fair a pleader any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEADING.

PLE

PLEADING. *n. f.* [from plead.] Act or form of pleading.
 If the heavenly folk should know
 These pleadings in the court below. *Swift's Miscel.*
PLEASANCE. *n. f.* [plaisance, Fr.] Gaiety; pleafantry; merriment.
 The lovely pleasance and the lofty pride
 Cannot express'd be by any art. *Spenser.*
 Her words she drowned with laughing vain,
 And wanting grace in ut'ring of the same,
 That turned all her pleasance to a scoffing game. *F. Queen.*
 Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleasance, revel and applause transform ourselves into beasts. *Shakespeare.*
PLEASANT. *adj.* [plaisant, French.]
 1. Delightful; giving delight.
 The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
 Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 What most he should dislike, seems pleasant to him;
 What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 How good and how pleafant it is for brethren to dwell in unity!
 Verdure clad *Milton.*
 Her universal face with pleafant green.
 2. Grateful to the senses.
 Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,
 Than fruits of palm-tree pleafantest to thirst. *Milton.*
 3. Good humoured; cheerful.
 In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
 Thou'rt such a touchy, tefty, pleafant fellow. *Addison.*
 4. Gay; lively; merry.
 Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the pleafant prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophanities of wicked men. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.
 They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a pleafant argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke.*
PLEASANTLY. *adv.* [from pleafant.]
 1. In such a manner as to give delight.
 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.
 King James was wont pleafantly to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*
 3. Lightly; ludicrously.
 Euthyphrus is of opinion, that Ulysses speaks pleafantly to Elpenor. *Broom.*
PLEASANTNESS. *n. f.* [from pleafant.]
 1. Delightfulness; state of being pleafant.
 Doth not the pleafantness of this place carry in itself sufficient reward.
 2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.
 It was refreshing, but composed, like the pleafantness of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*
 He would fain put on some pleafantness, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*
PLEASANTRY. *n. f.* [plaisanterie, Fr.]
 1. Gaiety; merriment.
 The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and pleafantry. *Addison.*
 Such kinds of pleafantry are disingenuous in criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and instructive. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.
 The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison's Spectator, N° 487.*
TO PLEASE. *v. a.* [placere, Lat. plaire, Fr.]
 1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.
 They please themselves in the children of strangers. *If. ii. 6.*
 Whether it were a whistling wind, or a pleafing fall of water running violently. *Wisdom xvii. 18.*
 Thou can't not be so pleas'd at liberty,
 As I shall be to find thou dar'st be free. *Dryden.*
 Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
 Whom folly pleases, and whose follies please. *Pope.*
 2. To satisfy; to content.
 Doctor Pinch
 Establish him in his true sense again,
 And I will please you what you will demand. *Shakespeare.*
 What next I bring shall please
 Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*
 3. To obtain favour from; to be pleas'd with, is to approve; to favour.
 This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleas'd. *Mat.*
 I have seen thy face, and thou wast pleas'd with me. *Gen.*
 Pickle their state whom God
 Most favours: who can please him long? *Milton.*
 4. To be PLEAS'D. To like. A word of ceremony.
 Many of our most skilful painters were pleas'd to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *Dryden's Dryden.*
TO PLEASE. *v. n.*
 1. To give pleasure.
 What pleafing seem'd, for her now pleases more. *Milton.*

PLE

I found something that was more pleafing in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*
 2. To gain approbation.
 Their wine-offerings shall not be pleafing unto him. *Hefsa.*
 3. To like; to chuse.
 Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
 Assume what sexes and what shapes they please. *Pope.*
 4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.
 Please you, lords,
 In fight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakespeare.*
 The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire, that he would please to give me my liberty. *Gulliver.*
PLEASER. *n. f.* [from pleaser.] One that courts favour.
PLEASINGLY. *adv.* [from pleasing.] In such a manner as to give delight.
 Pleasingly troublesome thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you. *Milton.*
 Thus to herself she pleafingly began.
 The end of the art is pleafingly to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*
 He gains all points, who pleafingly confounds,
 Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*
PLEASINGNESS. *n. f.* [from pleasing.] Quality of giving delight.
PLEASMAN. *n. f.* [please and man.] A pickthank; an officious fellow.
 Some carry tale, some pleafman, some slight zany,
 That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
 Told our intents. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
PLEASURABLE. *adj.* [from pleafure.] Delightful; full of pleasure.
 Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleafurable. *Bacon.*
 It affords a pleafurable habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 There are, that the compounded fluid drain
 From different mixtures: to the blended streams,
 Each mutually correcting each, create
 A pleafurable medley. *Philips.*
 Our ill-judging thought
 Hardly enjoys the pleafurable taste. *Prior.*
PLEASURE. *n. f.* [plaisir, French.]
 1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.
 Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty. *South's Sermons.*
 A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, that poor spiritiveness that accompanies guilt. *South's Sermons.*
 In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies;
 Her name with pleasure once she taught the shore,
 Now Daphne's dead, and pleasure is no more. *Pope.*
 2. Loose gratification.
 Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
 And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*
 Behold yon dame does shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Not sunk in carnal pleasure. *Milton.*
 3. Approbation.
 The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him. *Psalms.*
 4. What the will dictates.
 Use your pleasure; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
 He will do his pleasure on Babylon. *If. xlviii.*
 5. Choice; arbitrary will.
 We ascribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
 Half their fleet offends
 His open side, and high above him shews;
 Upon the rest at pleasure he descends,
 And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows. *Dryden.*
 Raise tempests at your pleasure. *Dryden.*
 We can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies. *Locke.*
 All the land in their dominions being acquired by conquest, was disposed by them according to their pleasure. *Arbutnot.*
TO PLEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. This word, though supported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.
 Things, thus set in order,
 Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tusser.*
 I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot please such an honourable gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
 If what pleases him, shall pleasure you,
 Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakespeare.*
 When the way of pleasuring and displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat. *Bacon.*
 Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man cross his own inclinations to pleasure them whom he loves. *Tillotson.*
PLEASURFUL. *adj.* [pleasure and full.] Pleafant; delightful. Obsolete.
 This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and pleafurful country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

PLE

PLEBEIAN. *n. f.* [*plebeius*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

Let him
Hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians.
You're plebeians, if they be senators.
Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between
the nobles and the plebeians would revive.

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.
As wine are to gardens, so are tumults to parliaments,
and plebeian concourses to publick counsels.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.
He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew plebeian angel militant
Of lowest order.

3. Vulgar; low; common.
To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms; or to say,
where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there
wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used,
they be but shifts of ignorance.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible
and not scissible are plebeian notions.

Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd.
A queen! and own a base plebeian mind!

PLEDGE. *n. f.* [*pledge*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.]
1. Any thing put to pawn.
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a
pawn.

These men at the first were only pitied; the great humility,
zeal and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all
men's opinion a pledge of their harmless meaning.

If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons;
There is my pledge, I'll prove it on thy heart.

That voice their liveliest pledge
Of hope in fears and dangers.
Money is necessary both for counters and for pledges, and
carrying with it even reckoning and security.

Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts,
And Aribert shall be the pledge of peace.

3. To put in pawn.
Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond.

2. To give as warrant or security.
I accept her;
And here to pledge my vow, I give my hand.

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after
another.

The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and pledges
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is th' readiest man to kill him.

To you noble lord of Westmoreland.
I pledge your grace.

That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's
health; he presently pledg'd it.

PLEDGET. *n. f.* [*plagget*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.
I applied a pledget of basilicon.

PLEIADS. *n. f.* [*pleiades*, Lat. *πλειάδες*.] A northern con-
stellation.

The pleiades before him dan'd,
Shedding sweet influence.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For pleiads, hyads and the northern car.

PLENARILY. *adv.* [*plenarius*.] Fully; completely.
The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be deter-
mined plenarily.

PLENARY. *adj.* [*plenarius*, Lat.] Full; complete.
I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for
plenary consent it was not, to his destruction.

The cause is made a plenary cause.
A treatise on a subject should be plenary or full, so that no-
thing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted.

PLENARY. *n. f.* Decisive procedure.
A bare institution without induction does not make a
plenary against the king, where he has a title to present.

PLENARINESS. *n. f.* [*plenarius*.] Fullness; completeness.
PLENILUNARY. *adj.* [*plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to
the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the in-
terlunary and plenilunary exemptions, there would arise above
an hundred more.

PLE

PLENIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [*plenipotens* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fullness
of power.

PLENIPOTENT. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Invested with full
power.
My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me.

PLENIPOTENTIARY. *n. f.* [*plenipotentiarius*, Fr.] A negotiator
invested with full power.
They were only the plenipotentiary monks of the patriarchal
monks.

PLENIST. *n. f.* [*plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space
to be full of matter.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, be-
cause devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with
subtle matter by any sensible effects.

PLENITUDE. *n. f.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitudo*, Fr.]
1. Fullness; the contrary to vacuity.
If there were every where an absolute plenitude and density
without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies
of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of mat-
ter, and consequently be equally ponderous.

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora.
Relaxation from plenitude is cured by spare diet.

3. Exuberance; abundance.
The plenitude of the pope's power of dispensing was the
main question.

4. Completeness.
The plenitude of William's fame
Can no accumulated furies receive.

PLENTEOUS. *adj.* [*plenus*.] Copious; exuberant; abundant.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt
Now plenteous these acts of hateful strife.

Two plenteous fountains the whole prospect crown'd
This through the gardens leads its streams around.

2. Fruitful; fertile.
Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven plenteous
years.

Lab'ring the soil and reaping plenteous crop.
PLENTEOUSLY. *adv.* [*plenus*.] Copiously; abun-
dantly; exuberantly.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee plenteously.

God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that creeps, which plenteously
The waters generated.

God proves us in this life, that he may the more plenteously
reward us in the next.

PLENTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*plenus*.] Abundance; fer-
tility.
The seven years of plenteousness in Egypt were ended.

PLENTIFUL. *adj.* [*plenus* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; ex-
uberant; fruitful.
To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn;
whence the tale of Amalthea's plentiful horn.

He that is plentiful in expences, will hardly be preserved
from decay.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful
year.

When they had a plentiful harvest, the farmer had hardly
any corn.

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent edu-
cation and a plentiful fortune.

PLENTIFULLY. *adv.* [*plenus*.] Copiously; abundantly.
They were not multiplied before, but they were at that
time plentifully increased.

Born is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great
multitude of fountains.

PLENTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*plenus*.] The state of being
plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLENTY. *n. f.* [*plenus*, full.]
1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.
Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, plenty and joyful birth.

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is plenty
of buyers, and but few sellers; and to plenty of sellers and
few buyers makes land cheap.

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.
The teeming clouds
Descend in glad some plenty o'er the world.

3. It is used, I think, barbarously for plentiful.
To graze with thy calves,
Where water is plenty.

If reasons were as plenty as black berries, I would give no
man a reason on compulsion.

PLI

PLEONASM. *n. f.* [*pleonasmus*, Fr. *pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure
of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESH. *n. f.* [A word used by Spenser instead of *pleth*, for the
convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.
Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh.

That underneath his feet soon made a purple plesh. Spenser.
PLETHORA. *n. f.* [*πλεθώρα*.] The state in which
the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a nat-
ural state or health; arises either from a diminution of some
natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or
more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can
digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a plethora, or too great abun-
dance of laudable juices.

PLETHORE'TICK. *adj.* [*plethora*.] Having a full habit.
PLETHORICK. }
The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil and
terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundancy of the
whole or of any of these; and therefore the plethorick are
phlegmatick, oily, saline, carthy or dry.

PLETHORY. *n. f.* [*plethora*, Fr. from *πλεθώρα*.] Fullness of
habit.
In too great repletion, the elastic force of the tube throws
the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to
the diseases depending upon a plethora.

PLEVIN. *n. f.* [*plevina*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a
warrant or assurance. See REPLEVIN.

PLEURISY. *n. f.* [*πleuritis*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.]
Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is
hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part
of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated
blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration or
expectoration, or all together.

PLEURITICAL. *adj.* [*pleurisy*.]
PLEURITICK. }
1. Dificated with a pleurisy.
The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the ex-
travasated blood of pleuritical people, may be dissolved by a
due degree of heat.

2. Denoting a pleurisy.
His blood was pleuritical, it had neither colour nor con-
sistence.

PLYABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]
1. Easy to be bent; flexible.
Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its
guilt, and make the very law so pliable and bending, that it
shall be impossible to be broke.

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may
have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineam-
ents are pliable and tender, I shall leave to the curious.

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.
PLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [*pliable*.]
1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.
2. Flexibility of mind.

Compare the ingenious pliancy to virtuous counsels in
youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands of nature, with the
confirmed obliquity in most sorts of sin, that is to be found
in an aged sinner.

PLIANCY. *n. f.* [*pliancy*.] Easiness to be bent.
Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have
given such an activity to the limbs, and such a pliancy to every
part, as produces those compressions and extensions necessary
for the preservation of such a system.

PLIANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, French.]
1. Bending; tough; flexible; pliant; like; limber.
An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and
examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer
and more pliant thread.

2. Easy to take a form.
Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the sky,
And pliant still retain'd th' ethereal energy.

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may still her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again.

3. Easily complying.
In languages the tongue is more pliant to all sounds, the
joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than after-
wards.

Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry tester.

4. Easily persuaded.
The wit was then ductile and pliant to right reason, it
met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway.

PLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [*pliant*.] Flexibility; toughness.
Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, plian-
cy or softness.

PLIATURE. *n. f.* [*platura*, from *plio*, Lat.] Fold; double.
PLICATION. }
Plication is used somewhere in Clarissa.

PLIERS. *n. f.* [*ply*.] An instrument by which any thing
is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their
office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in
its place: the round-nosed pliers are used for turning or boring
wire or small plate into a circular form.

I made a detention by a small pair of pliers.

To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
1. To pledge; to give as surety.
He plighted his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land.

Met the night mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of plighted faith.

Here my inviolable faith I plight,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight.

New loves you seek,
New vows to plight, and plighted vows to break.

I'll never mix my plighted hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about us.

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plio*, Lat. whence to ply or
bend, and *plight*, *plight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]
Her head she fondly would aguilie
With gaudie girlonds, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes dight.

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' plighted clouds.

PLIGHT. *n. f.* [This word *skinner* imagines to be derived from
the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment; but *Junius* observes,
that *plicht*, Saxon, signifies distress or preling danger; whence,
I suppose, *plight* was derived, it being generally used in a bad
sense.]
1. Condition; state.
When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful fight
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful plight.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.

Befeech your highness,
My women may be with me; for, you see,
My plight requires it.

They in lowliest plight repentant stood
Praying.

Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome plight.

Most perfect hero tried in heaviliest plight
Of labours huge and hard.

2. Good case.
Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gain is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gain to his comfort, and cattle in plight.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.

4. [From *plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purtle;
a plait.
Yclad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a silken camus, lilly white,
Purs'd upon with many a folded plight.

PLINTH. *n. f.* [*πλινθία*.] In architecture, is that square
member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar;
Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuscan pillar, a
plinth, because it resembles a square tile: moreover, the same
denomination is sometimes given to a thick wall, wherein
there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a plat-
band.

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner*.]
1. To toil; to moid; to drudge; to travel.
A plodding diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end,
than a fluttering way of advancing by starts.

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written;
and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on de-
liberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his staff before
him.

Th' unletter'd christian, who believes in grois,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss.

2. To travel laboriously.
Rogues, plod away o' the hoof, seek shelter, pack. Sha.
If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day.

Hast thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, plodded by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I took my head?

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon,
With faintest vow my faults to have amended.

3. To study

PLO

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3. To study

PLO

3. To study closely and dully.
Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The finewy vigour of the traveller.
He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute.
She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.
PLOTTER. *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with faucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from other's books?
PLOT, *n. f.* [plot, Saxon. See PLAT.]
1. A small extent of ground.
It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves let like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest.
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth moe poles may be got.
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy.
Were there but this fingle *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcius, they to dust would grind it,
And throw't against the wind.
When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection.
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste, but in
gardens *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener.
2. A plantation laid out.
Some goddesses inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of
this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be
shrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a god-
dess could have made it to perfect a *plot*.
3. A form; a scheme; a plan.
The law of England never was properly applied unto the
Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they
could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their
humble carriage.
4. [Imagined by Skinner to be derived from *platform*, but evi-
dently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret
design formed against another.
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him.
Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress.
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed;
the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs,
unravelled at last by some unexpected means.
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs
from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a
probable consequence of all that went before.
Nothing must be fung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the *plot*.
Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not?
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe
is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.
6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.
Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles.
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that false accusation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negotiation.
To PLOT, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly
against those in authority.
The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murder me.
The wicked *plotteth* against the just.
He who envies now thy state,
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce
Thee from obedience.
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold.
2. To contrive; to scheme.
The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the
prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis an-
swer'd, that though love had made his highness steal out of
his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of
Spain.
To PLOT, *v. a.*
1. To plan; to contrive.

PLO

- With shame and sorrow fill'd;
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime.
2. To describe according to ichnography.
This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now standeth,
for the particulars.
PLOTTER, *n. f.* [from *plot*.]
1. Conspirator.
As for you, Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter*
of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat.
2. Contriver.
An irreligious moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes.
PLOTTER, *n. f.* [plottier, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A
bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, phe-
asant and *plotter*.
The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,
The *plotters* when to scatter o'er the heath
And sing.
PLOUGH, *n. f.* [plog, Saxon; plog, Danish; plogh, Dutch.]
1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground
to receive the seed.
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath torn in sunder, languishing doth die.
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams;
some in the share, others in the coulter and handles.
In ancient times the sacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers.
2. A kind of plane.
To PLOUGH, *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground
in order to sow seed.
Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd and scatter'd.
By mingling them with us.
Doth the *ploughman* *plough* all day to sow?
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white
oats, and harrow them as they do black.
To PLOUGH, *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the *plough*.
Let the Volcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy.
Shou'd any slave, so lewd, belong to you?
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground.
A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd,
an acre a day.
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows.
2. To bring to view by the *plough*.
Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these
frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon.
3. To furrow; to divide.
When the prince her funeral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.
With speed we *plough* the watry way,
My power shall guard thee.
4. To tear; to furrow.
Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails.
PLOUGHBOY, *n. f.* [plough and boy.] A boy that follows the
plough; a coarse ignorant boy.
A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but thatched
houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to
the very nature of a house.
PLOUGHMAN, *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One who *ploughs* or cul-
tivates ground.
When the country shall be replenish'd with corn, as it
will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are
great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should
be good store of magazines erected.
PLOUGHMAN, *n. f.* [plough and land.] A farm for corn.
Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear.
In this book are entered the names of the manors or in-
habited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each con-
tains, and the number of the inhabitants.
PLOUGHMAN, *n. f.* [from *plough* and man.]
1. One that attends or uses the *plough*.
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckoo then on ev'ry tree,
God provides the good things of the world, to serve the
needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*.
The careful *ploughman* doubting stands.
Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase.
The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the
shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry.
Who

PLU

- Who can cease t' admire
The *ploughman* conful in his coarse attire.
One
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son.
2. A gross ignorant rustic.
Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cignet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*.
3. A strong stomach.
A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a
ploughman will digest it.
PLOUGHMONDAY, *n. f.* The monday after twelfth-day.
PloUGHmonday next after that the twelfside is past,
Bids out with the *plough*, the worst husband is last.
PLOUGHSHARE, *n. f.* [plough and share.] The part of the
plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.
As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a
great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty
things.
The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *plough*-
shares without being scorched.
To PLUCK, *v. a.* [ploccian, Sax. *plucken*, Dutch.]
1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to
draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon
with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, par-
ticularly by Shakespeare.
It seem'd better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable
government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them
under.
You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off.
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form.
Canst thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom?
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with
comelines *plucked* all gaze his way.
I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world matters.
If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks.
I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land.
Pluck away his crop with his feathers.
A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is
planted.
They *pluck* off their skin from off them.
Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck* out their tongues.
Left with their dying breath they sow sedition.
Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise.
From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool.
2. To strip of feathers.
Since I *plucked* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.
I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard.
3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for
taking up or refusing of courage.
He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all
things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should
with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.
Pluck, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.
Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but so few
at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.
Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without
great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory
muscles.
2. [Pluck, Erse. I know not whether derived from the
English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart,
liver and lights of an animal.
PLUCKER, *n. f.* [from *pluck*.] One that *plucks*.
Thou letter up and *pluck* down of kings!
Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at
which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfils.
PLUG, *n. f.* [plugg, Swedish; plugghe, Dutch.] A stopple;
any thing driven hard into another body.
Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker
to the bottom.
The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the
brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaden
with plugs of lead at either end: this opens the chest.
In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together
with a large *plug* of tobacco.

PLU

- To PLUG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.
A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter re-
cur to the part disposed to receive it.
PLUM, *n. f.* [plum, plume, Sax. *blanne*, Danish. A cu-
stom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.]
1. A fruit.
The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a
circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an
oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding
an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which
should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have
but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jean-
hative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask,
commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black
damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5.
The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The
Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The
white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, some-
times called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white im-
perial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12.
The Chetton *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre
claud. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red
diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*.
18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*.
20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mi-
rabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress.
The monieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth
plum, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry
plum. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muske *plum*.
29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*.
31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn or
floe-tree *plum*.
Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum
consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation:
they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best re-
lish were in apples, *plums* or nuts.
2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.
I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding.
3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thou-
sand pounds.
By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into
a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day
before.
The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum.
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he
might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit.
Why sic and Sapho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will eat a *plum*.
4. A kind of play, called how many *plums* for a penny.
PLUMAGE, *n. f.* [plumage, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smite with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove.
PLUMB, *n. f.* [plumb, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden
weight let down at the end of a line.
If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when
the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.
PLUMB, *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.
If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal
velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the va-
cuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one
overtake the other.
Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well
one minute and dead the next.
To PLUMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.
The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the
channel.
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLUMBER, *n. f.* [plumbier, Fr.] One who works upon lead.
Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.
PLUMBERY, *n. f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the ma-
nufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummary*.
PLUMCAKE, *n. f.* [plum and cake.] Cake made with raisins.
He cram'd them till their guts did ache
With caudle, custard and *plumcake*.
PLUME, *n. f.* [plume, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]
1. Feather of birds.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train.
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*.
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the
plume or stalk of a quill.
2. Feather worn as an ornament.
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair.

PLU

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*
The fearful infant
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; towering mien.
Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume* pluckt Richard, who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
4. Token of honour; prize of contest.
Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*
5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name.
To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjust feathers.
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves. *Mort.*
2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers.
Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*
3. To strip; to pill.
They fluck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*
4. To place as a *plume*.
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
5. To adorn with *plumes*.
Farewell the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
PLUMEA'LLUM. *n. f.* [*alumen plumisum*, Lat.] A kind of albutus.
Plumeallium, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume.
PLUMIGEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma and gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.
PLUMIPED. *n. f.* [*pluma and pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot.
PLUMMET. *n. f.* [from *plumb*.]
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.
Deeper than did ever plummet found,
I'll drown my book. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
Fly envious time
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whole speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*
2. Any weight.
God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you.
The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fattened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the hand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*
PLUMOSITY. *n. f.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.
PLUMOUS. *adj.* [*plumous*, Fr. *plumifus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.
This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Fossils.*
PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Skinner derives it from *pemelle*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth.
The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despised for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*
Plump gentleman,
Get out as fast as e'er you can;
Or cease to push, or to exclaim,
You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*
The famish'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*
PLUMP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass.
England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*
Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*
We rested under a *plump* of trees.
Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They close their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the fowling eagle will descend. *Dryden.*
To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

PLU

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*
I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *L'Estrange.*
Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mort.*
To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*
1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the found.
PLUMP. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the found of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall.
I would fain now see 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take 'em
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Johnson.*
Fluttering his pennons vain *plump* down he drops. *Mit.*
PLUMPER. *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.
She dextrously her *plumbers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Misc.*
PLUMPSNESS. *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Fullness; disposition towards fullness.
Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*
PLUMPORRIDGE. *n. f.* [*plum and porridge*.] Porridge with *plums*.
A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addison.*
PLUMPUDDING. *n. f.* [*plum and pudding*.] Pudding made with *plums*.
PLUMPY. *adj.* *Plump*; fat.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*
PLUMY. *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.
Satan fell, and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full fail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him loft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*
Appear'd his *plumy* crest, befeard with blood. *Addison.*
Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Gravel's Coymet, b. i.*
To PLUNDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.
Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Sermons.*
Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*
2. To rob as a thief.
Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*
PLUNDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.
Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Orwig.*
PLUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *plunder*.]
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
2. A thief; a robber.
It was a famous saying of William Rufus, who ever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers* and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*
We cannot future violence overcome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize. *Dryden.*
To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.
Plunge us in the flames.
Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself the springs,
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*
2. To put into any state suddenly.
I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bow'ts to keep. *Dryden.*
3. To hurry into any distress.
O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrors hast thou driv'n me? out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*.
Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors.
4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.
At this advance'd, and sudden as the word,
In proud Pegasus' bosom *plung'd* the sword.
Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Dryden.*
To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.
Accounted as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

PLY

His courier *plung'd*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*
When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves, shalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*
When tortoises have been a long time upon the water,
their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*
2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.
He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murder. *Tillotson.*
Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not flow. *Addison.*
Impotent of mind and uncontrol'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*
PLUNGE. *n. f.*
1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
2. Difficulty; strait; distress.
She was weary of her life, since she was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Sidney, b. ii.*
People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves.
Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*
He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in ascribing to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
PLUNGEON. *n. f.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ains.*
PLUNGER. *n. f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.
PLUNKET. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*
PLURAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]
1. Implying more than one.
Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'd'st two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In grammar.]
The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke.*
PLURALIST. *n. f.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.
If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. *Callier on Pride.*
PLURALITY. *n. f.* [*pluralitas*, Fr.]
1. The state of being or having a greater number.
It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*
2. A number more than one.
Those heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*
They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentl.*
'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*
3. More cures of souls than one.
4. The greater number; the majority.
Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wife nor good. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
PLURALLY. *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.
PLUSH. *n. f.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; flag.
The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deadened, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*
The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*
I love to wear cloths that are *plush*,
Not prefacing old rags with *plush*. *Claveland.*
PLUSHER. *n. f.* A sea fish.
The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapech above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*
PLUVIAL. *adj.* [from *pluvius*, Latin.] Rainy; relating to PLUVIOUS. } rain.
The fungus parcels about the wicks of candles only signify a moist and *pluvius* air about them. *Brown.*
PLUVIAL. *n. f.* [*pluvialis*, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ains.*
To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]
1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.
The savage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*
The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones; and distant war. *Dryden.*

POA

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.
Her gentle wit she *plies* *Fairy Queen.*
To teach them truth.
Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakespeare.*
They their legs *ply'd*, not staying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*
He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*
The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars
To nearest land. *Dryden's Virgil.*
I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*
3. To practise diligently.
He sternly bad him other business *ply*. *Spenser.*
Then commune how they best may *ply* *Milton.*
Their growing work.
Their bloody task, unwearied still, they *ply*. *Waller.*
4. To solicit importunately.
He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare.*
He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
If they deny him justice. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
Whoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence, which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South's Sermons.*
To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer service.
He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison's Spectator, N° 94.*
2. To go in haste.
Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*
3. To busy one's self.
A bird new-made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*
4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.
The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*
PLY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.
The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Plait; fold.
The rug or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PLYERS. *n. f.* See PLIERS.
PNEUMATICAL. *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from *πνεῦμα*.]
PNEUMATICK. }
1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.
I fell upon the making of *pneumatik* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*
That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatik* engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*
The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatik* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*
2. Consisting of spirit or wind.
All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatik* and tangible; the *pneumatik* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some other, plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatik* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatik*, to that which is dense. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PNEUMATICKS. *n. f.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεῦμα*.]
1. A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.*
2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels and the souls of men. *Dist.*
PNEUMATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*πνευματολογία*.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.
To POACH. *v. a.* [*cruis pochez*, Fr.]
1. To boil slightly.
The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.
Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*
3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.
The flock, sole and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Car.*
4. [From

POE

4. [From *pache*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. So shameless, so abandoned are their ways, They *pach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. Garth.
To *POACH*. *v. n.* [from *pache*, a bag, Fr.]
1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. In the schools.
They *pach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. Oldham.
2. To be damp. A cant word.
Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *pach* in winter. Mortimer's Husbandry.
POACHARD. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.
POACHER. *n. f.* [from *pach*.] One who steals game. You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. More's Foundling.
POACHINESS. *n. f.* [from *pachy*.] Marshiness; dampness. A cant word.
The valleys because of the *poachiness* they keep for grafts. Mort.
POACHY. *adj.* Damp; marshy. A cant word.
What uplands you design for mowings, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. Mortimer's Husbandry.
POCK. *n. f.* [from *pox*.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.
POCKET. *n. f.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into cloaths.
Here's a letter
Found in the pocket of the slain Roderigo. Shakesp.
Whilst one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T'other would take it wondrous ill,
If in your pocket he lay still.
As he was seldom without medals in his pocket, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. Addison on Ancient Medals.
To *POCKET*. *v. a.* [pocheter, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To put in the pocket.
Bless'd paper-credit!
Gold, imp'd with such, can compass hardest things,
Can pocket states, or fetch or carry kings. Pope.
2. To *POCKET UP*. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.
If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not pocket up wrongs. Shakesp. Henry IV.
He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to pocket up the game. Prior.
POCKETBOOK. *n. f.* [pocket and book.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.
Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocketbook. Arbuthnot.
Note down the matters of doubt in some pocketbook, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. Watts.
POCKETGLASS. *n. f.* [pocket and glass.] Portable looking-glass.
Powder and pocketglass, and beaus. Prior.
And vanity with pocketglass,
And impudence with front of brass. Swift's Miscel.
POCKHOLE. *n. f.* [pock and hole.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.
Are these but warts and pockholes in the face
O' th' earth? Donne.
POCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.
POCKY. *n. f.* *adj.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox.
My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the pocky whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. Denham's Sophy.
POCULENT. *adj.* [poculum, Lat.] Fit for drink.
Some of these herbs, which are not eculeant, are notwithstanding poculent; as hops and broom. Bacon.
POD. *n. f.* [pode, boede, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.
To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the pods begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the roots, and keep the pods upright, that the seed do not fall out. Mortimer's Husbandry.
PODAGRICAL. *adj.* [podagrus, podagrus, from podagra, Lat.]
1. Afflicted with the gout.
From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is podagrical, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
2. Gouty; relating to the gout.
PODDER. *n. f.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peasecods, beans and other pulse. Diet.
PODGE. *n. f.* a puddle; a plash. Skinner.
POEM. *n. f.* [poema, Lat. *poëma*.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.
A poem is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. Benj. Johnson.
The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the presence of France, and espousing Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden poems have proceeded. Peacham on Poetry.
To you the promis'd poem I will pay. Dryden.

POE

- POESY*. *n. f.* [poesis, Fr. *poësis*, Lat. *poësis*.]
1. The art of writing poems.
A poem is the work of the poet; *poësy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poësy*?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels. Dryden.
2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.
Mufick and *poësy* vie to quicken you.
There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poësy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. Bacon's New Atlantis.
They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poësy*. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
3. A short conceit engraven on a ring or other thing.
A paltry ring, whose *poësy* was,
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. Shakesp.
POET. *n. f.* [poete, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. *poëta*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.
The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rowling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. Shakesp.
Our poet ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wits,
From brocade he is grown to bold a thief,
While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. B. Johnson.
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets taught by the heav'nly muse
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. Milton.
POETASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.
Let no poetaster command or intreat
Another extempore verses to make. Benj. Johnson.
Begin not as th' old poetaster did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. Roscommon.
Horace hath expos'd those trifling poetasters, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. Felton.
POETESS. *n. f.* [from *poet*; *poëta*, Lat.] A she poet.
POETICAL. *adj.* [poeticus, Fr. *poëtique*, Lat.] Expressive of poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.
Would the gods had made you poetical.
I do not know what poetical is.
The truest poetry is most feigning. Shakesp.
With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like poetick rage. Waller.
The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. Hale.
Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in poetical expressions and in musical numbers. Dryden.
The muse saw it upward rise,
Though mark'd by none but quick poetick eyes. Pope.
I alone can inspire the poetical crowd. Swift.
POETICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.
The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are poetically good, if of a piece. Dryden.
The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are poetically converted into those fiery bulls. Raleigh.
To *POETIZE*. *v. n.* [poetiser, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet.
I verify the truth, not poetize. Donne.
Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus poetizes. Hakewill.
POETRESS. *n. f.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas* *poëta* in Persius.] A she poet.
Most peerless poetress,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. Spenser.
POETRY. *n. f.* [poëtria; from *poet*.]
1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.
Strike the best invention dead,
Till baffled poetry hangs down the head. Cleveland.
Although in poetry it be necessary that the unities of time, place and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics have considered. Addison's Spectator, N° 409.
2. Poems; poetical pieces.
She taketh most delight
In mufick, instruments and poetry. Shakesp.
POIGNANCY.

POI

- POIGNANCY*. *n. f.* [from *poignant*.]
1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.
I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much poignancy to it. Swift.
2. The power of irritation; asperity.
POIGNANT. *adj.* [poignant, Fr.]
1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.
No poignant sauce she knew, nor costly treat,
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. Dryden.
The studious man, whose will was never determined to poignant sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. Locke.
2. Severe; piercing; painful.
If God makes use of some poignant disgrace to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? South's Sermons.
Full three long hours his tender body did sustain
Most exquisite and poignant pain. Norris's Miscel.
3. Irritating; fatigal; keen.
POINT. *n. f.* [point, French.]
1. The sharp end of any instrument.
The thorny point
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth fidelity. Shakesp. As You like it.
That bright beam, whose point now rais'd,
Bore him slope downward. Milton.
A pyramid reverend may stand for a while upon its point, if balanced by admirable skill. Temple's Miscellanies.
Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there. Dryden.
2. A string with a tag.
If your son have not the day,
For a liken point I'll give my barony. Shakesp.
He hath ribbands of all colours; points more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. Shakesp.
I am resolv'd on two points;
That if one break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your gaskins fall. Shakesp.
King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not trust his points. Clarendon.
3. Headland; promontory.
I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of *Alta* to *Prochita*, which is much lower than *Ichia*, and all the points of land that lie within its neighbourhood. Addison.
4. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.
He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of points. Dryden on Herick Plays.
5. Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. Dryden.
Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produce'd the point that left a sting behind. Pope.
6. An indivisible part of space.
We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a point in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. Locke.
7. An indivisible part of time; a moment.
Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's first point begun,
Made he all souls. Davies.
8. A small space.
On one small point of land,
Weary'd, uncertain and amaz'd, we stand. Prior.
9. Punctilio; nicety.
Shalt thou dispute
With God the points of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art. Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.
10. Degree; rate.
The highest point outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable. Sidney, b. i.
In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so equally distributed, that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary points of splendor. Addison on the State of the War.
11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.
12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; division by

POI

- marks, into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or file point.
13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided.
Carve out dials point by point, Shakesp.
Thereby to see the minutes how they run. Shakesp.
There arose strong winds from the South, with a point east, which carried us up. Bacon's New Atlantis.
A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much lighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not say the points of his compass. Bacon.
Vapours fir'd shew the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.
If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another point, Denham.
And blast your glories.
At certain periods stars resume their place,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance. Dryden.
14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.
East and West are but respective and mutable points, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
Let the part, which produces another part, be more strong than that which it produces; and let the whole be seen by one point of sight. Dryden's Dufresnoy.
The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair point of light. Broome.
15. Respect; regard.
A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. Shakesp. Hamlet.
A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in point of religion and in point of honour. Bacon.
He had a moment's right in point of time;
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime. Dryden.
With the history of Moses, no book in the world in point of antiquity can contend. Tillotson's Sermons.
Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. Locke.
I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods, in point of fact and reasoning. Swift.
16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.
What a point your falcon made, Shakesp.
And what a pitch the flew above the rest.
17. The particular thing required.
You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. Roscommon.
There is no creature so contemptible, but, by resolution, may gain his point. L'Estrange.
18. Particular; instance; example.
I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And point by point the treasons of his master
He shall again relate. Shakesp. Henry VIII.
Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All points of my command. Shakesp. Tempst.
His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon such points, as may engage the nation in the support of it. Temple.
He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From point to point, as after it befel. Dryden.
This letter is, in every point, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. Swift.
19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole.
Another vows the fame;
A third t' a point more near the matter draws. Daniel.
Strange point and new!
Doctrine which would know whence learn'd. Milton.
Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodeuple proportion, by comparing scripture together with Josephus: but they will hardly prove his point. Arbuthnot on Coins.
There is no point wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all parts of conversation between persons of quality. Swift.
The glois produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the point. Baker's Reflections on Learning.
20. A note; a tune.
You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war. Shakesp.
21. Pointblank; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the point-blank or white mark.
This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as easy as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score. Shakesp.
The

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The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of causes and axioms.

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot it's air *pointblank* upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain,
It ne'er came back.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our matter,
are turned *pointblank* against the intention of them: *L'Estr.*
Eftius declares, that although all the schoolmen were for
Latria to be given to the cross, yet that it is *pointblank* against
the definition of the council of Nice.

23. *Point de vue*; exact or exactly in the point of view.
Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless defo-
lation; but you are rather *point de vue* in your accoutrements,
as loving yourself, than the lover of another.

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance,
I will be *point de vue* the very man.

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too
straight or *point de vue*, but free for exercise.

To *POINT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-
ness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and *pointed*, by
the Spaniards late enterprises upon the Palatinate.

Part-new grind the blunted ax, and *point* the dart.

What help will all my heavy friends afford,
When to my breast I lift the *pointed* sword.

The two pinnæ stand upon either side, like the wings in the
petasus of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are
more *pointed*.

Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food.

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the
notice.

Alas to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To *point* his slow unmeaning finger at.

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
As I *point*.

3. To direct the eye or notice.
Whoever should be guided through his battles by Mi-
nerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing
but subjects of surprize.

4. To show as by directing the finger.
From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the di-
rection of nature, where it seems to *point* us out the way.

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished them-
selves in learning, and *point* out their beauties.

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference?

5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon
were *pointed* against the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.
To *POINT*. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by di-
recting the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, sometimes
to before the thing indigited.

Now must the world *point at* poor Catharine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife.

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing at* any
thing.

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle.

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportmen.
Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*.

The subtle dog scow'rs with sagacious nose,
Now the warm scent allures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear.

4. To show.
To *point at* what time the balance of power was most
equally held between their lords and commons in Rome,
would perhaps admit a controversy.

POINTED. *adj.* or *participle*. [from *point*.]
1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pic.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit;

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind.

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
POINTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ
too *pointedly* for his subject.

POINTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pointed*.]
1. Sharpness; picketness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and ir-
regular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, moun-
tain and *pointedness*.

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2. Epigrammatical smartness.
Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in
this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought.

POINTEL. *n. f.* Any thing on a point.
These *poises* or *pointals* are, for the most part, little balls,
set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every
way at pleasure.

POINTER. *n. f.* [from *point*.]
1. Any thing that points.

I ought to tell him what are the wheels, springs, pointer,
hammer and bell whereby a clock gives notice of the time.

2. A dog that points out the game to sportmen.
The well taught *pointer* leads the way,
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs his prey.

POINTINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [pointing and stock.] Something made
the object of ridicule.

I, his forlorn dutcheff,
Was made a wonder and a *pointingstock*
To every idle rascal follower.

POINTLESS. *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.
Lay that *pointless* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.

POISON. *n. f.* [poison, Fr.] That which destroys or injures
life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the
senses; venom.

The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly *poison*.
Themselves were first to do the ill,
E'er they thereof the knowledge could attain;

Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain.

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time
tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies.

To *POISON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poison.

Envy is a lawless enemy, against whom *poisoned* arrows
may be used.

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given.
He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died.

3. To corrupt; to taint.
Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat.

The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine.

With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty?

POISON-TREE. *n. f.* [*taxicodendron*.] A plant. The flower
consists of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and ex-
pand in form of a rose, out of whose flower cup rises the
pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundish, dry, and for
the most part a furrow'd fruit, in which is contained one
compressed seed.

POISONER. *n. f.* [from *poison*.]
1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes.

So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one single *pois'ner* cost mankind.

2. A corrupter.
Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common
poisoners of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation
of souls.

POISONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qua-
lities of poison.

Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent.

Not frius shoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky.

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by
heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle,
sending forth noxious and *poisonous* steams.

POISONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poisonous*.] Venomously.
Men more easily pardon ill things done, than ill things
said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave be-
hind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and inicu-
rably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth.

POISONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being
poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL. *n. f.* [*poitrel*, *pairrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Italian; *petto-
rale*, Lat.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse.

2. A graving tool.

POIZE. *n. f.* [*poiz*, French.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center.

He fell, as an huge rockie cliff,
Whose false foundation, waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land rent.

When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.

2. Balance;

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2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium.
To do't at peril of your soul,
Ware equal *poize* of sin and charity.

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope.

The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all
quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole
compound to rest in a *poize*.

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged
upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize*
between two churches.

3. A regulating power.
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of
judgment.

To *POIZE*. *v. a.* [*pozer*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation.

Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levy'd to ride with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *poize'd* did on her own foundation lie.

Our nation with united int'rest blest,
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest.

Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit?

That *poiz'd*, impels and rules the steady whole.

2. To be equiponderant to.
If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to
poize another of sensuality, the balancess of our natures would
conduct us to preposterous conclusions.

3. To weigh.
We *poizing* us in her defective scale
Shall weigh thee to the beam.

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight
and discern the evidence of the clearest arguments, where
they would conclude against his desires.

4. To oppress with weight.
I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,
Left leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory.

POKE. *n. f.* [*pocca*, Sax. *peche*, Fr.] A pocket; a small
bag.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke*.
She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother.

My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke*
sleeves.

To *POKE*. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to
search any thing with a long instrument.

If these presumed eyes be clipped off, they will make use
of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as
before.

POKER. *n. f.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir
the fire.

With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead.

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the
tongs.

POLE. *adj.* [*pelaire*, Fr. from *pole*.] Found near the pole;
lying near the pole; issuing from the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice.

I doubt
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost.

POLARITY. *n. f.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole.
This polarity from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect
of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where.

POLARY. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a
direction toward the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from
North to South, contract a *polary* power.

POLE. *n. f.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points
on which the world turns.

From the centre thence to the utmost *pole*.

From *pole* to *pole*
The fork lightning flashes, the roaring thunders roll.

2. [*Pole*, Sax. *pala*, *pala*, Fr. *pala*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*,
Lat.] A long staff.

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the wa-
ter, maketh a found.

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip;

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Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher.

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith
they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the
mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought
the mainyard by the board.

3. A tall piece of timber erected.
Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fall'n.

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwit,
Here may you see the tyrant.

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.
This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit
for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen.

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth
six pence a *pole* to fling out.

5. An instrument of measuring.
A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be
measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special
grace.

To *POLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.
Begin not to *pole* your hops.

POLEAXE. *n. f.* [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole.
To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer
victims of human blood.

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to flun the foe.

POLICAT. *n. f.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because they abound in
Poland.] The fitchew; a stinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than *polecats*.
Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat*! out,
out, out; I'll conjure you.

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren,
to amuse them.

How should he, harmless youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men.

POLEDAVIES. *n. f.* A sort of coarse cloth.

POLEMICAL. } [*πολεμικός*.] Controversial; disputative.

I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises,
and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adver-
saries of our church, I sit down contented.

The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by
most of our *polemical* writers of the protestant church.

The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is
to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause.

POLEMICK. *n. f.* Disputant; controversial.
Each staunch *polemick* stubborn as a rock,
Came whip and spur.

POLESCOPE. *n. f.* [*πρόσκειον* and *σκοπία*.] In optics, is
a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for
seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLESTAR. *n. f.* [*pole* and *star*.]
1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their nor-
thern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his
course by such stars as best appear to him.

I was failing in a vast ocean without other help than the
polestar of the ancients.

2. Any guide or director.

POLY-MOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [*polium*, Lat.] A plant.
The *poly-mountain* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one
leaf, whose stamina supply the place of a crest; the beard is
divided into five segments as the germander; out of the flower
cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos,
which afterward become so many seeds shut up in the flower
cup: the flowers are collected into an head upon the top of
the stalks and branches.

POLICE. *n. f.* [French.] The regulation and government
of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLED. *adj.* [from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regu-
lar course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indignant to
govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is
civil or *policed*, to subdue them.

POLICY. *n. f.* [*πολιτικά*; *politica*, Lat.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign
powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage,
than the love of the parties.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends
You call your *policy*; how is't less or worse,
But it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war.

If she be curst, it is for *policy*,
For she's not froward, but modest.

The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of justice
before all enjoyments.

The

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The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for policy, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage.

3. [Polisa, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the public funds.

To POLISH. *v. a.* [polir, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and *polisheth* it perfectly. *Ecd.*

Pegmalion, with fatal art,

Polish'd the form that slung his heart: *Gravill.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear

Of arts that *polish* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

Bid soft science *polish* Britain's heroes. *Irene.*

To POLISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POLISH. *n. f.* [poli, *polishure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of heaving it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and *polish*.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,

This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour,

That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addison's Cato.*

POLISHABLE. *adj.* [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

POLISHER. *n. f.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours. *Addison.*

POLITE. *adj.* [politus, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powder'd over with fine iron dust. *Woodw.*

If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflexion, which they have at the point of reflexion, shall still continue to return. *Newton's Opticks.*

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex *polite* rifings like waves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLITELY. *adv.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; genteely.

POLITENESS. *n. f.* [politesse, Fr. from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness* in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]

1. Relating to politics; relating to the administration of public affairs.

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavel. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY. *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to public administration.

2. Artfully; politically.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers with their horsemen. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

POLITICASTER. *n. f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politics.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers and *politicasters*. *L'Estrange.*

POLITICIAN. *n. f.* [politicien, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politics.

Get thee glass eyes,

And, like a scurvy politician, seem

To see things thou dost not. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician. *Shakespeare.*

Although I may seem less a politician to men, yet I need no secret distinctions nor evasions before God. *King Charles.*

While empirick politicians use deceit,

Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,

You boldly show that skill, which they pretend,

And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the politician wife,

And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,

Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain

New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,

Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty fates. *Milton.*

POL

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a politician, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wife man. *South.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politick*.

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney, l. ii.*

No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Templ.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd

With *politick* grave counsel; then the king

Had virtuous uncles. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flatter'd a lady; I have been

politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the preeminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No less alike the *politick* and wife,

All fly slow things, with circumspect eyes;

Men in their loose unguarded hours they take. *Pope.*

POLITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,

And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis *politickly* done,

To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakespeare.*

The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which the subdued you.

POLITICKS. *n. f.* [politiques, Fr. *politique*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,

I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads.

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

POLITURE. *n. f.* [politura, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY. *n. f.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the public care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

POLL. *n. f.* [pelle, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* claw'd like a parrot. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a catalogue

Of all the voices that we have procur'd,

Set down by th' *poll*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub. A chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon's Natural History.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd* yet ever wear

A green, and, when the list, a golden hair. *Dana.*

2. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep.

Poll'd sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes year the *poll'd* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.

Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Exekiel.*

4. To mow; to crop.

He'll go and fowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears: he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coignies, livery and forehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

POL

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness, amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*

4. To take a list or register of persons.

5. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,

The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*

6. To insert into a number as a voter.

In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*

POLLARD. *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dotards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.

The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocans and rosaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish.

POLLER. *n. f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Ansforth.*

POLLINGER. *n. f.* Brushwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for thy fewel old *pollenger* grown,

That hinder the corn or the gralle to be mown. *Tusser.*

POLLER. *n. f.* [from *poll*.]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. He who votes or polls.

POLLIVIL. *n. f.* [poll and evil.]

Pollivil is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

POLLOCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, sea-hedgehogs, scallops; and flat, as round, pilcherd, herring and *pollack*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [polluo, Lat. *polluer*, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows

Are *polluted* offerings, more abhor'd

Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woos the gentle air,

To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,

And on her naked shame,

Pollute with sinful blame. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy

With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.

Polluted from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLUTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER. *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Defiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,

Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy

The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden's Ennis.*

POLLUTION. *n. f.* [pollutio, Fr. *pollutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

Their strife *pollution* brings

Upon the temple. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xii.*

POLTRON. *n. f.* [police *truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saunsaif.*

Monage derives it from the Italian *poltra*, a bed; as cowards feign themselves sick a bed; others derive it from *poltra* or *poltra*, a young unbroken horse. A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*.

They that are bruised with wood or fists,

And think one beating may for once

Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

For who but a *poltron* posses'd with fear,

Such haughty insolence can tamely bear. *Dryden.*

POLY. *n. f.* [poliam, Lat.] An herb.

POLY. [πολύ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYCONSTITICK. *adj.* [πολύ and ἀκῶ.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Diſt.*

POLYANTHOS. *n. f.* [πολύ and ἄνθος.] A plant.

Great varieties of *polyanthos* are annually produced, and its flowers are so numerous on one stalk, and so beautifully striped, that they are not inferior to auriculas in beauty. *Miller.*

POL

The daily, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

POLYEDRICAL. *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously effected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

POLYGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY. *n. f.* [polygamie, Fr. *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from their first interview. *Bacon.*

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than mahometism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Gravitt.*

POLYGLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man. *Howell.*

POLYGON. *n. f.* [polygone, Fr. *πολύς* and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

POLYGONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

POLYGRAM. *n. f.* [πολύς and *γραμμή*.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Diſt.*

POLYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [πολύς and *γραφία*; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers; as also decyphering the same. *Di*

POM

- POLYSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [πολύς and συλλαβή; *poly syllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.
In a *poly syllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holder.*
Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *poly syllables*. *Addison.*
- POLYSYNDETON.** *n. f.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw and overcame.
- POLYTHEISM.** *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheism*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.
The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God.
- POLYTHEIST.** *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheist*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.
Some authors have falsely made the Turks, *polytheists*. *Duncomb's Life of Hughes.*
- POMACE.** *n. f.* [pomaceum, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings. *Diët.*
- POMACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples. *Autumn paints*
Austonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*
- POMADE.** *n. f.* [pomade, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.
- POMANDER.** *n. f.* [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.
I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander* or browch to keep my pack from fading. *Shakep.*
They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart and provoking of sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- POMATUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment.
I gave him a little *pomatium* to dress the scab. *Wifeman.*
- TO POME.** *v. n.* [pomer, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Diët.*
- POMECITRON.** *n. f.* [pome and citron.] A citron apple. *Diët.*
- POMEGRANATE.** *n. f.* [pomum granatum, Lat.]
1. The tree.
The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*
It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly the fings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakep.*
2. The fruit.
In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Nor on its slender twigs
Low bending be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd. *Thomson.*
- PO'MEROY.** *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Ansforth.*
- PO'MEROYAL.** *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Ansforth.*
- POMIFEROUS.** *adj.* [pomifer, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.
All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with clasps and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*
Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt, such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompons. *Arbutnot.*
- POMMEL.** *n. f.* [pommeau, Fr. *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t' swaerd*, Dutch.]
1. A round ball or knob.
Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Huram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*
2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.
His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*
3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.
The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight. *Dryden.*
- TO POMMEL.** *v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.
- POMP.** *n. f.* [pompa, Latin.]
1. Splendour; pride.
Take physick, *pomp*,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shakep.*
2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.
The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant. *Milton.*
All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*
Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the

PON

- charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addison's Guardian.*
- POMPHOLYX.** *n. f.*
Pompholyx is a white, light and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brags is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
- POMPION.** *n. f.* [pompon, Fr.] A pumpkin. A fort of large fruit.
- POMPIRE.** *n. f.* [pomum and pyrus, Lat.] A fort of pearmain. *Ansforth.*
- POMPOUS.** *adj.* [pompeux, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.
What flat'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*
An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best. *Attorney to Pope.*
- POMPOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly.
Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their fight. *Dryden.*
- POMPOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.
The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*
- POND.** *n. f.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*; pinban, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a balon; water not running or emitting any stream.
In the midst of all the place was a fair *pond*, whose shak-ing crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Stang.*
Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There swallow'd up. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*
His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean. *Pope.*
- TO POND.** *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word.
O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleaseth you *pond* your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*
- TO PONDER.** *v. a.* [pondere, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.
Mary kept all these things, and *ponder'd* them in her heart. *Luke ii. 19.*
Colours, popularities and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*
This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
Intent he seem'd,
Pond'ring future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*
- TO PONDER.** *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *en*. This is an improper use of the word.
This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakep. King Lear.*
Whom, *pond'ring* thus on human miseries,
When Venus saw, her heav'nly fire bespoke. *Dryden.*
- PONDERAL.** *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.
Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummery hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*
- PONDERABLE.** *adj.* [from *pondere*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.
The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PONDERATION.** *n. f.* [from *pondere*, Latin] The act of weighing.
While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbutnot.*
- PONDERER.** *n. f.* [from *pondere*.] He who ponders.
- PONDEROSITY.** *n. f.* [from *ponderosus*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.
Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderosity* than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Roy.*
- PONDEROUS.** *adj.* [ponderosus, from *pondus*, Lat.]
1. Heavy; weighty.
It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most *ponderous* and material amongst metals, of other metals less *ponderous* and material, than, *via versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more *ponderous* than silver. *Bacon.*
His *pond'rous* shield behind him cast. *Milton.*

PON

- Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which seemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*
- Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Important; momentous.
If your more *ponderous* and settl'd project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakep.*
3. forcible; strongly impulsive.
Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*
Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*
Press'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within th' abyss below. *Dryden.*
- PONDEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ponderosus*.] With great weight.
- PONDEROSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ponderosus*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.
The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their *ponderosness* makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*
- PONWEED.** *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- PONENT.** *adj.* [ponente, Italian.] Western.
Thwart of thee, as fierce,
Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- PONNARD.** *n. f.* [poignard, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.
She speaks *poniards*, and every word stabs. *Shakep.*
Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
- PONIARDS.** *n. f.* *Poniards* hand to hand
Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With thouten sword to stab in closer war. *Dryden.*
- TO PONIARD.** *v. a.* [poignardier, French.] To stab with a poniard.
- PONK.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.
Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil sprites,
Ne let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*
- PONTAGE.** *n. f.* [pons, pontis, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.
In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*
- PONTIFF.** *n. f.* [pontifex, Fr. *pontifex*, Latin.]
1. A priest; a high priest.
Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*
2. The pope.
PONTIFICAL. *adj.* [pontifical, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to an high priest.
2. Popish.
It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers. *Ral.*
The *pontifical* authority is as much superior to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*
3. Splendid; magnificent.
Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence, like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.
Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- PONTIFICAL.** *n. f.* [pontifical, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.
What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*
By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*
- PONTIFICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.
- PONTIFICATE.** *n. f.* [pontificat, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.
He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*
Painting, sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- PONTIFFICE.** *n. f.* [pont and facio.] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

POO

- He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontiffice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
- PONTLEVIS.** *n. f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*
- PONTON.** *n. f.* [French.]
Pontons is a floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*
The black prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator, N° 165.*
- PONTNY.** *n. f.* [I know not the original of this word.] A small horse.
- POOL.** *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; peel, Dutch.] A lake of standing water.
Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*
Sea he had search'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden.*
The circling streams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*
After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*
- POOR.** *n. f.* [pauvre, Fr. *pauis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship.
Some sat upon the top of the *poor* weeping and wailing,
till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The *poor* was beaten gold. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*
Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed safe, only the end of their *poor* was bruited. *Raleigh.*
He was openly set upon the *poor* of the gally. *Knolles.*
With wind in *poor*, the vessel ploughs the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*
- POOR.** *adj.* [pauvre, Fr. *poore*, Spanish.]
1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.
Poor cuckoldly knave.—I wrong him to call him *poor*; they say he hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*
Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the history. *Pope.*
2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.
A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*
When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those *poor* remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*
That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapin, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*
3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.
A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*
And if that wisdom still wife ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;
When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world to *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies.*
The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addis. Freeholder.*
4. Unimportant.
To be without power or distinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*
5. Unhappy; uneasy.
Vext sailors curse the rain,
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Vain privilege, *poor* woman have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*
6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.
A footlayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*
7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.
Poor, little, pretty, flut'ring thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*
8. [A word

POP

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.
The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and coun-
cils he had occasion to use. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.
I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking: I could
with courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shakep.*
10. The Pook. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest
rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the
charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any
not rich.
From a confin'd well manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
Never any time since the reformation can shew so many
poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this
particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by
denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by taking them away?
this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do
to the sons of men. *South's Sermons.*
The poor dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.
12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a poor horse.
Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor,
starved and scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson.*
13. Without spirit; flaccid.
POORLY. *adv.* [from poor.]
1. Without wealth.
Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to
live poorly. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Not prosperously; with little success.
If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will
prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*
3. Meanly; without spirit.
Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*
4. Without dignity.
You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise. *Wotton.*
- POORJOHN. *n. f.* [from poor.]
POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]
1. Poverty; indigence; want.
The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language,
but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something
beautiful and honourous in the expression. *Addison.*
There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness
and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*
2. Sterility; barrenness.
The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of the earth,
especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*
Enquire the differences of metals which contain other me-
tals, and how that agrees with the poorness or riches of the
metals in themselves. *Bacon.*
- POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly.
Mirvan! poor spirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Den.*
- POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.
A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is,
from that meanness and poor spiritedness that accompanies
guilt. *South's Sermons.*
- POPE. *n. f.* [poppeina, Lat.] A small smart quick found. It is
formed from the found.
I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough
to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now
discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-
pistol. *Addison's Spectator, N° 102.*
- TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a
quick, sudden and unexpected motion.
He that kill'd my king,
Pept in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakep.*
A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only
woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living
things accustom, elpied the boat risen likewise, and floating
by her, got hold of the boat, and sat aside upon one of its
sides. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*
As he scratched to fetch up thought,
Forth popp'd the spirit to thin. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment,
from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*
- TO POP. *v. a.*
1. To put out or in suddenly, flily or unexpectedly.
That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he pops me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakep.*

POP

- He popped a paper into his hand. *Milton.*
A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, pept his finger upon
the place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time
under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*
Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*
2. To shift.
If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not
know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that
belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a
falshood. *Locke on Education.*
- POPE. *n. f.* [papa, Lat. ππάς.]
1. The bishop of Rome.
I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the pope to be judg'd by him. *Shakep.*
He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacbam.*
Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus
fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon
this score, the pope has done her more harm than the
Turk. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A small fish.
A pope, by some called a ruffe, is much like a perch for
shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an
excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April.
Walton's Angler.
- POPEDOM. [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity.
That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the popedom. *Shakep.*
- POPEERY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of
Rome.
Popery for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look
upon to be the most absurd system of christianity. *Swift.*
- POPESEYE. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with
fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.
- POPEGUN. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children
play, that only makes a noise.
Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this popgun
artillery of tea and coffee. *Cibney.*
- POPINJAY. [papegay, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.]
1. A parrot.
Young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Asham.*
The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater,
the middlemost called popinjays, and the lesser called perro-
quets. *Grew's Museum.*
2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.
Terpichore would be exprested, upon her head a coronet
of those green feathers of the popinjays, in token of that vic-
tory which the mules got of the daughters of Pierius, who
were turned into popinjays or woodpeckers. *Peacbam.*
3. A trifling pop.
I, all smarting with my wounds, being gall'd
To be so peffer'd by a popinjay,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakep.*
- POPISH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to
popery; peculiar to popery.
In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is
popish we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*
I know thou art religious,
With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shakep.*
- POPISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in
a popish manner.
She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely
broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which
was popishly affected. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believe constantly
well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*
- POPULAR. *n. f.* [populier, Fr. populus, Lat.] A tree.
The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part
angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which
have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female
trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts,
containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down
adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*
Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of
poplar upon his head. *Peacbam on Drawing.*
All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Ryfe.*
So falls a poplar, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*
- POPPY. *n. f.* [popis, Sax. papaver, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the poppy, for the most part, consists of four
leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose, out
of whose flower cup, consisting of two leaves, rises the poin-
tal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or
oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in some
species, is opened a series of holes quite round into the cavity
of the fruit, which is defended lengthwise with various leaves
or plates, to which a great number of very small seeds ad-
here: of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated
for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence
opium is produced. *Miller.*

POP

- His temples last with poppies were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*
Dr. Lifter has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections
he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with poppy in
his hands. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- POPULACE. *n. f.* [populace, Fr. from populus, Lat.] The vul-
gar; the multitude.
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*
The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors,
began the last game of a prevalent populace, to chuse them-
selves a master. *Swift.*
- POPULACY. *n. f.* [populace, Fr.] The common people; the
multitude.
Under colours of pious ambitious policies march, not only
with security, but applause as to the populace. *King Charles.*
When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he
can let in the whole populacy of sin upon the soul. *D. of Piety.*
- POPULAR. *adj.* [populaire, Fr. popularis, Lat.]
1. Vulgar; plebeian.
I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat
elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*
The emmet join'd in her popular tribes
Of commonality. *Milton.*
So the popular vote inclines. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people.
Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*
3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.
It might have been more popular and plausible to vulgar
ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force
of laws. *Hooker, b. i.*
Such as were popular,
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*
The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into
the command, which was no popular change. *Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people.
A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to
common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*
His virtues have undone his country;
Such popular humanity is treason. *Addison's Cato.*
5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular dis-
temper.
- POPULARITY. *n. f.* [popularitas, Lat. popularitè, Fr. from
popular.]
1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by
the people.
The best temper of minds desireth good name and true hon-
our; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-
praved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*
Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of
popularity. *Dryden.*
- Admire we then,
Or popularity, or flars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*
He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor at-
tended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent
as popularity. *Swift.*
2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the
vulgar.
The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or
evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may
be represented also by colours, popularities and circumstances,
which sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*
- POPULARLY. *adv.* [from popular.]
1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.
The victor knight
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception.
Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only
bestow those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth
the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from populus, people.] To breed people.
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to
populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it
is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion
of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Essays.*
- POPULATION. *n. f.* [from populate.] The state of a country
with respect to numbers of people.
The population of a kingdom, especially if it be not mown
down by wars, does not exceed the stock of the kingdom,
which should maintain them; neither is the population to be
reckoned, only by number; for a smaller number, that spend
more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a
greater number, that live lower, and gather more. *Bacon.*
- POPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from populus.] Populousness; multitude
of people.
How it conduceth unto populosity, we shall make but little
doubt; there are two main causes of numerosity in any species;
a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Breun.*

POR

- POPULOUS. *adj.* [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; nume-
rously inhabited.
A wilderness is populous enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakep.*
Far the greater part have kept
Their station; heav'n yet populous, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*
- POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from populosus.] With much people.
- POPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from populosus.] The state of abound-
ing with people.
This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the
opulence, the populousness of this region, with the ease and
facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
- PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [porcelaine, Fr. said to be derived from *por-
cent anneé*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the
materials of porcelain was matured under ground one hundred
years.]
1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between
earth and glais, and therefore semi-pellucid.
We have burials in several earthen, where we put divers ce-
ments, as the Chinese do their porcelain. *Bacon.*
We are not thoroughly resolv'd concerning porcelain or
china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made
of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years
under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*
These look like the workmanship of heav'n:
This is the porcelain clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble molds. *Dryden.*
2. [Portulaca, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *n. f.* [porche, Fr. porticus, Lat.]
1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.
Ehud went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of
the parlour. *Judges iii. 23.*
Not infants in the porch of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *Benj. Johnson.*
2. A portico; a covered walk.
All this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shakep.*
- PORCUPINE. *n. f.* [porc epi or epic, Fr. porcospino, Italian.]
The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate
pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are
black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back,
hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown:
the neck is short and thick, the nose blunt, the nostrils very
large in form of flits; the upper lip is slit or cleft as in the
hare, and it has whiskers like a cat: the eyes are small, and
the ears very like those of the human species: the legs are
short, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon
the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beset
with spines in an annular series round it: there is no other
difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Eu-
rope, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*
- This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porcupine. *Shakespeare.*
Long bearded comets stick
Like flaming porcupines to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*
By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glar-
ing cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting porcupine. *Ar. and Po.*
- PORE. *n. f.* [pore, Fr. pore.]
1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.
Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves
into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all
over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are
the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments
do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores,
shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bac.*
Why was the fight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That the might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*
2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.
Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter
which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates
or combinations of them. *Quincy.*
From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*
- TO PORE. *v. n.* [πρεσ is the optick nerve; but I imagine pore
to come by corruption from some English word.] To look
with great intenseness and care; to examine with great at-
tention.
All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to pore upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyefight. *Shakep.*

POR

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while,
Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom por'd on. *Milton.*
The eye grows weary, with poring perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*
With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pores,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*
He hath been poring so long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he
imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*
The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew
that they understand men and manners, and have not been
poring upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*
POREBLIND. *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *partblind*.]
Nearighted; shortighted.
Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise
have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not
poreblind, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the
spirits visual in those that are poreblind are thinner and rarer
than in others, and therefore the greater light disperse
them. *Bacon's Natural History.*
PORINESS. *n. f.* [from *por*.] Fullness of pores.
I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the frac-
tured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wifem.*
PORISTICK method. *n. f.* [*ποριστικός*.] In mathematicks, is that
which determines when, by what means, and how many differ-
ent ways a problem may be solved. *DiD.*
PORK. *n. f.* [*porc*, *Fr.* *porcus*, *Lat.*] Swines flesh unsalted.
You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in
converting Jews to christians, you raise the price of pork.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and pork, increase the
matter of phlegm. *Floyer on the Humours.*
PORKER. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.
Strait to the lodgments of his herd he runs,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the fun. *Pope.*
PORKREATER. *n. f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork.
This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if
we grow all to be porkers, we shall not shortly have a rather
on the coals for money. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
PORKET. [from *pork*.] A young hog.
A priest appears
And off-rings to the flaming altars bears;
A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. *Dryden.*
PORKLING. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.
A hovel
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy porklings, thou meanest to fat. *Tupper.*
POROSITY. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.
This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature
of colours; which of them require a finer porosity, and which
a grosser. *Bacon's Natural History.*
POROUS. *adj.* [*porous*, *Fr.* from *por*.] Having small spiracles
or passages.
The rapid current, which through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the sun's orb, made porous to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton.*
POROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having
pores.
They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and pass
between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing
one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by hav-
ing its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*
PORPHYRE. *n. f.* [from *πορφύρεα*; *porphyriter*, *Lat.* *porphyre*,
Porphyry.] *Fr.* Marble of a particular kind.
I like best the porphyry, white or green marble, with a
mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
Consider the red and white colours in porphyry; hinder light
but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no
such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces
these appearances again. *Locke.*
PORPOISE. *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, *Fr.*] The sea-hog.
PORPUS. *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, *Fr.*] The sea-hog.
Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick to-
gether; seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have the
warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*
Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a drop like a porpus. *Swift.*
PORPACIOUS. *adj.* [*porpaci*, *Lat.* *porrace*, *Fr.*] Greenish.
If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled
with porpaciuous vomiting. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
PORRET. *n. f.* [*porrum*, *Lat.*] A scallion.
It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys

POR

and porrets have white roots, deep green leaves and black
seeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PORRIDGE. *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin,
from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in
water; broth.
I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of porridge. *Sh.*
PORRIDGEPOT. *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which
meat is boiled for a family.
PORRINGER. *n. f.* [from *porridge*.]
1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.
A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set up-
right in a porringer full of spirit of wine, then set both the
candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame
of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and
appear globular. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
A physician undertakes a woman with fore eyes, who
dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in
that pickle, carries off a porringer. *L'Estrange.*
The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*
2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of con-
tempt for a headrest; of which perhaps the first of these
passages may show the reason.
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
—Why this was moulded on a porringer. *Shakespeare.*
A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her
pink'd porringer fell off her head. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
PORRECTION. *n. f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching
forth.
PORT. *n. f.* [*port*, *Fr.* *portus*, Latin.]
1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.
Her small gondelay her port did make,
And that gay pair issuing on the shore,
Disburden'd her. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I should be still
Peering in maps for ports, and ways and roads. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there
was not one port town in England, that avowed their obe-
dience to the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
A weather beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*
2. [*Porta*, *Lat.* *porce*, *Sax.* *porte*, *Fr.*] A gate.
Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of
Sion. *Psalms ix. 14.*
Descend, and open your uncharged ports. *Shakespeare.*
He I accuse,
The city ports by this hath entered. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Snored out the watch of night. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
The mind of man hath two ports; the one always fre-
quented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other de-
voted and overgrown with grafts, by which enter our chari-
table thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*
From their ivory port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*
3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.
At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the
ship in casting about, her ports being within sixteen inches of
the water, was overset and lost. *Raleigh.*
The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vigorous seaman every port hole plies.
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*
4. [*Portie*, *Fr.*] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing;
external appearance; demeanour.
In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face the rears up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperate ye may descry. *Spenser.*
Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and port of gentleman?
See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately port and princely look behold. *Poiss.*
Their port was more than human, as they flood;
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*
A proud man is so far from making himself great by his
haughty and contemptuous port, that he is usually punished
with neglect for it.
Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external port;
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden.*
Thy plumed crest
Nods horrible, with more terrific port
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight. *Philips.*
To PORT.

POR

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, *Lat.* *porter*, *Fr.*] To carry in form.
Th' angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in morned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With ported spears. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
PORTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, *Lat.*]
1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one.
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, with-
out alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*
3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.
Most other portable commodities decay quickly in their use;
but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into
the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of
other merchandize. *Locke.*
4. Sufferable; supportable.
How light and portable my pains seem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
All these are portable
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
PORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being
portable.
PORTAGE. *n. f.* [*portage*, *Fr.*]
1. The price of carriage.
2. [From *port*.] Porthole.
Lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head,
Like the brafs cannon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
PORTAL. *n. f.* [*portail*, *Fr.* *po. tella*, Italian.] A gate; the
arch under which the gate opens.
King Richard doth appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun,
From out the fiery portal of the east. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
Though I should run
To those disclosing portals of the sun;
And walk his way, until his horses sleep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*
He through heav'n
That open'd wide her blazing portals, led
To God's eternal house direct the way.
The sick for air before the portal gasp.
The portal conflicts of a composite order unknown to the
ancients. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
PORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *porter*, *Fr.*] Air; mien; port; de-
meanour.
There stepped forth a goodly lady,
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately portance born of heav'nly birth. *F. 2u.*
Your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which giblyng, ungravelly, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*
PORTASS. *n. f.* [sometimes called *portais*, and by *Chaucer* *port-
hose*.] A breviary; a prayer book.
In his hand his portesse still he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Fairy Queen.*
An old priest always read in his portais mumpimus domine
for mumpimus; whereof when he was admonish'd, he said that
he now had used mumpimus thirty years, and would not leave
his old mumpimus for their new mumpimus. *Camden.*
PORTCULLIS. *n. f.* [*portecullisse*, *Fr.* *quali porta clausa*.] A
PORTCULISE. } fort of machine like a harrow, hung over the
gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.
Over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long. *F. 2u.*
The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well,
that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened
into the city. *Hayward.*
She the huge portcullis high up drew,
Which but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*
Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force sustain, the torn portcullis falls.
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a
portcullis against the importunity of the enemy. *More.*
The gates are opened, the portcullis drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*
To PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut
up.
Within my mouth you have engoal'd my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakespeare.*
PORTED. *adj.* [*porter*, *Fr.*] Borne in a certain or regular
order.
They hem him round with ported spears. *Milton.*
To PORTEND. *v. a.* [*portende*, *Lat.*] To foretoken; to
foreshow as omens.

POR

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorteth to prevent
portended calamities. *Hooker.*
Doth this churlish supercription
Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakespeare.*
A moist and a cool summer portendeth a hard winter. *Bacon.*
True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milton.*
True poets are the guardians of a state,
And when they fail, portend approaching fate. *Rescommon.*
The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is
not only portended as its sign, but also inferred from it as its
cause. *South's Sermons.*
PORTENSION. *n. f.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretoking.
Although the red comets do carry the portensions of Mars,
the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*
PORTENT. *n. f.* [*portentum*, *Lat.*] Omen of ill; prodigy
foretoking misery.
O, what portents are these?
Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,
And I must know it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
My loss by dire portents the god foretold;
Yon riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
PORTENTOUS. *adj.* [*portentus*, *Lat.* from *portent*.] Mon-
strous; prodigious; foretoking ill.
They are portentous things
Unto the climate, that they point at. *Shakespeare.*
This portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch to like the king
That was. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*
No beast of more portentous size
In the Hercinian forest lies. *Rescommon.*
Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions
from our common nature, as so many portentous animals, like
the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*
Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and some divine
prognostick. *Glanvil.*
The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at
least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by
that means oblige several who are terrified or astonish'd at this
portentous novelty. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 127.*
PORTER. *n. f.* [*portier*, *Fr.* from *porta*, *Lat.* a gate.]
1. One that has the charge of the gate.
Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me. *Shakespeare.*
Arm all my household presently, and charge
The porter he let no man in till day. *Benj. Johnson.*
Nic. Frog demanded to be his porter, and his fishmonger,
to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arb.*
2. One who waits at the door to receive messengers.
A favorite porter with his master vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*
3. [*Porteur*, *Fr.* from *porta*, *Lat.* to carry.] One who carries
burthens for hire.
It is with kings sometimes as with porters, whose packs
may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends
still. *Howell.*
By porter, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears
burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*
PORTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.
PORTESSE. *n. f.* A breviary. See PORTASS.
PORTGLAVE. *n. f.* [*porter* and *glave*, *Fr.* and *Erse*.] A sword
bearer. *Ainsworth.*
PORTGRAVE. } *n. f.* [*porta*, *Lat.* and *grave*, *Teut.* a keeper.]
PORTEREVE. } The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.
PORTICO. *n. f.* [*porticus*, *Lat.* *portico*, Italian; *portique*, *Fr.*]
A covered walk; a piazza.
The rich their wealth bestow
On some expensive airy portico;
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,
And free from tempests for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*
PORTION. *n. f.* [*portion*, *Fr.* *portio*, Latin.]
1. A part.
These are parts of his ways, but how little a portion is
heard of him? *Joh xxvi. 14.*
Like favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a portion of our state. *Waller.*
In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And soldiers have their portion in the fame. *Waller.*
Those great portions or fragments fell into the abyss; some
in one posture, and some in another. *Burnet.*
Pirithous no small portion of the war
Press'd on, and thook his lance, *Dryden.*
2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.
Here their pris'n ordain'd and portion set. *Milton.*
Shou'd you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master-bees have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A portion to your share would fall? *Waller.*

POR

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them.

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it.

When he considers the manifold temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience.

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities.

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. Leave to thy children tumult, strife and war,

Portions of toil, and legacies of care.

4. A wife's fortune. To *PORTION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out The lots of princes as of private men,

Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. Argos the feat of sovereign rule I chose,

Where my Ulysses and his race might reign, And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain.

2. To endow with a fortune. Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,

The young who labour, and the old who rest.

PORTIONER. *n. f.* [from *portion*.] One that divides. *PORTLISS*. *n. f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour, That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;

And her fair countenance like a goodly banner Spreads in defiance of all enemies.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*, and curtness with flayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?

PORTLY. *adj.* [from *port*.] 1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrong'dst my dear heart's desire, In finding fault with her too *portly* pride.

Your Argosies with *portly* fail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Or as it were the pageants of the sea, Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the fight, He seem'd a son of Anak for his height.

2. Bulky; swelling. A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a cheerful look,

a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage. Our house little deserves

The scourge of greatness to be used on it; And that same greatness too, which our own hands

Have help'd to make so *portly*.

PORTMAN. *n. f.* [from *port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.

PORTMANTEAU. *n. f.* [from *portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which cloaths are carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it.

PORTOISE. *n. f.* In sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck.

PORTRAIT. *n. f.* [from *portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history.

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the portraits of Raphael.

To *PORTRAIT*. *v. a.* [from *portrait*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray*.

In most exquisite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about shadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs.

I *portrait* in Arthur before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues.

PORTRAITURE. *n. f.* [from *portrait*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see The *portraiture* of his.

Let some strange mysterious dream, Wave at his wings in airy stream

Of lively *portraiture* display'd, Softly on my eye-lids laid.

Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart.

POS

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*

Display'd the fates her confessions endure.

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator.

To *PORTRAY*. *v. a.* [from *portrait*, Fr.] 1. To paint; to describe by picture.

The Earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple.

Take a tile, and to *portray* upon it the city Jerusalem. Our Phenix queen was *portrayed* too bright,

Beauty alone could beauty take to right.

2. To adorn with pictures. Shields Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*.

PORTRESS. *n. f.* [from *porter*] A female guardian of a gate. *Janitrix*.

The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*

Admits us in to storm the fortrels; While like a cat with walnuts frod,

Stumbling at ev'ry step she trod.

PORTWIGLE. *n. f.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped. That black and round substance began to grow oval, after

a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a

portwigle or tadpole.

PORE. *adj.* [from *porus*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores. To the court arriv'd th' admiring son

Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pore* stone.

To *POSE*. *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word signifying heaviness or stupefaction. *zepele*. *Skinner*.] 1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was set, Sophisters taken in a filier's net

How God's eternal son should be man's brother, *Poseth* his proudest intellectual power.

As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give the following instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism.

Particularly in learning of languages, there is least occasion for *posing* of children.

2. To appose; to interrogate. She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and sifted him,

thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no.

POSER. *n. f.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*.

POSITED. *adj.* [from *positus*, Lat.] It has the appearance of a participle preter, but it has no verb. Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false.

POSITION. *n. f.* [from *positio*, Fr. *positio*, Latin.] 1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*.

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and the frequency of streams.

Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same things, according to our different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him.

By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye.

We have a different prospect of the same thing, according to the different *position* of our understandings toward it.

Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the object, or place the object in such a *position* toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the appearance of bodies.

2. Principle laid down. Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own *positions* are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives.

Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the *position* that follow, but always on those which go before.

3. Advancement of any principle. A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *position* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent.

4. [In

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4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pampus*; or a double consonant, as *axile*.

POSITIONAL. *adj.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by-purge or vomit;

as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations.

POSITIVE. *adj.* [from *positivus*, Lat. *positif*, Fr.] 1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute.

The power or blossom is a *positive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.

Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself.

Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive*; and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive* beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are very often relative one to another.

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. As for *positive* words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son; though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title.

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion. I am sometimes doubting, when I might be *positive*, and sometimes confident out of season.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know, That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;

But you, with pleasure own your errors past, And make each day a critic on the last.

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is *positive*, not so.

Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made.

Laws are but *positive*; love's pow'r we see, Is nature's sanction, and her first decree.

5. Having the power to enact any law. Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative.

6. Certain; assured. *POSITIVELY*. *adv.* [from *positivus*.] 1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

Give me some breath, some little pause, Before I *positively* speak in this.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply.

2. Not negatively. It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past.

3. Certainly; without dubitation. It was absolutely certain, that this part was *positively* yours, and could not possibly be written by any other.

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. I would ask any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness to all men.

POSITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *positive*.] 1. Actuality; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only.

2. Peremptoriness; confidence. This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion and speculation, the other a *positiveness* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.

POSITIVITY. *n. f.* [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too.

POSITURE. *n. f.* [from *positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the *positure* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.

POSNET. *n. f.* [from *posnet*, Fr. *Skinner*.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no foibles more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary

POS

fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets* and such other silver vessels.

POSSE. *n. f.* [Latin.] An armed power; from *posse* comitatus, the power of the shires. A low word.

The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him.

As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized.

To *POSSESS*. *v. a.* [from *possessus*, Lat. *posseder*, Fr.] 1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let instructions enter Where folly now *possesses*?

Record a gift, Here in the court, of all he dies *possess'd*.

Unto his son. Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *possesseth* and possessioneth.

2. To seize; to obtain. The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske.

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has *posse* before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently with.

Is he yet *possest*, How much you would?

—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,

May be *possessed* with some store of crowns. This *possession* us of the most valuable blessing of human

life, friendship. Seem I to thee sufficiently *possest*?

Of happiness or not, who am alone From all eternity?

I hope to *possess* chymists and corporularians of the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them.

The intent of this fable is to *possess* us of a just sense of the vanity of these craving appetites.

Whole houses, of their whole desires *possest*, Are often ruin'd at their own request.

Of fortune's favour long *possest*, He was with one fair daughter only blest.

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan and the avenue of France in Italy.

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature, and *possessed* of all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness.

4. To fill with something fixed. It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words and actions at some laudable end.

Those, under the great officers, know every little case that is before the great man, and if they are *possessed* with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation.

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. Beware what spirit rages in your breast;

For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *possest*. Inspir'd within, and yet *possest* without.

I think, that the man is *possest*. To affect by intestine power.

He's *possest* with greatness, And speaks not to himself, but with a pride

That quarrels at self-breath. Let not your ears despite my tongue,

Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard.

Possest with rumours full of idle dreams, Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear.

What fury, O son, *Possests* thee, to bend that mortal dart

Against thy father's head? With the rage of all their race *possest*,

Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest.

POSSESSION. *n. f.* [from *possession*, Fr. *possessione*, Lat.] 1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession*.

In *possession* such, not only of right, I call you.

2. The thing possessed. Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that of honour and truth.

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *possessions*.

To *POSSESS*. *v. a.* [from *possession*, Fr. *possessione*, Lat.] 1. To invest with property. Obsolete. Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *possessioneth* and *possessioneth*.

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [from *possession*.] Master; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered.

20 C *POSSESSIVE*.

POS

POSSESSIVE. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.

POSSESSORY. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Fr. from *posse*, Lat.] Having possession. This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true possessor lord thereof. *Howel.*

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possessor*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell

Receive thy new possessor. *Milton.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the possessor of them. *Stillington.*

'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the possessors in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

POSSET. *n. f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a posset at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shak.*

In came the bridemaids with the posset, *Suckling.*

The bridegroom eat in spite. *Shak.*

I allowed him medicated broths, posset ale and pearl julep. *Wise's Surgery.*

A sparing diet did her health assure;

Or sick, a pepper posset was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with posset drink,

in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use

of flesh meats, by gruels and posset drink. *Arbutnot.*

POSSIBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle:

as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through

The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;

And, with a sudden vigour, it doth posset

And curd, like eager droppings into milk,

The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

POSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*possibilitas*, Fr.] The power of being in

any manner; the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read,

and need to require, the file of their differences may ex-

pressly be mentioned to bar even all possibility of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, speak with possibilities.

And do not break into these woeful extremes. *Shaksp.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet

lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number

of possibilities; and consequently could have nothing to re-

commend him to Christ's affection. *South's Sermons.*

A bare possibility, that a thing may be or not be, is no just

cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, to are

the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of

the possibility of our imitation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [*possibile*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the

power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of

things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be

possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

With men this is impossible, but with God all things are

possible. *Mat. xix. 26.*

All things are possible to him that believeth. *Mar. ix. 23.*

Firm we submit, but possible to fwereth. *Milton.*

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave prin-

ciples in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty vi-

sibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be possible

for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from possible.]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only com-

prehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the

duty of all men, but even whatsoever may possibly be known

to be of that quality. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*

Can we possibly his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex,

but he would be dead first. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who

might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested

with an authority circumscrib'd by laws. *Addison.*

POST. *n. f.* [*postus*, Fr. *equus postus curior*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated

times; commonly a letter carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh posts, to carry that

farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thou I'll rake up, the post unanctified

Of murtherous lechers. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,

Receiving them by such a worthless post. *Shaksp.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a post out

of the way. *Benj. Johnson's Discov.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on Dulnet, which I

should not care to hazard by the common post. *Pope.*

POS

2. Quick course or manner of travelling. This is the sense in

which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical to ride

post, is to ride as a post, or to ride in the manner of a post;

courir en poste; whence *Shakespeare*, to ride in post.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,

And then in post he came from Mantua

To this same monument. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Media post to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides post through an unknown country, cannot

distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*Poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface of the

earth; which new post, when they had once seized on, they

would never quit. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost

Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryd.*

As I watch'd the gates,

Lodg'd on my post, a herald is arriv'd

From Cæsar's camp. *Addison's Cato.*

Whatever spirit careles of his charge

His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,

Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a

single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and

when they are engaged, each in his distinct post, he only is

drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station

he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful

men into a post that requires resolution. *L'Estrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any con-

siderable post in the camp; for courage and corporal force, un-

less joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation,

is no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,

And from Britannia's publick posts retire,

Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

Certain laws, by suff'ers thought unjust,

Deny'd all posts of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or

madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor

men ever qualified for such a post of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*Postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber let erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side posts and upper

post of the house. *Ex. xii. 7.*

Fir-trees, cyresses and cedars being, by a kind of natural

rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fitted for posts or

pillars. *Watson's Architecture.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift mes-

senger. *Watts's Logic.*

POST. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with

speed.

I posted day and night to meet you. *Shaksp.*

Will you presently take horse with him,

And with all speed post with him towards the North? *Shak.*

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,

Shew him this letter. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Most wicked speed, to post

With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shaksp.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;

Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was

there in readiness for him, and posted towards Constantinople

with as much speed as he could. *Kneller.*

Themistocles made Xerxes post apace out of Greece, by

giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge

of ships athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Wer't thou of the golden-winged host,

Who having clad thyself in human weed,

To earth from thy prefixed fate did't post. *Milton.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,

And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;

At other times we reign by night alone, *Dryden.*

And posting through the skies pursue the moon.

No wonder that pastoral are fallen into disesteem; I see

the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the

pages, and posting to the Æneis. *Walsh.*

This only object of my real care,

In some few posting fatal hours is hurt'd

From wealth, from pow'r, from love and from the world. *Prior.*

TO POST. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were,

by posting their names, exposed to the popular calumny and

fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being posted to your sorrow,

Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Graville.*

2. To place;

POS

2. [*Poser*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,

Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into

any sciences, puts himself on that side, and posts himself in a

party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is posted in the station of a minister, he is

sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of

some, and the displeasure of others. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into

another. A term common among merchants.

You have not posted your books these ten years; how

should a man of business keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbutnot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stop mine ears to their demands,

Nor posted off their suits with flow delays;

Then why should they love Edward more than me. *Shaksp.*

POSTAGE. *n. f.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of

a letter.

Fifty pounds for the postage of a letter! to send by the

church, is the dearest road in Christendom. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY. *n. f.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post.

This genius came thither in the shape of a postboy,

and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

TO POSTDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date

later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN. *adj.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to

the flood.

Take a view of the postdiluvian state of this our globe,

how it hath stood for this last four thousand years. *Woodw.*

POSTDILUVIAN. *n. f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that

lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the

age of the postdiluvians for some centuries, the annals of

Phœnicia, Egypt and China agree with the tenor of the fa-

ceder story. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iv.*

POSTER. *n. f.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily.

Weird fitters hand in hand,

Posters of the sea and land, *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Thus do go about.

POSTERIOR. *adj.* [*posterior*, Lat. *posterior*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the posterior

cometh on, it maketh no noise, but the motion never so

great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the ex-

planatory articles, posterior to the report. *Addison.*

Helioid was posterior to Homer. *Brown.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of

prior, posterior and simultaneous. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's posterior trumpet blown,

And all the nations summon'd. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

POSTERIOR. *n. f.* [*posterior*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain

as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the posteriors of

a dead ass. *Swift.*

POSTERIORITY. *n. f.* [*posteriorité*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The

state of being after; opposite to priority.

Although the condition of sex and posteriority of creation

might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable

in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There must be a posteriority in time of every compounded

body,

POS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *n. f.* He who presides over the posts or letter carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN. *adj.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

POSTOFFICE. *n. f.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *postoffice* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*

If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

TO POSTPONE. *v. a.* [*postpone*, Lat. *postponere*, Fr.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You would *postpone* me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To set in value below something else.

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed* to this. *Locke on Education.*

POSTSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his *postscript*. *Locke.*

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the *postscript*. *Bacon's Essays.*

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or *postscript*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter. *Pope.*

TO POSTULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postulare*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. *Brown.*

POSTULATE. *n. f.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems and *postulates*. *Watts.*

POSTULATION. *n. f.* [*postulatio*, Lat. *postulation*, Fr. from *postulare*.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

POSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *postulare*.]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phylognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory*. *Bra.*

POSTURE. *n. f.* [*postura*, Fr. *postura*, Latin.]

1. Place; situation.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in this world, a state of regulated society. *Hale.*

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side. *Addison.*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts, Then lays his finger on his temple; straight Springs out into fast gait; then stops again, Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*. *Shak.*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence. *South's Sermons.*

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, *postures*, airs and drefs of those that lived so many ages before us. *Addison.*

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn To adore the conqueror. *Milton.*

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. *Athenbury.*

TO POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

The gillfins are to *posture*, as to move from back to belly and e contra. *Grew.*

POSTULATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulatum* of scriblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles. *Addison.*

POT

POSTUREMASTER. *n. f.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practices artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster*. *Spectator, No 305.*

POT. *n. f.* [contracted from *potest*.]

1. A motto on a ring.

A paltry ring, That she did give me, whole *pot* was, Like cutler's poetry; Love me and leave me not. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critique on the *pot* of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With store of vermeil roses, To deck their bridegroom's *pot*. *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *pot*. *Swift.*

POT. *n. f.* [*pot*, Fr. in all the senses, and Dutch; *potte*, Italian.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone Swelter'd, venom sleeping got; Boil thou first i'th' charmed *pot*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Gigantic hinds, as soon as work was done, To their huge *pot* of boiling pulse would run, Fell to with eager joy. *Dryden.*

2. Vessel to hold liquors.

The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way. *John.*

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such *pot* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack and spoil their ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. A small cup.

But that I think his father loves him not, I'd have him poison'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakespeare.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays, Upon two distant *pot*s of ale, Not knowing which was mild or stale. *Prior.*

A soldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*

5. To go to POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Estr.*

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to *pot*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

TO POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in fast, That ere the first is out, the second stinks, And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

2. To inclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. *Boehn.*

Acorns, mast and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or potted up with moist sand. *Mortimer.*

POTABLE. *adj.* [*potabile*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold are worst of gold, Other less fine in carat, is more precious, Preserving life in med'cine *potable*. *Shakespeare.*

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The said *potable* gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

Where solar beams Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads Unforc'd display ten thousand painted flow'rs Useful in *potables*. *Philips.*

POTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *potabile*.] Drinkableness.

POTAGER. *n. f.* [from *potage*.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggen-work. *Grew's Museum.*

POTARCO. *n. f.* A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare Mangos, *potarco*, champignons, caviare. *King.*

POTASH. *n. f.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German *potash*, made from burnt wood, and commonly sold under the name of pearlashes. 2. The Spanish called *barilla*, made by burning a species of kali, a plant which the Spaniards sow in the fields as we do corn. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern and other useless plants, 2

POT

plants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which is made of decayed wood only: *potash* is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers and to dyers; it is also an ingredient in some medicinal compositions, but the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Cheffire rock-salt, with a little nitre, allum and *potash*, is the common flux used for the running of the plate-glass. *Woodward on Potash.*

POTATION. *n. f.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught.

Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out To Desdemona, hath to night carous'd. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Potations pottle deep. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

POTATO. *n. f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine, And with *potatoes* fast their wanton wine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naughtiness upon butter-milk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear, Of Irish swains *potatoes* is the cheer; Oats for their flocks the Scottish shepherds grind, Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind; While the loves turnips, butter I'll despise, Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoes* prize. *Gay.*

POTBELLED. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY. *n. f.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked shadling animal and a *potbelly*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO POTCH. *v. a.* [*potcher*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thrust; to push.

Where I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword; I'll *potch* at him some way, Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

2. [*Potcher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

POTCOMPANION. *n. f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY. *n. f.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power; influence.

Now arriving At place of *potency* and fway o'th' state, If he should still malignantly remain Fatt foe to the plebeians, your voices might Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

I would I had your *potency*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast fought to make us break our vow, To come betwixt our sentence and our power, Which nor our nature nor our place can bear, Our *potency* make good. *Shakespeare.*

By what name shall we call such an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out With wondrous *potency*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

POTENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry havoc, kings; back to the stained field, You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits! *Shakespeare.*

I do believe, Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that You are mine enemy. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Here's another More *potent* than the first. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiracy of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

When by command Moses once more his *potent* rod extends Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys. *Milton.*

Verbes are the *potent* charms we use, Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Waller.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience. *South.*

POT

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast, Now drain this goblet *potent* to digest. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

POTENTATE. *n. f.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

This gentleman is come to me, With commendations from great *potentates*; Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die. *Shakespeare.*

Their defences are but compliments; To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the superior voice Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength, Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds Invaids. *Philips.*

POTENTIAL. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potencialis*, Latin.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd, And hath in his effect a voice *potential*, As double as the duke's. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious; powerful.

Thou must make a dullard of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature. *Still.*

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley's Sermons.*

POTENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *potential*.]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

POTENTLY. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice Of as great force. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

POTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

POTGUN. *n. f.* [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

An author, thus who pants for fame, Begins the world with fear and shame; When first in print, you see him dread Each *potgun* level'd at his head. *Swift's Miscel.*

POTHANGER. *n. f.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *n. f.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and sells phyllick.

POT

Modern *potbecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTHER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuten* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.

Such a *potther*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoever they make a *potther*. *Hudibras.*

What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his brafs,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potther*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *potther*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *potther*. *Drayton.*

To POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons
wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wears
himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Trifram telling us tobacco was a *pottherb*, bid the drawer
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N° 57.*

Egypt baeler than the beasts they worship;
Below their *pottherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *pottherbs* afford an excel-
lent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage
kind. *Aribothnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-
come *pottherbs*: and some of those plants, which are *pottherbs*
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts.*

POTHOOK. *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. f.* [potion, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-
monly a physical draught.

For taltes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The ear was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

POTLID. *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bot-
tom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *n. f.* [pot and shard; from *schærde*, properly *pot-
shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [pottage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or
decocted for food. See PORRIDGE. *Dryden.*

Jacob lod pottage, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

POTTER. *n. f.* [potter, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen
vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakefp.*

Some press the plants with shreds of *potter's* clay. *Dryd.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-
ore*. *Boyle.*

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in
potting. *Shakefp. Othello.*

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four
pints. 4

POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to might carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakefp.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [pot and valiant.] Heated with courage
by strong drink.

POTULENT. *adj.* [potulentus, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink. *Dia.*

POUCH. *n. f.* [poches, Fr.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp.*

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a
pouch or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth.*

POVERTY. *n. f.* [pauvreté, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.

My men are the poorest;
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakefp.*

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*

These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride.

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is
destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *po-
verty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of tail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' eggs, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell
fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up
by the heels for a *poulterer's* hare. *Shakefp.*

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Hicory.*

POULTICE. *n. f.* [pulte, Fr. *pulvis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft
mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If your little finger be fore, and you think a *poultice* made
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*

To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice
or cataplasm.

POULTIVE. *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours,
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POULTRY. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. *pullit*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all
poultry. *L'Estrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait
at table, without giving him a moriel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. f.* [ponzone, Italian. *Skinner.*]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Pa. Quen.*

The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd.
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounce*. *Dryden.*

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown
upon paper through a perforated box. *Atterbury.*

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [ponciare, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but
pounce and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour

POU

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*
into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomson's Spring.*

POUNCETBOX. *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.
He was perfum'd like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

POUND. *n. f.* [pound, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in
avordupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand
pound. *Peachment of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in
which beasts are inclosed.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they
use the word *pan*.]

1. To beat; to grind with a peltle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And pounded teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'st thou not rather chafe a small renown
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows the *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*

Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,
Loud frocks with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were
pounded by night. *Spectator, N° 243.*

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person
who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Aldinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of
pounds: as, a ten pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten
pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty
pounder or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle.

POUPETON. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a morsel of victuals made of veal
flakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh
porio.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or
receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9.*

2. To sprinkle

POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi. i. 15.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x. 34.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;
But since this message came, you sink and fettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to
send in a continued course.

Hee thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actu-
ated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications
and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or pence current by law, that wanted
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?

Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR. *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind,
A ghastly band of giants, *Pope.*

Pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore, *Pope.*

A gathering throng, *Pope.*

Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along, *Pope.*

POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser.*

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

POUT. *n. f.*

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-
cock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [pouter, Fr.]

1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the mornings, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting*
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 8.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit dur-
ing the whole dinner. *Aribothnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-
wise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wise-man.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goats, with a hu-
man head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20.*

2. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,
battered Blithopgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of
powder and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust.
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
2. To sprinkle

POW

2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.
Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phoebus, would'st be Phaeton. *Dante*.
In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.
The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay*.
3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.
If you imbowl me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder*
me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them
from putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleveland*.
Immoderate feeding upon *powder'd* beef, pickled meats,
anchovy, and debauching with brandy do inflame and acuate
the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
To *POWDER*. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A
low corrupt word.
Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point,
down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up
both. *L'Estrange*.
POWDERBOX. *n. f.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which *powder*
for the hair is kept.
There stands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay*.
POWDERHORN. *n. f.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which
powder is kept for guns.
You may flick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Steu.*
POWDERMILL. *n. f.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which
the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.
Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of ad-
jacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic
force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbutnot*.
POWDER-ROOM. *n. f.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship
in which the gunpowder is kept.
The flame invades the *powderrooms*, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller*.
POWDER-CHESTS. *n. f.* On board a ship, wooden triangular
chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones and such like
materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy,
which soon makes all clear before them. *Dick*.
POWDERING-TUB. *n. f.* [*powder* and *tub*.]
1. The vessel in which meat is salted.
When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we
better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking
powdering-tubs, and that they have animam falis. *More*.
2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyicked to pre-
serve him from putrefaction.
To the spital go,
And from the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearheart. *Shakep.*
POWDERY. *adj.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder*.] Duff; friable.
A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst
the iron ore. *Woodward on Fossils*.
POWER. *n. f.* [*potens*, Fr.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence.
If law, authority and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakep.*
No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of ano-
ther, by right of property in land. *Locke*.
Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employ'd to
protect the innocent. *Swift*.
2. Influence; prevalence upon.
This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his
death. *Bacon's Essays*.
Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden*.
3. Ability; force; reach.
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that
which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth
his work is *power*. *Hooker*.
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden*.
You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good
you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of
doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dry*.
It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding,
to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by
the ways aforementioned. *Locke*.
'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them
miserable. *Addison's Guardian*.
Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no afflic-
tion; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a
steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another
state. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

POW

4. Strength; motive force.
Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move se-
veral parts of our bodies, which were at rest; the effects
also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another,
occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways
get the idea of *power*. *Locke*.
5. The moving force of an engine.
By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight
and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement to
the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable
weight, though it should never so much exceed that force,
which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins*.
6. Animal strength; natural strength.
Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves altered some-
thing the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man
might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers* than dif-
mayedness of courage. *Sidney*, b. i.
He died of great years, but of strong health and *powers*.
Bacon's Henry VII.
7. Faculty of the mind.
If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakep.*
I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the
guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my *powers* drove
the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakep.*
In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use, on divers objects, divers *powers*;
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies*.
Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep
the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning
powers of the other. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *powers*
from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts*.
8. Government; right of governing.
My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of tho' who have me in their civil *power*. *Milton*.
9. Sovereign; potentate.
'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers*
have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in
the hands of the Turk. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
10. One invested with dominion.
After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be dark-
ened, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *Mat.*
The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies*.
If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addis.*
11. Divinity.
Merciful *powers*!
Refrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy maker's sacred name;
Use all thy *pow'rs*, that blest *pow'r* to praise,
Which gives thee *pow'r* to be and use the fame. *Davies*.
With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *pow'rs* bespoke. *Dryden*.
Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryd.*
He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother
Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redhanks into Ireland,
where they got footing. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakep. K. John*.
Young Octavius and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty *power*,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakep.*
Who leads his *power*?
Under whose government come they along?
My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain. *Shakep.*
Gazellus, upon the coming of the bafia, valiantly issued
forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Kneller*.
13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as,
a *power* of good things.
POWERABLE. *adj.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any
thing.
That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues,
I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry
ages. *Comden*.
POWERFUL.

PRA

- PO'WERFUL*. *adj.* [*power* and *ful*.]
1. Invested with command or authority; potent.
2. Forcible; mighty.
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath *powerfully* to fend
Against us from about his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws,
met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe*.
3. Efficacious.
PO'WERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily;
efficaciously; forcibly.
The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our
eyes.
By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which
a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your
example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke*.
Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and
impunity of the heathen world was a much more excu-
sable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions
of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake
their sins. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is
displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force,
powerfully beating off the earth. *Woodward*.
POWERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy;
might.
So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian reli-
gion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philo-
sophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all
kind of virtue. *Hakewill on Providence*.
POWERLESS. *adj.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent.
I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakep.*
POX. *n. f.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified a small
bag or puffle; of the same original, perhaps, with *pouke* or
pouch. We still use *pock*, for a single puffle; pockay,
Sax. *pocken*, Dutch.]
1. Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no
epithet.
Though brought to their ends by some other apparent dis-
ease, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiseham*.
Wilt thou fill sparkle in the box,
Still gle in the ring?
Canst thou forget thy age and *pox*. *Dorset*.
POY. *n. f.* [*appoy*, Spanish; *appoy*, *pois*, Fr.] A ropedancer's
pole.
To *POZE*. *v. a.* To puzzle. See *POSE* and *APPOSE*.
And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shakep.*
Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I de-
sign to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism,
fluxes and refluxes. *Glarwill's Scops*.
PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]
1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.
This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable*
and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and
capacity with our design. *L'Estrange*.
An heroic poem should be more like a glass of nature, figu-
ring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the
ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays*.
This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Att.*
Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to
keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each
with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible
in the practice. *Swift*.
2. Affailable; fit to be affailed.
PRACTICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be
performed.
PRACTICABLY. *adv.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as
may be performed.
The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* ap-
plied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be
performed. *Rogers*.
PRACTICAL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice*.]
Relating to action; not merely speculative.
The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practi-
cal* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in
which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of
morality. *South's Sermons*.
Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and
a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may
be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*,
wisdom. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical*.]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.
I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better
fort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Forest*.
PRACTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *practical*.] The quality of being
practical.
PRACTICE. *n. f.* [*praxis*, Gr. *pratique*, Fr.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.

PRA

2. Use; customary use.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are
more founding, or more significant than those in *practice*. *Dry.*
Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bantering wit. *Tate*.
3. Dexterity acquired by habit.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice*. *Shakep.*
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.
There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and
practice, according to that general division of objects, some
of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ
our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is
divided into speculative and *practick*. *South*.
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases.
This disease is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known those
which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in
their beds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
7. Exercise of any profession.
8. [*Præ*, Saxon, is cunning, siness, and thence *prat*, in *Dou-
glass*, is a trick or fraud; latter times forgetting the original of
words, applied to *practice* the sense of *prat*.] Wicked stratage-
m; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.
He fought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by
prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportu-
nity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Partly with suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly
turned. *Sidney*, b. ii.
It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shakep.*
Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakep.*
Wife flates prevent purposes
Before they come to practice, and foul practices
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy*.
PRACTICK. *adj.* [*praxikos*; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick. *Shakep.*
Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mu-
tual calumnies, forfeit the *practick*. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
True piety without cessation toils
By theories, the *practick* part is lost. *Denham*.
2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, fly; artful.
She used hath the *practick* pain
Of this false footman, cloaked with simpleness. *F. Queen*.
Thereto his subtle engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Fairy Queen*.
To *PRACTISE*. *v. a.* [*praxidōs*; *pratique*, Fr.]
1. To do habitually.
Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works with men
that work iniquity. *Psalms* cxli. 4.
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physics.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.
To *PRACTISE*. *v. n.*
1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.
Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her.
They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Echus*.
Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller*.
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.
I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison*.
3. To try artifices.
Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granvil*.
4. To use bad arts or stratagems.
If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against
thee by poison. *Shakespeare's As You Like it*.
5. To use medical methods.
I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little
inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should
practise upon me. *Temple's Miscel.*
6. To exercise any profession.
PRACTISANT. *n. f.* [from *practise*.] An agent.
Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*. *Shakep.*
20 E
PRACTISER.

PRA

PRA'CTISER. *n. f.* [from *practise*.]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser* of them to the things they aspire to. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakespeare.*
I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a great venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves. *Temple.*PRACTITIONER. *n. f.* [from *practise*.]1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the transitory.I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practitioners*. *Sw.*
2. One who uses any fly or dangerous arts.There is some papistical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgift.*
3. One who does any thing habitually.He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself. *South's Sermons.*PRÆCOGNITA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles. *Locke.*PRAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [περὶ γὰρ τὰ πράγματα; *pragmaticus*, Fr.] PRAGMA'TICAL. *adj.* Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*
Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people.He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* filly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbutnot.*The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbutnot.*Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators.They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*PRAGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.PRAISE. *n. f.* [prijs, Dutch.] 1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy praise. *Mil.*
Lucan, content with praise, may lie at ease
In costly grots and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame. *Dryden.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God. *Psal. xl. 3. Milton.*

3. Ground or reason of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced;
And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last. *Dryden.*To PRAISE. *v. a.* [prijsen, Dutch.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not praise
Rather your dauntless virtue. *Milton.*
We praise not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to praise a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen. *Luke ii. 20.*
One generation shall praise thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Psal. cxlv. 4.*
Their touch'd their golden harps, and hymning praise'd God and his works. *Milton.*PRAISEFUL. *adj.* [praise and full.] Laudable; commendable. Not now in use.Of whose high praise, and praiseful bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*PRAISER. *n. f.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

PRA

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudest *praisers*. *B. Johnson's Epig.*Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And useth oft, when such a heart mislays,
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*PRAISEWORTHY. *adj.* [praise and worthy.] Commendable; deserving praise.The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings
That found, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben. Johnson.*Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbutnot on Cato.*PRAME. *n. f.* A flat bottomed boat.To PRANCE. *v. a.* [pranken, Dutch, to set one's self to show.] 1. To spring and bound in high mettle.Here's no fantastick mask, nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and prance;
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*
Far be the spirit of the chase from them,
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson.*

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

The horses hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty oaks. *Judges v. 22.*I see
Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,
His horses hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to cloathe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass. *Swift.*To PRANK. *v. a.* [pranken, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*
In wine and meats the slow'd above the bank,
And in excess exceeded her own night,
In sumptuous tire the joy'd herself to *prank*,
But of her love too lavish. *Fairy Queen.*These are tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise them:
For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance. *Shakespeare.*Your high self,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul. *Shakespeare.*
I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallowed air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *prankt* in reason's garb. *Milton.*PRANK. *n. f.* A frolic; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act.Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakespeare.*
Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestif'rous and dissolvent *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*They caus'd the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*They put on their cloaths, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison's Guardian.*PRA'VE. *n. f.* [πραΐς, Gr.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*To PRATE. *v. n.* [praten, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much. *Tulser.*
Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, fore
Who please to hear. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbul-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*After Flamrock and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*Oh listen with attentive light
To what my *prating* eyes indie! *Cleveland.*

What

PRA

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can't talk at such a rate. *Dryden.*
She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of discords in music. *Watts.*PRATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakespeare.*
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham's Sophy.*PRATER. *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer.When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*; hence be gone. *Southern.*PRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.PRATTIQUE. *n. f.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*To PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.But I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shakespeare.*
A French woman teaches an English girl to speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*There is not so much pleasure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reason well. *Locke on Education.*His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To footy blackness, from the purest white. *Ad. Ovid.*
A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*I must *prattle* on,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour.
Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall strow the year. *Gay.*PRATTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*The bookish theorick,
Wherein the tog'd confuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldierish. *Shakespeare's Othello.*The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools. *Glarus.*PRATTLER. *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer.Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st?
Prattler, no more, I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*PRAVITY. *n. f.* [pravitas, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity.Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of Christianity. *South.*PRAWN. *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar. *Shakespeare.*
To PRAY. *v. n.* [priere, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.] 1. To make petitions to heaven.I will buy with you, sell will you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakespeare.*
Pray for this good man and his issue. *Shakespeare.*N'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakespeare.*
I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain us longer. *Shakespeare.*Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam. v. 14.*Unskillful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*
He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*
He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*

PRE

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue. *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

You shall find
A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare's*Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

3. I PRAY; that is, I pray you to tell me is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley's Sermons.*4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.Barnard in spirit, sense and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*To PRAY. *v. a.* 1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions.How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for as a suppliant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *A. Cliff.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Johnson.*PRAYER. *n. f.* [priere, Fr.] 1. Petition to heaven.They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them
Again to sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakespeare.*Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace and *prayer*. *Shakespeare.*
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Romans x. 1.*Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspir'd. *Milton.*No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

Prayer among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we *pray*; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things *prayed* for. *Stillington.*PRAYERBOOK. *n. f.* [prayer and book.] Book of publick or private devotions.Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descent. *Shakespeare.*I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRE. [præ, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [predicare, Lat. *predicare*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Mat. iv. 17.*
Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem. *Neb. vi. 7.*Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *D. of Pie.*As he was sent by his father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *D. of Pie.*
The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*To PREACH. *v. a.* 1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publicly notified, but we may properly say it is *preached*. *Hooker.*
He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*
Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth. *Dryden.*Huge heaps of slain;
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*PREACH. *n. f.* [prediche, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration.This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

PRE

PREACHER, *n. f.* [*præcheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]
 1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.
 The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the preachers.
Psaln lxxviii. 11.
 You may hear the found of a preacher's voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith.
Bacon.
 Here lies a truly honest man,
 One of those few that in this town
 Honour all preachers; hear their own.
Croshaw.
 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.
 No preacher is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before.
Swift.
PREACHMENT, *n. f.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.
 Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
 And made a *preachment* of your high descent.
Shakefp.
 All this is but a *preachment* upon the text at last.
L'Estrange.
PREAMBLE, *n. f.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.
 How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer.
Hooker, b. v.
 Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainfayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed.
Hooker.
 Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments.
Watson.
 This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation.
Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.
 With *preamble* sweet
 Of charming symphony they introduce
 Their sacred song, and waken raptures high.
Milton.
 I will not detain you with a long *preamble*.
Dryden.
PREAMBULARY, *adj.* [from *preamble*.] Previous. Not in *PREAMBULOUS*. *u. f.*
 He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambularious* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth.
Brown.
PREAPPREHENSION, *n. f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.
 A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
PREASE, *n. f.* *Preis*; crowd. *Spenser.* See *PRESS*.
 A ship into the sacred seas,
 New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
 Chuse two and fifty youths.
Chapman.
PREASING, *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*
PREBEND, *n. f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, Fr.]
 1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.
 His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral.
Swift's Miscellanies.
 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.
 Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop.
Bacon.
PREBENDARY, *n. f.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.
 To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*.
Hubberd.
 I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw.
Swift's Last Will.
PRECA'RIOUS, *adj.* [*precarious*, Lat. *precarius*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskillfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the weather, of a die.
 What subjects will *precarious* kings regard,
 A beggar speaks too softly to be heard.
Dryden.
 Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*.
Addison.
 This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others.
Addison's Spectator.
 He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust.
Rogers's Sermons.
PRECA'RIOUSLY, *n. f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.
 Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
 On French translation and Italian song;
Shakefp.

PRE

Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
 Be justly warm'd with your own native rage.
Pope.
PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.
 Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable.
Sharp's Surgery.
PRECAUTION, *n. f.* *precaution*, Fr. [from *precautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.
 Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution.
Addison on the State of the War.
TO PRECAUTION, *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.
 By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*.
Locke.
PRECED'NEOUS, *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for *precidaneous*; *precidaneous*, Lat. cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] previous; antecedent.
 That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
TO PRECEDE, *v. a.* [*precedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.]
 1. To go before in order of time.
 How are we happy, still in fear of harm;
 But harm *precedes* not fin.
Milton.
 Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
 To what the centuries *preceding* spoke.
Dryden.
 The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion.
Swift.
 2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.
PRECEDENCE, *n. f.* [from *precedo*, Lat.]
PRECEDENCY, *n. f.* [from *precedo*, Lat.]
 1. The act or state of going before; priority.
 2. Something going before; something past.
 I do not like but yet; it does allay
 The good *precedence*.
Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.
 It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
 Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been said.
Shakefp.
 3. Adjustment of place.
 The constable and marshal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence*.
Hale.
 4. The foremost place in ceremony.
 None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is small
 Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
 Will covet more.
Milton's Par. Lost.
 The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedence*.
Howel.
 That person hardly will be found,
 With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
 Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
 My fixt desires could find no fairer aim.
Dryden.
 5. Superiority.
 Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower.
Locke.
 Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action.
Locke.
PRECEDENT, *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *precedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.
 Do it at once,
 Or thy *precedent* services are all
 But accidents unpurpos'd.
Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.
 Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us.
Shakefp. Timon of Athens.
 When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things.
Bacon.
 Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year.
Bacon.
 The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
 Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will.
Saut.
PRECEDENT, *n. f.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.
 Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only.
Hooker.
 Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,
 The *precedent* was full as long a doing.
Shakefp.
 A reason

PRE

A reason mighty, strong and effectual,
 A pattern, *precedent* and lively warrant
 For me, most wretched, to perform the like.
Shakefp.
 No pow'r in Venice
 Can alter a decree established:
 'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
 And many an error, by the same example,
 Will rush into the state.
Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.
 God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel.
Tillotson's Sermons.
 Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
 Our right from custom; custom is a law.
Graville.
PRECEDENTLY, *adv.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.
PRECEPTOR, *n. f.* [*preceptor*, Lat. *preceptor*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.
 Follow this *preceptor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome.
Hamm.
PRECEPT, *n. f.* [*preceptum*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.
 The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God.
Hooker.
 'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*.
Dryden.
 A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour.
Ayliffe.
PRECEPTUAL, *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. A word not in use.
 Men
 Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
 Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
 Their counsel turns to passion, which before
 Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage;
 Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
 Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakefp.
PRECEPTIVE, *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Lat. from *preceptum*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.
 The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them.
Government of the Tongue.
 As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end.
Decay of Piety.
 The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration.
L'Estrange.
PRECEPTOR, *n. f.* [*preceptor*, Lat. *preceptor*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.
 Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others.
Locke.
 It was to thee, great Stagyrte unknown,
 And thy *preceptor* of divine renown.
Blackmore.
PRECESSION, *n. f.* [from *precedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.
PRECINCT, *n. f.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary.
 The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *præcincts*, hath divers names; so the catholic church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies.
Hooker.
 Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
 Not far off heav'n, in the *præcincts* of light,
 Directly towards the new-created world.
Milton.
PRECIOUSLY, *n. f.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]
 1. Value; preciousness.
 2. Any thing of high price.
 The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciousities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciousities*.
More's Divine Dialogues.
PRECIOUS, *adj.* [*pretiosus*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]
 1. Valuable; being of great worth.
 Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid.
Hooker.
 I cannot but remember such things were,
 That were most *precious* to me.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
 Why in that raven's left you wife and children,
 Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
 Without leave taking?
Shakefp. Macbeth.
 I never saw
 Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
 But beggary and poor luck.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
 These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed.
Addison's Spectator.
 2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone.
 Let none admire
 That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
 Deserve the *precious* bane.
Milton.

PRE

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.
 More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saluts amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della valle.
Locke.
PRECIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *precious*.]
 1. Valuably; to a great price.
 2. Contemptibly. In irony.
PRECIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price.
 Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls.
Wilkins.
PRECIPICE, *n. f.* [*precipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.
 You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
 And woo your own destruction.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
 Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*.
Bacon.
 I ere long that *precipice* must tread,
 Whence none return, that leads unto the dead.
Sandys.
 No stupendous *precipice* denies
 Access, no horror turns away our eyes.
Denham.
 Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
 And sinks in minutes, which in ages rols.
Dryden.
 His generous mind the fair ideas drew
 Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
 Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew;
 Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey.
Dryden.
 Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then these your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*.
Swift.
PRECIPITANCE, *n. f.* [from *precipitans*.] Rash haste; head-
PRECIPITANCY, *n. f.* [from *precipitans*.] long hurry.
 Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*.
Milton.
 'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue.
Glanvill.
 As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error.
Glanvill's Sleep.
 We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars.
Brown.
 Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary.
Gulliver's Travels.
 A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors.
Watts's Logic.
PRECIPITANT, *adj.* [*precipitans*, Lat.]
 1. Falling or rushing headlong.
 Without longer pause,
 Downright into the world's first region throws
 His flight *precipitant*.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.
 The birds heedless while they strain
 Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
 Overtakes their speed; they leave their little lives
 Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth.
Philips.
 2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.
 Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
 And curle their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight.
Pope.
 3. Rashly hurried.
 The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion.
King Charles.
PRECIPITANTLY, *adv.* [from *precipitans*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.
TO PRECIPITATE, *v. a.* [*precipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]
 1. To throw headlong.
 She had a king to her son in law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery.
Bacon's Henry VII.
 Ere vengeance
 Precipitate thee with augmented pain.
Milton.
 They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls.
Wilkins.
 The virgin from the ground
 Uptarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
 Precipitates her flight.
Dryden.
 The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
 Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight.
Dryden.
 2. To hasten unexpectedly.
 Short, intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions.
Harvey.
 3. To hurry blindly or rashly.
 As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be stout and daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous.
Bacon.
 Dear Erythraea, let not such blind fury
 Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working,
 Till time shall lend them better means,
 Than lost complaints.
Denham's Sophy.
 3. To throw

PRE

3. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cynol.*

To PRECIPITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been taught but gossamer feathers,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thoudst shiver like an egg. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment.

By strong water every metal will precipitate. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECIPITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas faith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen to precipitate, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too precipitate in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

PRECIPITATE. *n. f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the scar separated, I rubb'd the super-excrecence of flesh with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with precipitate. *Wise's Surgery.*

PRECIPITATELY. *adv.* [from precipitate.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too precipitately, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull
Furious he sinks, precipitately dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

PRECIPITATION. *n. f.* [precipitation, Fr. from precipitate.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down-stretch
Below the beam of fight, yet will I still
Be this to them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, precipitation and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and precipitation, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. In chemistry, Subsidency: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by precipitation or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The precipitation of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

PRECIPITOUS. *adj.* [precipites, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a precipitous fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been precipitous, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most detected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

How precious the time is, how precipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

3. Rath; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, precipitous and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECISE. *adj.* [precis, Fr. precisus, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without precise direction from God himself. *Hooker, b. i.*

PRE

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baleneis, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour precise. *Shaksp.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not precise. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xiii.*

In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be precise, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Abutnot on Abutnot.*

The precise difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

Formal; final; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The railery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called precise, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from precise.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker, b. v.*

When the Lord had once precisely set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker, b. ii.*

He knows,
He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdeeds present occasion.

His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shaksp.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have slept,
His undeclined ways precisely kept. *Samaja.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Haller.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch precisely. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECISENESS. *n. f.* [from precise.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to fever them with too much preciseness. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious preciseness, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [from precise.] Exact limitation.

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his precision, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

A profane person calls a man of piety a precision. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n. f.* [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without precision at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost preciseness of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the precision or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE. *adj.* [from precisus, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

To PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [precludo, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and preclude the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance; you have precluded yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can preclude, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECOCIOUS. *adj.* [precocis, Lat. preco, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in moist parts. *Brown.*

PRECOCITY.

PRE

PRECOCITY. *n. f.* [from precocious.] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a precocity of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Hooker's Vocal Forest.*

To PRECOGITATE. *v. a.* [precogito, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION. *n. f.* [præ and cognitio, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT. *n. f.* [præ and conceit.] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned preconceits, appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [præ and conceive.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of preconceived opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of sagacity or care, defective. *Clarendon's Essay.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South's Sermons.*

PRECONCEPTION. *n. f.* [præ and conception.] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth, according to the notions and preconceptions, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECONTRACT. *n. f.* [præ and contract.] This was formerly accented on the last syllable. A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a precontract; To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shaksp.*

To PRECONTRACT. *v. a.* [præ and contract.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already precontracted to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECURSE. *n. f.* [from præcurro, Lat.] Forerunning.

The like præcurse of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

PRECURSOR. *n. f.* [præcursor, Lat. precursor, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

This contagion might have been prefigured upon consideration of its precursor, viz. a rude winter, and a close, fulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Burnet played the precursor to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDACIOUS. *adj.* [from præda, Lat.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are predaceous; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PREDAL. *adj.* [from præda, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by predal rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain. *Sa. Bayle.*

PREDATORY. *adj.* [predatorius, Lat. from præda, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel predatory war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and predatory. *Bacon.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [præ and decessus, Lat.] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valour. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

PREDCESSOR. *n. f.* [predcessor, Fr. præ and decessus, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying predcessors. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites and long approved customs of our venerable predcessors. *Hooker.*

If I seem partial to my predcessor in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his predcessor, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Close sat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierce thy predcessor's heart. *Prior.*

PRE

2. Ancestors.

PREDESTINARIAN. *n. f.* [from predestinate.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the predestinarian so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentic transcript within himself. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDESTINATE. *v. a.* [predestinare, Fr. præ and destino, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentleman or other shall scape a predestinate scratcht face. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conform'd to the image of his son. *Romans viii. 29.*

Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Eph. i. 5.*

To PREDESTINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff crest he rears,
And picks up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINATION. *n. f.* [predestination, Fr. from predestinate.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and predestination is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if predestination over-ru'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

PREDESTINATOR. *n. f.* [from predestinate.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all predestinators me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDESTINE. *v. a.* [præ and destino.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,
And bid predestin'd empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [predetermination, Fr. præ and determination.] Determination made beforehand.

This predetermination of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To PREDETERMINE. *v. a.* [præ and determino.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are predetermined to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PREDIAL. [predium, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their predial estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [predicabile, Fr. predicabilis, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE. *n. f.* [predicabile, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five predicables; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [predicament, Fr. predicamentum, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the predicament of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which predicament I say thou stand'st. *Shaksp.*

I shew the line and the predicament,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shaksp.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [from predicament.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT. *n. f.* [predicans, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE. *v. a.* [predico, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is predicated of that term, are only verbal; v. g. to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To PREDICATE.

PRE

To **PREDICATE**. *v. n.* To affirm or speak.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being.

PREDICATE. *n. f.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject; as *man is rational*.

The predicate is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICATION. *n. f.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence.

To **PREDICT**. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreknow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* public ruins, till his private are repaired.

PREDICTION. *n. f.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophecy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions* are to the world in general, as to Caesar.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known.

How soon hath thy *prediction*, dear blest!

Measur'd this transient world the race of time,

Till time stand fix'd.

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangelists.

He, who prophesied the best,

Approves the judgment to the rest;

He'd rather choose, that I should die,

Than his *prediction* prove a lie.

PREDICTOR. *n. f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed.

PREDIGESTION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases.

To **PREDISPOSE**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose* and excite the earth and the seeds.

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others.

PREDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

It was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons.

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits.

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body.

PREDOMINANCE. *n. f.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] Prevalence; **PREDOMINANCY**. *n. f.* [*præ* and *dominancy*.] Superiority; ascendancy; superior influence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves and treacherous by spherical *predominance*.

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm or choler.

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for *predominancy*.

The true cause of the Pharisees disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetousness and ambition over their will.

The several rays therefore in that white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and *predominance*, cause their proper colour to appear.

PREDOMINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were *predominant*.

Foul subornation is *predominant*,

And equity exil'd your highness' land.

It is a planet, that will strike

Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful.

Those helps were overweighed by divers things that made against him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind.

PRE

Whether the sun, *predominant* in heav'n,

Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun.

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or understand them.

To **PREDOMINATE**. *v. n.* [*predominor*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord

Predominate in this fair lady's heart.

The gods formed womens souls out of these principles which compose several kinds of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles *predominate* in their constitutions.

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may *predominate* over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour.

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate*.

To **PREELECT**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.

PREEMINENCE. *n. f.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence*.] It is sometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preeminence*.

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry.

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in degree, is the first in favour.

The *preeminence* of christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion.

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artaxa's beauty, such, as though Artaxa be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence*.

He toucheth it as a special *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients.

I do invest you jointly with my power,

Preeminence, and all the large effects

That troop with majesty.

The English desired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments.

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,

Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!

Painful *preeminence*.

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men.

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the North submits his *preeminence*.

PREEMINENT. *adj.* [*preminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker

In goodness and in pow'r *preminent*.

We claim a proper interest above others, in the *preminent* rights of the household of faith.

PREEPTION. *n. f.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, fought to make use of this *preemption*, but crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over.

To **PREENGAGE**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys.

To Cipeus by his friends his suit he mov'd,

But he was *preengag'd* by former ties.

Not only made an instrument;

But *preengag'd* without my own consent.

PREENGAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write.

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental *preengagements*.

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God shall, like a *preengagement*, disannull all after-contracts made by guilt.

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave.

PRE

To **PREEN**. *v. a.* [*prænen*, Dutch, to dress or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air: for this use nature has furnished them with two peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag, out of which the bird, on occasion, draws it with its bill.

To **PREESTABLISH**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establish*.] To settle beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.

To **PREEXIST**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exist*, Lat.] To exist beforehand.

If thy *preexisting* soul

Was form'd at first with myriads more,

It did through all the mighty poets roll.

PREEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*preexistence*, Fr. from *preexist*.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexistence*; some of the ancient philosophers have satyriized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence.

PREEXISTENT. *adj.* [*preexistent*, Fr. *præ* and *existent*.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, *preexistent* to them; the workman must be before the work.

Blind to former, as to future fate,

What mortal knows his *preexistent* state?

If this *preexistent* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

PREFACE. *n. f.* [*præface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something preomial.

This superficial tale

Is but a *preface* to her worthy praise.

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep.

Heav'n's high behest no *preface* needs;

Sufficient that thy pray'r is heard, and death

Defeated of his seizure.

To **PREFACE**. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a decrepit father.

To **PREFACE**. *v. a.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

1. To introduce by something preomial.

Thou art rash,

And must be *prefac'd* into government.

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear cloaths that are flush,

Not *prefacing* old rags with plush.

PREFACER. *n. f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better.

PREFATORY. *adj.* [from *preface*.] Introductory.

If this proposition, whoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed.

PREFECT. *n. f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.

He is much

The better foldier, having been a tribune,

Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war.

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and vice-roys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration.

PREFECTURE. *n. f.* [*præfectura*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To **PREFER**. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another.

2. With above before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy.

3. With before.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred* before me; for he was before me.

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace before a most just war.

O spirit, that dost *prefer*

Before all temples th' upright heart.

PRE

4. With to.

Would he rather leave this frantic scene,

And trees and beasts *prefer* to courts and men.

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *prefer'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield.

He spake, and to her hand *prefer'd* the bowl.

6. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience or support;

And as t' a perjurd duke of Lancaster,

Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*.

I, when my soul began to faint,

My vows and prayers to thee *prefer'd*;

The lord my passionate complaint,

Even from his holy temple, heard.

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses.

Take care,

Left thou *prefer* so rash a pray'r;

Nor vainly hope the queen of love

Will e'er thy rav'nite's charms improve.

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment.

PREFERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. With to commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it.

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other.

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*.

PREFERABLENESS. *adj.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence.

PREFERENCE. *n. f.* [*preferentia*, Fr. from *prefer*.]

1. The act of preferring; elevation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel.

Leave the critics on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry.

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action.

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollo's, Muses and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern music.

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul

To see the *preference* due to sacred age

Regarded.

2. With to before the thing postponed.

This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference* to Virgil.

It directs one, in *preference* to, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary.

3. With above.

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference* above the most perfect brutal nature.

4. With before.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference* before it.

5. With over.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge over another.

PREFERMENT. *n. f.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king

To any shape of thy *preferment*, such

As thou'lt desire.

If you hear of that blind traitor,

Preferment falls on him that cuts him off;

PRE

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *pre-ferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preference* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PREFERRER. [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.

TO PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figure*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION. *n. f.* [from *præfigurare*.] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *præfigurations* of the latter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The variety of prophecies and *præfigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

TO PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figure*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *præfigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,

That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray,

And did *præfigure* here in devout taste,

The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinners portion here, perfectly *præfiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

TO PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figure*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *præfigured* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

TO PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfixus*, Lat.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *præfix'd* hour of her awaking,

Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakefp.*

A time *præfix*, and think of me at last!

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *præfixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,

He durst that duty pay we all did owe:

Th' attempt was fair; but heav'n's *præfix'd* hour

Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *præfix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale's Law of England.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *præfix'd* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing; as, *be præfix'd an advertisement to his book.*

PREFIX. *n. f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *præfixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *præfix* of augmentation to many words in that language.

PREFIXION. *n. f.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from *præfix*.] The act of prefixing. *Diët.*

TO PREFORM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand.

If you consider the true cause,

Why all these things change, from their ordinance,

Their natures and *præform'd* faculties,

To monstrous quality; why you shall find,

That heav'n made them instruments of fear

Unto some monstrous state. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

PREGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shakefpere's Henry IV.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miscel.*

PREGNANT. *adj.* [*pregnans*, Fr. *pregnant*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou

Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,

And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old

By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!

That *pregnant* word sent forth again,

Might to a world extend each atom there,

For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for ev'ry star. *Pri.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt:

Call the floods from high, to rush amain. *Milton.*

With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds,

with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

O detestable, passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance. *Arb.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Calisto? a knave very voluble. *Shakefp. Othello.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,

'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,

Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,

Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Shakefpere.*

PREGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,

That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune

More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is to *pregnantly* set forth in holy writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South's Sermon.*

PREGUSTATION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.

TO PREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judice*, Lat.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the dishonour of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

TO PREJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judicio*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend

Prejudicates the business, and would seem

To have us make denial. *Shakefpere.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent

Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJUDICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand them, and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PREDICATION. *n. f.* [from *predicare*.] The act of judging beforehand.

PREDICATE. *n. f.* [*predicatus*, Fr. *predicatum*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with to before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only accidental or consequential; a *bad thing* being called a *prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly a *bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to use it less; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples its impropriety will be discovered. *I have*

PRE

I have not spake one the least word,
That might be *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league

Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politics; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addison.*

TO PREJUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half-pillars wanted their expected height,

And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

No flares to captivate the mind he spreads,

Nor bribes your eyes to *prejudice* your heads. *Anonym.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the simplicity of his person, which doth allege it. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitefield.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube secur'd, and the empire sav'd,

Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?

And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,

To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watry infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

PREJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*prejudicialis*, Fr. from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions.

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. See *PREJUDICE*, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison's Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PREJUDICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *prejudicial*.] The state of being *prejudicial*; mischievousness.

PRELACY. *n. f.* [from *prælate*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order.

Prelates may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,

Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,

His brethren damn, the civil power defy,

And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible. *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker's Dedication.*

PRELATE. *n. f.* [*prælat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

It befemed not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the rest were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,

And, all-admiring, with an inward will

You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakefp.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France; fir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,

In whom we seek the German faith in vain. *Dryden.*

PRELATICAL. *adj.* [from *prælate*.] Relating to prelate or prelacy. *Diët.*

PRELATION. *n. f.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRELATURE. *n. f.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prælature*, Fr.] The

PRELATURESHIP. } state or dignity of a prelate. *Diët.*

PRELECTION. *n. f.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these *prælecta* of infinitude, let him resort to the *prælections* of Faber. *Hale.*

PRELIBATION. *n. f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high *prælibation* of those eternal joys. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRELIMINARY. *adj.* [*præliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majestic mien discovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELIMINARY. *n. f.* Something previous; preparatory measures.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Ilia.*

PRELUDE. *n. f.* [*prælude*, Fr. *prælium*, Lat.]

1. Some short flight of music played before a full concert.

2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppos'd

His father's rebels and his brother's foes;

Those were the *preludes* of his fate;

That form'd his manhood, to subdue

The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the *Æneis*, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great. *Addison.*

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Clarissa.*

TO PRELUDE. *v. a.* [*prælude*, Fr. *prælude*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either longer holding out their throats,

And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,

As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,

They only had rehears'd, to sing by night. *Dryden.*

PRELUDEOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *prelude* to bliss,

PRE

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without premeditation. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

PREMICES. *n. f.* [primitivæ, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premisses* or first gatherings. *Dry.*

PREMIER. *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the premier place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden's Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,

Are sunk by premier ministers of state. *Swift.*

To PREMISE. *v. a.* [præmissus, Lat.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premisseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,

And the *premiss'd* flames of the last day

Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

To PREMISE. *v. a.* [præmere, Lat.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

PREMISES. *n. f.* [præmissa, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 7.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found

Her foes conclusions were not found,

From *premisses* erroneous brought,

And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. In low language, houses or lands; as, I *was upon the premisses*.

PREMISS. *n. f.* [præmissum, Lat.] Antecedent proposition.

This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

PREMIUM. *n. f.* [præmium, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 23.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to prefer that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscel.*

To PREMONISH. *v. a.* [præmonere, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the comparison itself. *Watson's Architecture.*

PREMONITION. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent

On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Piety.*

PREMONITORY. *n. f.* [from *præ* and *monere*, Lat.] Previously advising.

To PREMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [præ and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for a premonere. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

Woolley incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

2. The penalty so incurred.

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNITION. *n. f.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE. *v. a.* [prænominare, Lat.] To forename.

He you would found,

Having ever seen, in the *prænominat* crimes,

The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

PRENOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *præ* and *nominare*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first.

The watry productions should have the *prænominat*ion; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PRENOTION. *n. f.* [prænotion, Fr. *præ* and *notio*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact, that it floppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *pretension* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

PRENTICE. *n. f.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

PRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,

Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [prænuncio, Lat.] The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *preoccupare*.] The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [preoccupare, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, left the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Watson's Architecture.*

PREOCCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *preoccupare*.] The act of taking possession before another.

1. Anticipation.

2. Prepossession.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evaluations from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South's Sermons.*

To PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbutnot.*

To PREOMINATE. *v. a.* [præ and *ominare*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPINION. *n. f.* [præ and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To PREORDAIN. *v. a.* [præ and *ordinare*.] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,

The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd state. *Relson.*

PREORDINANCE. *n. f.* [from *preordain*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtesies

Might stir the blood of ordinary men,

And turn *preordinance* and first decree

Into the law of children. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

PREORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION. *n. f.* [preparatio, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. from *preparare*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this great dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you. — You're welcome. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I with the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentic in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike and learned *preparations*. *Shaksp.*

PREPARATIVE. *adj.* [preparativus, Fr. from *preparare*.] Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South's Sermons.*

PRE

PREPARATIVE. *n. f.* [preparativus, Fr. from *preparare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the insaturation. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The mysteries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it. *South's Sermons.*

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

PREPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician. *Hale.*

PREPARATORY. *adj.* [preparatoire, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

To PREPARE. *v. a.* [preparo, Lat. *preparare*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up

With her *prepared* nails. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*

Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,

Till doomday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,

Had not the eye been fit for vision made;

In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*

With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round. *Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Psaln civiii. 36.*

Now *prepare* thee for another fight.

He took the golden compasses, *prepar'd*

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe

This universe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

The woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place *prepared* of God to feed her. *Rev. xii. 6.*

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Psaln xxiv. 2.*

5. To make by regular process: as, he *prepared* a medicine.

To PREPARE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shaksp.*

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. *1 Peter iii. 2.*

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shaksp.*

PREPAREDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself

To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

PREPAREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *prepared*.] State or act of being prepared: as, he's in a *preparedness* for his final exit.

PREPARER. *n. f.* [from *prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Watson.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Coddled grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PREPENSE. *adj.* [prepensus, Lat.] Forethought; precon-

PREPENSED. *adj.* [from *prepensus*.] Conceived beforehand: as, malice *prepen-*

To PREPONDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderare*.] To outweigh.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingroined to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more flender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances *preponder* truths. *Watson's Architecture.*

PRE

PREPONDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *preponderare*.] The state of

PREPONDERANCY. *n. f.* [from *preponderare*.] outweighting; superiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew's Musæum.*

To PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [præponderare, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it, by adding increas of new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be placed and fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PREPONDERATION. *n. f.* [from *preponderare*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts's Logic.*

To PREPOSE. *v. a.* [preposere, Fr. *præponere*, Lat.] To put before.

PREPOSITION. *n. f.* [prepositio, Fr. *præpositio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse; as, Cesar came to Rome. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

PREPOSITOR. *n. f.* [prepositor, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* [

PRE

PREPOSTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,
That befall *preposterously*. *Shakep. Midw. Night's Dream.*
Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs,
where another hath its liver, and all the other members *pre-*
posterously placed; there could not be a like configuration of
parts in any two individuals. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PREPOSTEROUNESS. *n. f.* [from *preposterous*.] Absurdity;
wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power;
predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and
such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might ex-
pect the same in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPUCE. *n. f.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Lat.] That which
covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled. *Wise man.*
TO PRE-REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require*.] To demand pre-
viously.

Some primary literal signification is *prærequired* to that other
of figurative. *Hammond.*

PREREQUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requisite*.] Something previously
necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the
prerequisite and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the
parturition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a
pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to
the mixing these particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PREROGATIVE. *n. f.* [*prærogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.]
An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put
in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts this. *Shakep.*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shakep.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and
confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Kneller.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest
prerogative, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes deposed God of his *pre-*
rogative, or had God himself constrained the mind and will
of man to impious acts by any celestial enforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to
make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the
lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the tower, that he
should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintain'd alive,
Freedom an English subjects' sole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All with the dire *prerogative* to kill,
E'en they would have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding,
when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to
be different, to consider in what circumstances they are ca-
pable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other
animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on
his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

PREROGATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative*.] Having an exclu-
sive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakep.*

PRES. *pres.*, *prest.*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, *preost*, a
priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *s* in like
cases. *Gibson's Camden.*

PRESAGE. *n. f.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsjagium*, Lat.] Prognostick;
presention of futurity.

Joy and shout *presage* of victory. *Milton.*
Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as
revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of
what is to happen. *Addison.*

Henry's late *presaging* prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

What pow'r of mind
Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like thiefs, could ever know repulse. *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon considera-
tion of its precursors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

With'd freedom, I *presage* you soon will find,
If heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

TO PRESAGE. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsjagis*, Latin.]
1. To forebode; to foreknow; to prophesy.

Henry's late *presaging* prophecy
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PRE

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The foreign of the heav'n's has set on high
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering ruth of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shakep.*
Dreams advise some great good *presaging*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*
A greater storm than all the Turkish power
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sephy.*

When others fell, this standing did *presage*
The crown thou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

PRESAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *presage*.]

1. Forebodement; presention.

I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous
presagement before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck,
from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally
feared. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PRESBYTER. *n. f.* [*presbyter*, Lat. *πρεσβύτερος*.]

1. A priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from their churches,
might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead
did but read homilies. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *adj.* [*πρεσβυτερικός*.] Consisting of elders;
a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the estab-
lishing of *presbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] An abettor of pres-
bytery or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRESBYTERY. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether
priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause
had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the
hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *presbytry*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

PRESCIENCE. *n. f.* [*prescience*, Fr. *præscient*.] Foreknow-
ledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foretell our *prescience*, and esteem us not
But that of hand. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

Prescience or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature,
if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth be-
fore providence; for God foreknew all things before he had
created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and
prescience is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Rail.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contra-
diction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of
God, and leave no blemish behind. *Mora.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's
prescience is certain. *South.*

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And *prescience* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

PRESCIENT. *adj.* [*præscient*, Lat.] Foreknowing; pro-
phetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of
his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shewed himself sensible
and almost *prescient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood?
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand. *Pope.*

PRESCIOUS. *adj.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whole holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Entis.*

TO PRESCIND. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to ab-
stract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but
positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCINDENT. *adj.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which
nobody, who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can
deny. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

TO PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*prescribo*, Lat.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this
kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things
are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which
scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned. *Hooker.*

To the blank moon her office they *prescrib'd*.
There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

When you bid fortune carry back her bribe,
When parents loves are order'd by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

2. To direct

PRE

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction;
and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the of-
fender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes*
harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on
the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the
future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his
own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison
to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is an-
swerable only to God. *Swift.*

TO PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A relapse of puerility we have not shaken off from school,
where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe*
upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our
memories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To influence arbitrarily.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a
forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions; is a constant con-
comitant of this bias of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*Prescribere*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come
into dispute, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Abb.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their matters fools. *Pope.*

PRESCRIPT. *adj.* [*prescriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately
laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge
unlawful; as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript*
active, and of rites pertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRESCRIPT. *n. f.* [*prescriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept;
model prescribed.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

PRESCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*prescription*, Fr. *præscriptio*, Lat. from
prescribo, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom con-
tinued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threefold and two years, a silly time
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakep.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have em-
ployed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive
to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess
a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead
prescription. *South's Sermons.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucrèce plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the
duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sovereignty. *Shakep.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescrip-*
tions, he asked me, whether I had never heard the Indian
way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRESEANCE. *n. f.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

The ghosts, though rude in their other fashions, may, for
their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*, read a
lesson to our civillest gentry. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PRESENCE. *n. f.* [*presence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence*. *Shakep.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice
and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the
matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking
it want of education, which made him to discomfited with
unwonted *presence*. *Sidney, b. i.*

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear!
3. State of being in the view of a superior. *Daniel.*

Thou know'st the law of arms is such,
That, who draws a sword in th' *presence* 't's death. *Sha.*

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakep.*

Wisdom thy sister, and with her did't play
In *presence* of th' Almighty. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my in-

PRE

tellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discern-
ing *presences*. *Glanvill's Scep.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I to pale.
—Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakep.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather
dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to
language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How ev'ry grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes. *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,
And to the *presence* mount, whole glorious view
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Fairy Queen.*

Wait in the *presence*. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence*
in the court of France, and espousing Chartier, a famous poet,
leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said,
we must honour with our kiss, the mouth from whence so
many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing
comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence* of
mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind,
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superior.

To her the sovereign *presence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*presence and chamber or room*.]

PRESENCE-ROOM. } The room in which a great person
receives company.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them
from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *pre-*
sence-room, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions,
they have no postern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

PRESENION. *n. f.* [*præsentio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presention* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRESENT. *adj.* [*present*, Fr. *præsens*, Lat.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the re-
gent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commen-
surate to the extent of the world, and such as is most inti-
mately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute com-
pany; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things can't represent
As *present*. *Milton.*

The moments past, if thou art wife, retrieve
With pleasant memory of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in pleasant mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the
former ages were. *Woodward's Nat*

PRE

The PRESENT. An elliptical expression for the *present* time; the time now existing.

When he saw descend
The son of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled; not hoping to escape, but shun
The *present*; fearing guilty, what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*
Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*, without
looking forward into the end of things are struck at. *L'Estr.*
Who, since their own short understandings reach
No further than the *present*, think ev'n the wife,
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rosw.*
At PRESENT. [*a present*, Fr.] At the present time; now;
elliptically, for the *present* time.
The state is at *present* very sensible of the decay in their
trade. *Addison.*

PRESENT. *n. f.* [*present*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.
Plain Clarence!

I will fend thy soul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *present* at our hands. *Shakesp.*
His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must
carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shakesp.*
He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as
a *present* unto Solyman. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
Say heav'nly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
To welcome him to this his new abode?
They that are to love inclin'd,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*
Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *present*s, nor admit the horse. *Dryden.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited.
Be it known to all men by these *present*s. *Shakesp.*
TO PRESENT. *v. a.* [*presento*, low Lat. *presenter*, Fr. in all
the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.
On to the sacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
2. To exhibit to view or notice.
He knows not what he says; and vain is it,
That we *present* us to him. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.
Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*. *Milton.*
Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Presents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*
Lecturides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind
something out of other men's writings or conversations, and
is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.
Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording pepper-corn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another.
So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Dryden.*
6. To favour with gifts. To *present*, in the sense of to give,
has several structures: we say absolutely, to *present* a man, to
give something to him. This is less in use. The common
phrases are to *present* a gift to a man; or, to *present* the man
with a gift.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one,
and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, half no other
reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be
smiled at. *South's Sermons.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*
Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her
son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy rising heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.
That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by
his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony
always *presented*. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.
He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the
French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice.
Not in use.
Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
The which these relics had *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of en-
quiry.
The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present*
the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

PRE

PRESENTANEUS. *adj.* [from *presentaneus*, Lat.] Ready;
quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *pre-*
sentaneus poison, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTABLE. *adj.* [from *present*.] What may be presented.
Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole
act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make
leaves of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

PRESENTATION. *n. f.* [*presentation*, Fr. from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.
Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a
mean of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.
He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and
presentations to churches. *Blad.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I the *pre-*
sentation? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.
These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary
to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *pre-cision*.

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural
meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather,
yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that ap-
prehension after death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present*.] Such as that *presenta-*
tions may be made of it.

Mrs. Gullston possessed of the improper parsonage of Bar-
well, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to
the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both
to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTÉE. *n. f.* [from *présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a
benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not
give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him,
or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his
présentée. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

PRESENTER. *n. f.* [from *present*.] One that presents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *L'Estr.*

PRESENTIAL. *adj.* [from *present*.] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *pre-*
sential, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *présential*.] State of being
present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes all
futures actually present to him; and it is the *présentiality* of
the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his know-
ledge. *South's Sermons.*

TO PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *présent*.] To make present.
The fancy may be so strong, as to *présentiate* upon one
theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times past: the
power of fancy, in *présentiating* any one thing that is past,
being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should
also acquire the perfection to *présentiate* them all. *Grav.*

PRESENTIFICK. *adj.* [*présens* and *facies*, Latin.] Making
present. Not in use.

PRESENTIFICKLY. *adv.* [from *présentifick*.] In such a manner
as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to
everlasting, is collectively and *présentifickly* represented to God
at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant,
really present and existent before him. *Mort.*

PRESENTLY. *adv.* [from *présent*.]

1. At present; at this time; now.

The towns and forts you *présently* have, are still left unto
you to be kept either with or without garriçons, so as you
alter not the laws of the country. *Stancy.*

I hope we may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the
church of God, even for that very word which is read to be
présently their joys, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker, b. v. j. 2.*

To speak of it as requir'd, would require very long dis-
course; all I will *présently* say is this. *Hooker, b. i. j. 10.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *présently*
it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath
not. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *pre-*
sently the set shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *présent*.]

1. The act of presenting.
When comes your book forth?
Upon the heels of my *présentment*. *Shakesp.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.
Thus I hurl

My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with bleat illusion,
And give it false *présentments*, left the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *présentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors them-
selves or some other officer, as justice, constable, lecherer, fur-
veyors, and, without any information, of an offence in-
quireable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowsl.*

The

PRE

The grand juries were practised effectually with, to present
the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *pre-*
sentments published for several weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift to Pope.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *présent*.] Presence of mind; quick-
ness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener
courage, and *présentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVATION. *n. f.* [from *préservé*.] The act of preserv-
ing; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, de-
cay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *préservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is
their mighty protection, a *préservation* from stumbling, and
a help from falling. *Ecclij. xxxiv. 16.*

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *préservation* seek, destruction shun.

Our allwise maker has put into man the uneasiness of hun-
ger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills
for the *préservation* of themselves, and the continuation of
their species. *Locke.*

PRESERVATIVE. *n. f.* [*préservatif*, Fr. from *préservé*.] That
which has the power of preserving; something preventive;
something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *pre-*
servatives, which ages before us were glad to use, we de-
ceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arlenick,
as *préservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons
themselves, they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best *préservative* for
princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *préservatives*, are likely to
escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *préservative* of our virtue, is to avoid
the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of
as a *préservative* against enchantment. *Brown's Notes on Ody.*

TO PRESERVE. *v. a.* [*préservé*, low Latin; *préservé*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *pre-*
serve me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*

God sent me to *préservé* you a posterity, and save your
lives. *Gen. xlv. 7.*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *préservé* me in
her power. *Wisdom ix. 11.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a
guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can
hardly *préservé* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *préservé* unhurt our minds.

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the
right temper of the mind, that *préservé* it from being im-
pelled on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *pre-*
serve the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other
proper pickles: as, to *préservé* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in
sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits, which are
brought in *préservés* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the hulk, when tender and young, makes
a good *préservé*. *Mortimer.*

PRESERVER. *n. f.* [from *préservé*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *préservé*, by thy patient's side. *Shakesp.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the
infinite author and *préservé* of things, who never slumbers
nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glo-
rious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his
family another, that calls him its *préservé*. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

TO PRESIDE. *v. n.* [from *présider*, Lat. *présider*, Fr.] To
be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *préside*,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans

Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful fires *préside*. *Thomson.*

PRESIDENCY. *n. f.* [*présidence*, Fr. from *président*.] Superin-
tendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from
mechanical principles, moved without the *présidency* and guidance
of some superior agent. *Roy on the Creation.*

PRESIDENT. *n. f.* [*président*, Lat. *président*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of
others.

As the *président* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor sits in the chair as *président* or moderator, to see
that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and
government of Assyrian *présidents*, be able to leave the
places they were to inhabit. *Breerewood on Languages.*

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *président* of verse. *Waller.*

PRESIDENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *président*.] The office and place
of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learn-
ing would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men,
who, knowing the time of their own *présidentship* to be but
short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual
authority. *Hooker's Preface.*

PRESIDIAL. *adj.* [*présidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

TO PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr. *presser*, *pressus*, Lat.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I *press'd* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen. xl. 11.*
Good measure *press'd* down, shaken together, and running
over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke vi. 38.*
From sweet kernels *press'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*
I put pldgets of lint *press'd* out on the excoriation. *Wifem.*
Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*
After *pressing* out of the colesced oil in Lincolnshire,
they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice the heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *press'd* her heart. *Shakesp.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance,
might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more
delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should
press. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out,
being hastened and *press'd* on by the king's commands. *Ezther.*
I was *press'd* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the
treaty. *Temple's Miscel.*

He gapes; and straight
With hunger *press'd*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*
He *press'd* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver
to you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shakesp.*

5. To affect strongly.

Paul was *press'd* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that
Jesus was Christ. *Acts xviii. 5.*
Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and *press'd*
with conscience, forceth grievous things. *Wisdom xvii. 11.*

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*
I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these ac-
complishments fit more handsomely on persons of quality,
than any other. *Felton on the Classics.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands im-
possible to be complied with; and therefore might securely
press every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

7. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I may *press* with arguments, drawn from some of
the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

8. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He *press'd* her matron lips
With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*
His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *press'd* her with his passion. *Smith.*

And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

9. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *press'st* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

10. To make earnest. *Press* is here perhaps rather an adjective;
press, Fr. or from *pressis* or *empressis*, Fr.

Let them be *press'd*, and ready to give succours to their
confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the
confederate had leagues defensive with divers other states, and
implored their aids, the Romans would ever be the formost.
Bacon's Essays.

Press for their country's honour and their king's,
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed things. *Dryd.*

11. To force into military service. This is properly *impress*.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *press'd* into it. *Shakesp.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in store
A glorious angel. *Shakesp. Richard II.*
From London by the king was I *press'd* forth. *Shakesp.*
20 I They

PRE

2. Governour; prefect.
How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and
government of Assyrian *présidents*, be able to leave the
places they were to inhabit. *Breerewood on Languages.*

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Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*
After *pressing* out of the colesced oil in Lincolnshire,
they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

PRE

They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the best and greatest part of their men out of the West countries, which is no small charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *press'd*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

Must grandon Filbert to the wars be *press'd*.
You were *press'd* for the sea-service, and got off with much
to do. *Gay.*

To *press*. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side, on which there are no proofs, this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other altogether incredible. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *press*
With so little preparation.
—You're welcome. *Shakespeare.*

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. *Phil. iii. 14.*

The Turks gave a great shout, and *press'd* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. *Kneller.*

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass,
And with their eager joy make triumph flow. *Dryden.*

Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more,
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* cheerfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, inasmuch that they *press'd* upon him for to touch him. *Mar. iii. 10.*

Counsel the may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:
What I transact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *press'd* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Gen.*

The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more *pressing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the shivering army stands,
And *press* for passage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

8. To *press* upon. To invade; to push against.

Patroclus *presses* upon Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

Press. *n. f.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow.
When one came to the *press* fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. *Hag. ii. 16.*

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lateral vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the feces. *Arbutnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. *Arbutnot.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

The instrument by which books are printed, he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in. *Shakespeare.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men wherefore do ye these things. *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain tinkled well,
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,
And all that *press* did round about her swell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Fairy Queen.*

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the musick,
Cry, *Cæsar*. *Shakespeare.*

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them insensible; his siege is now
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of strange fantasies; *Shakespeare.*

4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

5. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress*.
If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a fow'd gunnet; I have misus'd the king's *press* damnably. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning the mulsters and *presses* for sufficient mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Press'd. *n. f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

Presser. *n. f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*. *Swift.*

Pressgang. *n. f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.

Pressingly. *adv.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howell.*

Pression. *n. f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing.

Which in their throng, and *press* to that last hold, Confound themselves. *Shakespeare.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *press* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

A new express all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *press* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient croud devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *press* enrag'd Thalestris flies,
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

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Pression. *n. f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing.

If light confited only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which retract and reflect it: if it confited in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion; and if it confited in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

Pressitant. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper places. *Mars.*

Pressman. *n. f.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chop.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

Pressmoney. *n. f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here Peacock, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

Pressure. *n. f.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; *pression*.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by reason of their mutual *pressure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbutnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wife father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*, acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakespeare.*

Press. *adj.* [*press* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *press* men; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *press* or ready to march at command. *Each.*

Each mind is *press'd*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Gritus desired nothing more than, at his first entrance, to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *press* and ready attendance of the Vayvod. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be briefe
More people, more handsome and *press'd*
Where find ye? *Tusser's Husbandry.*

Press. *n. f.* [*press*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *press* of six thousand marks; but, after many parleys, he could obtain but two thousand pounds. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Pressigation. *n. f.* [*pressigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *DiA.*

Pressiges. *n. f.* [*pressigie*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *DiA.*

Pressito. *n. f.* [*pressio*, Italian.] Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

Pressis! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

Presumably. *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

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To *PRESUME*. *v. n.* [*presumere*, Fr. *presumo*, Lat.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve!
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse! *Milton.*

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it is so. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakespeare.*

3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* to far upon myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far, that earthly sight,
If it *presume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

6. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed, or causing presumption.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis. *Locke.*

7. It has of sometimes, but not properly.

Luther *presumes* upon the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

Presumer. *n. f.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great delvers do grow intolerable *presumers*. *Watton.*

Presumption. *n. f.* [*presumptio*, Lat. *presumption*, Fr.]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shew'd us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee. *King Charles.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed.

A *presumption*, upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption* upon the necessity of affairs. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and insufficiency of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; *presumptuousness*.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am sorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

It warns a wariar carriage in the things,
Left blind *presumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair. *Rogers.*

Presumptive. *adj.* [*presumptive*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a rose. *Locke.*

2. Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; *presumptuous*.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

Presumptuous. *adj.* [*presumptuous*, *presumptueux*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience. *Shakespeare.*

I follow him not
With any token of *presumptuous* suit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him. *Shakespeare.*

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest. *Bacon's Essays.*

Their minds somewhat rais'd
By false *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have to *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright,
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The pow'r is incens'd
Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize the dy'd. *Dryden.*

Can't thou love
Presumptuous Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove. *Pope.*

Presumptuously. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire

PRE

3. Assumption; claim to notice.
Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*
4. Claim true or false.
Spirits in our just *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton.*
Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*
5. *Shakespeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.
I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare.*
In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivul'd *pretence* I fight
Of treas'rous malice. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- To PRETEND. *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Lat. *pretendere*, Fr.]
1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not used.
Lucasius, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dryden.*
2. To portend; to forebode. Not in use.
All these movements seemed to be *pretended* by moving of the earth in Suffolk. *Playford.*
3. To make any appearance of having; to allege falsely.
This let him know,
Left wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprised. *Milton.*
What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person. *Tillotson.*
4. To show hypocritically.
'Tis their interest to guard themselves from those riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it less their duty. *D. of Piety.*
5. To hold out as a delusive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.
Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
6. To claim. In this sense we rather say, *pretend* to.
Chiefs shall be grudging the part which they *pretend*? *Pope.*
Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend*? *Pope.*
- To PRETEND. *v. n.*
1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shade of censure.
What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*?
But they more diligent, and we more strong. *Dryden.*
In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen. *Swift.*
2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously.
Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied; for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from these principles. *Brown.*
- PRETENDER. *n. f.* [*from pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing.
The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryden.*
Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*
To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.*
Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning. *Watts.*
- PRETENDINGLY. *adv.* [*from pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously.
I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present. *Collier on Pride.*
- PRETENSION. *n. f.* [*pretensio*, Lat. *pretentio*, Fr.]
1. Claim true or false.
But if to unjust things thou dost *pretend*,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end. *Denham.*
Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their *pretensions*. *L'Estrange.*
The commons demand that the consularship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*
2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.
This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*
- PRETER. *n. f.* [*preter*, Lat.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *before*.
PRETERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.
- PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *preteritus*, Lat.] Past.
- PRETERITION. *n. f.* [*preteritio*, Fr. *from preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.
- PRETERITNESS. *n. f.* [*from preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

PRE

- We cannot conceive a *preteritus* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite: and this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley's Sermon.*
- PRETERLAPSED. *adj.* [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.
We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsid* ages. *Glanvill's Scen.*
Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsid* age, as in this. *Walker.*
- PRETERLEGAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.
I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*
- PRETERMISSION. *n. f.* [*pretermisio*, Fr. *pretermisio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.
To PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*pretermitto*, Lat.] To pass by.
The fees, that are termly given to these deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purposely *pretermitt*; because they be not certain. *Bacon.*
- PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.
We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure. *South's Sermon.*
That form, which the earth is under at present, is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. *Burnet.*
- PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [*from preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.
Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- PRETERNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [*from preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.
- PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*pretermittum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.
The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as *drown'd*, *walk'd*, for *drowned*, *walked*. *Addison's Spectator.*
- PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* [*pretermittum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.
- PRETEXT. *n. f.* [*pretextus*, Lat. *pretextus*, Fr.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.
My *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Under this *pretext*, the means he sought
To ruin such whose might did much exceed
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel's Civil War.*
As chymists gold from brags by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treason forg'd by law. *Denham.*
I shall not say with how much, or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes. *Decay of Piety.*
They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*
- PRETOR. *n. f.* [*pretor*, Lat. *pretor*, Fr.] The Roman judge.
It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.
Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *pretor's* chair. *Shakespeare.*
Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*
An advocate, pleading the cause of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator*, N^o 55b.
- PRETORIAN. *adj.* [*pretorianus*, Lat. *pretorian*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the *pretor*.
The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the star-chamber had the censorial power for offences. *Bacon.*
- PRETTILY. *adv.* [*from pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation.
How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
One faith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a peevish ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*
Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others. *Locke.*
- PRETTINESS. *n. f.* [*from pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.
There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegance and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which are several modes of beauty. *Mars.*
Those drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*
- PRETTY. *adj.* [*præ*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattig*, Dutch.]
1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.
Of these idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*
They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy. *Watts.*
2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.
The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always of my mind. *Spectator.*
3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty fellow* indeed!
A *pretty* task; and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*
He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*
4. Not very small. This is a very vulgar use.
A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts. *Abbot.*
Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon's Essays.*
Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*
A weazel a *pretty* way off stood leering at him. *L'Estr.*
- PRETTY. *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than very.
The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabited places. *Burnet.*
I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to theirs who use it. *Collier.*
A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addison.*
I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself. *Addison's Guardian*, N^o 107.
These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton's Opticks.*
This writer every where insinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian. *Atterbury.*
The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*
The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest. *Baker.*
- To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prevailor*, Fr. *prevailere*, Lat.]
1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.
This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warrier scepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*
2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. With on or upon, sometimes *over* or *against*.
They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much on him as you. *Shakespeare.*
Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousy of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail* upon me. *King Charles.*
I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*
The millenium *prevailed* long against the truth upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*
While Malbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Rebels o'er the Thufcan billows ride. *Blackmore.*
Thus long could *prevail*
O'er death and o'er hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious. *Pope.*
This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England. *Swift.*
3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.
4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. It has *with*, *upon* or *on* before the person persuaded.
With minds obdurate nothing *prevails*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
He was *prevailed* with to refrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*
The serpent with me
Persuatively have so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed* on to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*
There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail* on them. *Locke.*

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4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. It has *with*, *upon* or *on* before the person persuaded.
With minds obdurate nothing *prevails*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
He was *prevailed* with to refrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*
The serpent with me
Persuatively have so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed* on to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*
There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail* on them. *Locke.*

PRE

- The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook. *Addison.*
Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed* with
To send her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*
Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant
hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*
- PREVAILING. *adj.* [*from prevail*.] Predominant; having most influence.
Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and *prevailing* passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*
Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*
- PREVAILMENT. *n. f.* [*from prevail*.] Prevalence.
Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unhard'n'd youth. *Shakespeare.*
- PREVALENCE. *n. f.* [*prevallence*, Fr. *prevallentia*, low Lat.]
PREVALENCY. } Superiority; influence; predominance.
The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevallence* with him. *Clarendon.*
Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevallency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*
Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevallency* oft times in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's join'd;
Could I their *prevallence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*
Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevallence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- PREVALENT. *adj.* [*prevallens*, Lat.] Victorious; gaining superiority.
Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevallent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*
On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevallent* encamping. *Milton.*
The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevallent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South's Sermons.*
2. Predominant; powerful.
Eve! easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;
But, that from us ought should ascend to heav'n,
So *prevallent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bless'd; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
This was the most received and *prevallent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*
- PREVALENTLY. *adv.* [*from prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.
The evening-star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevallently* bright. *Prior.*
- To PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [*prevariator*, Lat. *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.
Laws are either disannulled or quite *prevariicated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spenser.*
He *prevariicates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of arguments against his desires. *South.*
Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevariicate*. *Stillingfleet.*
- PREVARICATION. *n. f.* [*prevariatio*, Lat. *prevariation*, Fr. *from prevariare*.] Shuffle; cavil.
Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevariation* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- PREVARICATOR. *n. f.* [*prevariator*, Lat. *prevariator*, Fr. *from prevariare*.] A caviller; a shuffler.
- PREVENTIVE. *adj.* [*preveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive.
From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
To PREVENT. *v. a.* [*prevengo*, Lat.] To hinder.
If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevent'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PRE

- TO PREVENT.** *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenire*, Fr.]
 1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.
 Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been prevented by idolaters. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
 Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psalms xxi. 3.*
 Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*
 Let thy grace, O Lord, always prevent and follow us. *Common Prayer.*
 2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate.
 Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psalms cxix. 4.*
 The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had prevented the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Bacon.*
 Nothing engendered doth prevent his meat:
 Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
 Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
 Others do sleep. *Herbert's Temple of Sacred Poems.*
 Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
 Their ready guilt preventing thy commands;
 Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,
 They'd prove the father from whose loins they came, *Pope.*
 3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.
 Thou hast prevented us with offers of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*
 4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.
 They prevented me in the day of my trouble; but the Lord was my upholder. *Psalms xviii. 18.*
 I do find it cowardly and vile,
 For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
 The time of life. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
 Foretold to lately what would come to pass. *Milton.*
 Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to prevent it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*
TO PREVENT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.
 Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will prevent and come early. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PREVENTER. *n. f.* [from *prevent*.]
 1. One that goes before.
 The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*
 2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.
PREVENTION. *n. f.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *preventum*, Lat.]
 1. The act of going before.
 The greater the distance, the greater the prevention; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*
 No odds appear'd
 In might or swift prevention. *Milton.*
 2. Preoccupation; anticipation.
 Achievements, plots, orders, preventions,
 Success or loss. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Hindrance; obstruction.
 Half way he met
 His daring foe, at this prevention more
 Incensed. *Milton.*
 Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.
 In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any prevention of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*
PREVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention. *Diſt.*
PREVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent*.]
 1. Tending to hinder.
 Wars preventive upon just fears are true defensives, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*
 2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has of before the thing prevented.
 Physick is curative or preventive of diseases; preventive is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*
 Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best preventive of the gout. *Arbutnot.*
PREVENTIVE. *n. f.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.
PREVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive*.] In such a manner as tends to prevention.
 Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PREVIOUS. *adj.* [*præviuus*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.
 By this previous intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Sound from the mountain, previous to the storm.
 Rolls o'er the muttering Earth. *Thomson.*

PRI

- PREVIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.
 Darting their stings, they previously declare
 Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war.
 It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as previously supposing some neglect of better information. *Prior.*
PREY. *n. f.* [*præda*, Lat.] Antecedence.
 1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.
 A garriſon ſupported itſelf, by the prey it took from the neighbourhood of Aylebury. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 The whole included race his purpoſ'd prey. *Milton.*
 She fees herſelf the monſter's prey,
 And feels her heart and intrails torn away. *Dryden.*
 Pindar, that eagle, mounts the ſkies,
 While virtue leads the noble way;
 Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
 Where fordid int'reſt ſhews the prey. *Prior.*
 2. Ravage; depredation.
 Hog in ſloth, fox in ſtealth, lion in prey. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.
 There are men of prey, as well as beaſts and birds of prey, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*
TO PREY. *v. n.* [*prædare*, Lat.]
 1. To feed by violence. With *on* before the object.
 A lion'eſs
 Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
 When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir: for 'tis
 The royal diſpoſition of that beaſt
 To prey on nothing that doth ſeem as dead. *Shakeſp.*
 Put your torches out;
 The wolves have prey'd, and look the gentle day
 Dapples the drowly eaſt. *Shakeſp.*
 Jove venom ſift inſus'd in ſerpents fell,
 Taught wolves to prey, and ſtormy ſeas to ſwell.
 Their impious folly dar'd to prey
 On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*
 2. To plunder; to rob.
 They pray continually unto their faint the commonwealth,
 or rather not pray to her, but prey on her; for they ride up
 and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakeſp.*
 3. To corrode; to waſte.
 Language is too faint to ſhow
 His rage of love; it preys upon his life;
 He pines, he ſickens, he deſpairs, he dies. *Addiſon.*
PREYER. *n. f.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.
PRIAPISM. *n. f.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion.
 Luſt cauſeth a flagraney in the eyes and priapiſm. *Bacon.*
 The perſon every night has a priapiſm in his ſleep. *Flojer.*
PRICE. *n. f.* [*prix*, Fr. *prævium*, Lat.]
 1. Equivalent paid for any thing.
 I will buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which coſt me nothing. *2 Samuel xxiv. 24.*
 From that which hath its price in compoſition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is diſgrace. *Bacon.*
 If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
 Devote thyſelf to thrift, not luxury;
 And wiſely make that kind of food thy choice,
 To which neceſſity confines thy price. *Dryden.*
 2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence.
 We ſtand in ſome jealouſy, left by thus overvaluing their ſermons; they make the price and eſtimation of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*
 Sugar hath put down the uſe of honey, inasmuch as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in price. *Bacon.*
 3. Rate at which any thing is ſold.
 Suppoſing the quantity of wheat, in reſpect to its vent be the ſame, that makes the change in the price of wheat. *Locke.*
 4. Reward; thing purchaſed at any rate.
 Sometimes virtue ſtaves, while vice is fed;
 What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
 That, vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil;
 The knave deſerves it, when he tills the ſoil. *Pope.*
TO PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.
 Some ſhall pay the price of others guilt;
 And he the man that made ſans ſoy to fall,
 Shall with his own blood price that he hath ſpilt. *F. Queen.*
TO PRICK. *v. a.* [*pricere*, Saxon.]
 1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture.
 Leave her to heav'n,
 And to thoſe thorns that in her boſom lodge,
 To prick and ſting her.
 There ſhall be no more a pricking brier unto the houſe of Iſrael, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel xxviii. 24.*
 If he pricked her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Art.*
 2. To form or erect with an acuminated point.
 The poets make fame a monſter; they ſay, look how many feathers the hath, ſo many eyes the hath underneath, ſo many tongues, ſo many voices, ſhe pricks up ſo many ears. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
 A hunted

PRI

- A hunted panther caſts about
 Her glaring eyes, and pricks her liſt'ning ears to ſcout. *Dry.*
 His rough creſt he rears, *Dryden.*
 And pricks up his predetermining ears.
 The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
 The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
 Pricks up his ears. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg.*
 A greyhound hath pricked ears, but thoſe of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his noſe. *Grew.*
 The tuneful noiſe the ſprightly courſer hears,
 Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears. *Gay.*
 Keep cloſe to ears, and thoſe let aſſes prick;
 'Tis nothing—nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*
 3. To fix by the point.
 I cauſed the edges of two knives to be ground truly ſtrait, and pricking their points into a board, ſo that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I faſtened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*
 4. To hang on a point.
 The cooks ſlice it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandy.*
 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.
 Thoſe many then ſhall die, their names are prick'd.
 Some who are prick'd for ſheriffs, and are hit, ſet out of the bill. *Shakeſp.*
 6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite.
 When I call to mind your gracious favours,
 My duty pricks me on to utter that,
 Which elſe no worldly good ſhould draw from me. *Shakeſp.*
 Well, 'tis no matter, honour pricks me on;
 But how if honour prick me off, when I come on. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
 His high courage prick'd him forth to wed. *Pope.*
 7. To pain; to pierce with remorſe.
 When they heard this, they were prick'd in their hearts,
 and ſaid, men and brethren what ſhall we do? *Acts ii. 37.*
 8. To make acid.
 They their late attacks decline,
 And turn as eager as prick'd wine. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 9. To mark a tune.
TO PRICK. *v. n.* [*pricken*, Dutch.]
 1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow.
 2. To come upon the ſpur. This ſeems to be the ſenſe in *Spenser*.
 After that Varlet's flight, it was not long,
 Ere on the plain ſalt pricking Guyon ſpied,
 One in bright arms embattled full ſtrong. *Fa. Queen.*
 A gentle knight was pricking on the plain,
 Yclad in mighty arms of ſilver ſhield. *Fa. Queen.*
 They had not ridden far, when they might ſee
 One pricking towards them with haſty heat. *Fa. Queen.*
 The ſcottish horſemen began to hover much upon the
 Engliſh army, and to come pricking about them, ſometimes
 within length of their ſtaves. *Hayward.*
 Before each van
 Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
 In this king Arthur's reign,
 A luſty knight was pricking o'er the plain. *Dryden.*
PRICK. *n. f.* [*pricke*, Saxon.]
 1. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.
 The country gives me proof
 Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
 Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakeſp.*
 It is hard for thee to kick againſt the pricks. *Acts ix. 5.*
 If the Engliſh would not in peace govern them by the law,
 nor could in war root them out by the ſword, muſt they not
 be pricks in their eyes, and thorns in their ſides. *Davies.*
 If God would have had men live like wild beaſts, he would
 have armed them with horns, tuſks, talons or pricks. *Bramb.*
 2. A thorn in the mind; a teazing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience.
 My conſcience firſt receiv'd a tendernes,
 Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
 By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
 3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim.
 For long ſhooting, their ſtaff was a cloth yard, their pricks
 twenty-four ſcore; for ſtrength, they would pierce any ordinary
 armour. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 4. A point; a fixed place.
 Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
 Fairly to riſe, and her adorned head
 To riſe of hiſt'ry praſe forth to advance. *Spenser.*
 Pheton had tumbled from his car,
 And made an evening at the noon-side prick. *Shakeſp.*
 5. A puncture.
 No aſps were diſcovered in the place of her death, only
 two ſmall inſenſible pricks were found in her arm. *Brown.*
 6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI

- PRICKER.** *n. f.* [from *prick*.]
 1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument.
 Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's uſe, it
 hath moſt commonly a ſquare blade. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*
 2. A light horſeman.
 They had horſemen, prickers as they are termed, ſitter to
 make excuſions and to chace, than to ſuſtain any ſtrong
 charge. *Hayward.*
PRICKET. *n. f.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his ſecond year.
 I've call'd the deer; the princeſs kill'd a pricket. *Shakeſp.*
 The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond year a
 pricket. *Mantwood of the Laws of the Forſt.*
PRICKLE. *n. f.* [from *prick*.] Small ſharp point, like that of
 a brier.
 The prickles of trees are a kind of excreſcence; the plants
 that have prickles, are black and white, thoſe have it in the
 bough; the plants that have prickles in the leaf, are holly and
 juniper; nettles alſo have a ſmall venomous prickle. *Bacon.*
 An herb growing in the water, called lincoſtis, is full of
 prickles: this putteth forth another ſmall herb out of the leaf,
 imputed to moiſture gathered between the prickles. *Bacon.*
 A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the
 prickles ran into his feet. *L'Eſtrange.*
 The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
 Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thistles paſs,
 Might laugh again, to ſee a jury chaw
 The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*
 The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
 Neglect the prickles, and aſſume the roſe. *Watts.*
PRICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *prickly*.] Fullneſs of ſharp points.
PRICKLOUSE. *n. f.* [*prick and louſe*] A word of contempt
 for a taylor. A low word.
 A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt
 called her husband pricklouſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
PRICKSONG. *n. f.* [*prick and ſong*.] Song ſet to muſick.
 He fights as you ſing prickſongs, keeps time, diſtance and
 proportion. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
PRICKLY. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of ſharp points.
 Artichocks will be leſs prickly and more tender, if the ſeeds
 have their tops grated off upon a ſtone. *Bacon.*
 I no more
 Shall ſee you browzing, on the mountain's brow;
 The prickly ſhrubs. *Dryden.*
 How did the humbled ſwain deſt
 His prickly beard, and hairy breaſt! *Swift's M. cel.*
PRICKMADAM. *n. f.* A ſpecies of houſeſeek, which ſee.
PRICKPUNCH. *n. f.*
 Prickpunch is a piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point
 at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*
PRICKWOOD. *n. f.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*
PRIDE. *n. f.* [*pride* or *pryde*, Saxon.]
 1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem.
 I can ſee his pride
 Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſp. Henry V. II.*
 Pride hath no other glaſs
 To ſhew itſelf, but pride; for ſupple knees
 Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakeſp.*
 He his wonted pride ſoon recollects. *Milton.*
 Vain aims, inordinate deſires
 Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*
 2. Inſolence; rude treatment of others; inſolent exultation.
 That witch
 Hath wrought this helliſh miſchief unawares;
 That hardly we ſcap'd the pride of France. *Shakeſp.*
 They undergo
 This annual humbling certain number'd days,
 To daſh their pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*
 Wantonneſs and pride
 Raiſe out of friendſhip, hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
 3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air.
 4. Generous elation of heart.
 The honeſt pride of conſcious virtue. *Snodgrass.*
 5. Elevation; dignity.
 A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
 Was by a mouſing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakeſp.*
 6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration.
 Whole lofty trees, yclad with ſummer's pride,
 Did ſpread ſo broad, that heavens light did hide. *F. Queen.*
 Smalleſt lineaments exact,
 In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's pride. *Milton.*
 Be his this ſword,
 Whole ivory ſheath, inwrought with curious pride,
 Adds graceful terror to the weater's ſide. *Pope.*
 7. Splendour; oftentation.
 In this array the war of either ſide,
 Through Athens paſs'd with military pride. *Dryden.*
 8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.
 It is impoſſible you ſhould ſee this,
 Were they as ſalt as wolves in pride. *Shakeſp.*
TO PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate
 himſelf high. It is only uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.
 He could have made the moſt deformed beggar as rich, as
 thoſe who moſt pride themſelves in their wealth. *Go. of the Ton.*
 This

PRI

This little impudent hardware-man turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding himself* as the cause of them. *Swift's Miscel.*

PRIE. *n. f.* I suppose an old name of privet.
Lop poplar and fallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel faved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*

PRIEF for *prose*. *Spenser.*
PRIER. *n. f.* [from *pry*.] One who enquires too narrowly.
PRIEST. *n. f.* [priest, Sax. *præste*, Fr.]
1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*. *Shaksp.*
The high *priest* shall not uncover his head. *Lev. xxi. 10.*
Our practice of finging differs from the practice of David,
the *priests* and Levites. *Peabam.*

These pray's I thy *priest* before thee bring. *Milton.*
2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon,
below a bishop.

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*. *Rowe.*
PRIESTCRAFT. *n. f.* [priest and craft.] Religious frauds;
management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topics; though
the debate be about Doway, his discourse runs upon bigotry
and *priestcraft*. *Spektator.*

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIESTESS. *n. f.* [from *priest*.] A woman who officiated in
heaven rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou stood'st disarm'd,
When thy rap soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to
Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spektator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift's Miscel.*
Th' inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIESTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *priest*.]
1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from
the tribe of Levi. *Whitgift.*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been
held highly venerable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.
Is your *priesthood* grown so peremptory? *Shaksp.*
He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*. *Dryden.*

3. The second order of the hierarchy. See **PRIEST.**
PRIESTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *priestly*.] The appearance or man-
ner of a priest.

PRIESTLY. *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal;
belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was
capable of the *priestly* office. *South's Sermons.*

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

PRIESTRIDDEN. *adj.* [priest and ridden.] Managed or gov-
erned by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being
priestridden. *Swift.*

TO PRIEVE for *prove*. *Spenser.*
PRIG. *n. f.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he
pricks up, he is *pert*; or from *prickered*, an epithet of re-
proach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.] A *pert*,
conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mefnager
an insignificant *prig*. *Spektator, N° 482.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,
To fiew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift's Miscel.*

PRILL. *n. f.* A bird or turbot. *Ainsworth.*
PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; precise;
affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely;
to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY. *n. f.* [primatic, primace, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] The
chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought
he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarend.*

PRIMAGE. *n. f.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*
PRIMAL. *adj.* [primus, Lat.] First. A word not in use, but
very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he, which is, was with'd, until he were. *Shaksp.*
Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heav'n,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon't. *Shaksp.*

PRIMARILY. *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first
intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply
medicines unto the wrists. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PRI

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the
wedding-supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it
does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet cer-
tainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be ap-
plied to it, than to any other duty. *South's Sermons.*

PRIMARINESS. *n. f.* [from *primary*.] The state of being first
in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primari-
ness* and secondariness of the perception. *Norris.*
PRIMARY. *adj.* [primarius, Lat.]

1. First in intention.
The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary*
or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first.
Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to
be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the
eternal. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled,
the waters of the abyss began to settle too. *Burnet.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which
produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure
and motion. *Locke.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.
As the fix *primary* planets revolve about him, so the se-
condary ones are moved about them in the same isquialteral
proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRIMATE. *n. f.* [primatus, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief eccle-
siastick.

When the power of the church was first established, the
archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no prehe-
minence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the
Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and present *primate*, and the lord archbishop of
Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swift.*

PRIMATESHIP. *n. f.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office
of a *primate*.

PRIME. *n. f.* [primus, Lat.]
1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His laum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cause requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'd the smiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.
Quickly fundry arts mechanical were found out in the very
prime of the world. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

3. The best part.
Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength or beauty.
Give no more to ev'ry guest,
Than he's able to digest,
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

5. The spring of life; the height of health, strength or beauty.
Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will she yet debate her eyes on me,
That crot the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all
That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shaksp.*

Likeliest the seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.*
No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

5. Spring.
Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

6. The height of perfection.
The poet and his theme in spite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Graville.*

7. The first canonical hour.
The plants which now appear in the most different seasons,
would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the
same time. *Woodward.*

8. The first part; the beginning; as, the *prime* of the moon.
PRIME. *adj.* [primus, Lat.]

1. Early; blooming.
His itary helm unbuckl'd, shew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Principal; first rate.
Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for re-
fusing to pay the same, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
We his *prime* creatures dignify'd so high. *Milton.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

3. First;

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3. First; original.
We smother'd
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd. *Shaksp.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people,
will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the
prime fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit,
though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primst* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

TO PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a
gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-
dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*
His friendship was exactly tim'd,
He shot before your foes were *prim'd*. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. [Primer, Fr. to begin.] To lay the first colours on in paint-
ing. A Gallicism.

PRIMELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.]
1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first inten-
tion.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things them-
selves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.
PRIMENESS. *n. f.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.
PRIMER. *n. f.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.
Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in
the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [Primarius, Lat.] A small prayer book in which children
are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devo-
tions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments
he should learn by heart, not by reading them himself in his
primer, but by somebody's repeating them before he can
read. *Locke on Education.*

PRIMERO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards.
I left him at *primero*

With the duke of Suffolk. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
PRIMEVAL. *adj.* [primævus, Lat.] Original; such as was
PRIMEVOUS. *adj.* [from *prime*.]

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy did'st move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'st display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabric change;
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Prior.*

PRIMITIAL. *adj.* [primitivus, Lat.] Being of the first
production. *Ainsworth.*

PRIMITIVE. *adj.* [primitivus, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]
1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater
service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical gov-
ernment of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the
world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate
of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in
the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from scripture. *Tillot.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity
of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primi-
tive* verb.

Our *primitive* great fire, to meet
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRIMITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive*.]
1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were af-
terward omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.
According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* reformed church in the
world was laid in the dust. *South's Sermons.*

PRIMITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *primitive*.] State of being origi-
nal; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *prim*.] Affecting niceness or formality.
PRIMOGENIAL. *adj.* [primigenius, Lat.] Firstborn; original; primary;
constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of
the unfashioned chaos. *Clarendon's Scipio.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances
obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple
bodies convened together compose it. *Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos,
was not like the present earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

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PRIMOGENITURE. *n. f.* [primogeniture, Fr. from *primus* genitus,
Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn.

Because the scripture affordeth the priority of order unto
Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*,
a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *adj.* [primordial, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Orig-
inal; existing from the beginning.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise produced, and
so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'DIAN. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] Origin; first principle.
The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but sper-
matical and vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRIMO'DIAN. *n. f.* See **PLUM**, of which it is a species.
PRIMO'DIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; ex-
isting from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur or spirit, that
needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRIMOSE. *n. f.* [primula vari, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the *primose* consists of one leaf, the lower
part of which is tubulose, but the upper part expands itself
flat in form of a salver, and is cut into several segments;
from the flower-cup, which is fistulous, arises the pointal,
which, when the flower is decayed, becomes an oblong fruit
or hulk, lying almost concealed in the flower-cup, and opens
at the top, in which are contained many roundish seeds
fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Pale *primroses*,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I would look pale as *primrose*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroses*,
anemones, the early tulip. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspere* for gay or flowery.
I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go
the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonfire. *Shaksp.*

PRINCE. *n. f.* [prince, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]
1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Celestial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity
of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Elau founded a distinct people and government, and was
himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it
on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince*
in one place, who would be a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their
money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes*. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever sex.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her
princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards
the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Aster.*

4. The son of a king; in England only the eldest son; the
kinsman of a sovereign.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in
blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heav'n forbid, that such a scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this. *Shaksp.*

5. The chief of any body of men.
To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only
in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the
Virgilian sea. *Peabam on Poetry.*

TO PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.
Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

PRINCEDOM. *n. f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate or power
of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain,
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Fairy Queen.*

Under thee, as head supreme
Thrones, *princedom*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE. *adj.* [prince and like.] Becoming a prince.
The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike*. *Shaksp.*

PRINCELINESS. *n. f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner or
dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.]
1. Having the appearance of one highborn.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shaksp.*

2. Having the rank of princes.
Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew
among them all. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shaksp.*

The

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The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton.*
 I expressed her commands To mighty lords and princely dames. *Waller.*
 So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore Her princely burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*
 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts, Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakesp.*
Milton.
 Princely counsel in his face yet shone. Born to command, your princely virtues slept Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*
 PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner. PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ans.*
 PRINCESS. *n. f.* [from *prince*, Fr.]
 1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. Ask why God's anointed he revild; A king and prince's dead. *Dryden.*
 Prince's ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granvil.*
 Under to excellent a prince's as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*
 2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king. Here the bracelet of the truest prince's, That ever swore her faith. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
 4. The wife of a prince: as, the prince's of Wales. PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [from *princeps*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]
 1. Principally. A sense found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism. Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe, That hazarded his health, had he at all; But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedom principal. *Spenser.*
 2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. This later is ordered, partly and as touching principal matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 4.*
 Can you remember any of the principal evils, that he laid to the charge of women. *Shakesp. As You like it.*
 PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]
 1. A head; a chief; not a second. Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove principals. *Bacon.*
 2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*
 In judgment, some persons are present as principals, and others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 3. A capital sum placed out at interest. Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture, But touch'd with human gentleness and love, Forgive a moiety of the principal. *Shakesp.*
 Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the principal. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 4. The president or governor. PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [from *principauté*, Fr.]
 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all principalities base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of principality he had. *Spenser.*
 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. Then speak the truth by her; if not divine, Yet let her be a principality, Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakesp.*
 Nisoch of principalities the prime. *Milton.*
 3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the principality of Wales. To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head, And he will fill thy wishes to the brim With principalities. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 The little principality of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
 4. Superiority; predominance. In the chief work of elements, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*
 If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*
 PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God principally, he polluteh his heart. *Taylor.*
 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. *Dryden.*
 The resistance of water arises principally from the vis inertiae of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

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What I principally insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*
 PRINCIPALNESS. *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief. PRINCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received. The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call principation. *Bacon.*
 PRINCIPLE. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.]
 1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple principle, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*
 2. Original cause. Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led, From cause to cause to nature's secret head, And found that one first principle must be. *Dryden.*
 For the performance of this, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assitant to the corporeal. *Grew's Cognat.*
 3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. The soul of man is an active principle, and will be employed one way or other. *Tilleyson's Sermon.*
 4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as principles universally agreed upon; and out of those principles, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*
 All of them may be called principles, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts's Logic.*
 5. Ground of action; motive. Farewell, young lords; these warlike principles Do not throw from you. *Shakesp.*
 As no principle of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watts.*
 There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action, working equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator, N° 255.*
 6. Tenet on which morality is founded. I'll try If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cato.*
 A feather shooting from another's head, Extracts his brain, and principle is fled. *Pope.*
 TO PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. Wildest and best men full oft beguill'd, With goodness principle'd not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive, Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*
 It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be principle'd with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*
 There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill principing of whom next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermons.*
 Governors should be well principled and good-natured. *L'Estr.*
 Men have been principle'd with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*
 Let an enthusiast be principle'd, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*
 He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift.*
 2. To establish firmly in the mind. The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or principing their religion. *Locke.*
 PRINCOCK. *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *PRINCOX*.] *præcoxum ingenium*, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. You are a saucy boy; This trick may chance to scathe you I know what; You must contrary me I you are a princex, go. *Shakesp.*
 TO PRINK. *v. n.* [from *prinken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck out show. Hold a good wager she was every day longer printing in the glass than you was. *Art of Terming.*
 TO PRINT. *v. a.* [from *primer*, *emreints*, Fr.]
 1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another. On his fiery steed betimes he rode, That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*
 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form. 3. To form by impression. Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince, For he did print your royal father off, Conceiving you. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
 Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
 PRINTER. *n. f.* [from *print*.]
 1. One that prints books. I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

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His royal bounty brought its own reward; And in their minds so deep did print the sense, That if their ruins sadly they regard, 'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*
 4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press. Thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakesp.*
 This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*
 Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse. *Locke.*
 As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the printed names to them. *Locke.*
 TO PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book. From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*
 PRINT. *n. f.* [from *imprimere*, Fr.]
 1. Mark or form made by impression. Some more time Must wear the print of his remembrance out. *Shakesp.*
 Abhorred slave, Which any print of goodness wilt not take, Being capable of all ill! *Shakesp. Tempest.*
 Attend the foot, That leaves the print of blood where'er it walks. *Shakesp.*
 Up they toft the sand, No wheel seen, nor wheels print was in the mould impress Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*
 Our life so fast away doth slide, As doth an hungry eagle through the wind; Or as a ship transported with the tide, Which in their passage leave no print behind. *Davies.*
 My life is but a wind, Which passeth by, and leaves no print behind. *Sandys.*
 O'er the smooth enamell'd green, Where no print of step hath been. *Milton.*
 While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod, Hath took no print of the approaching light, And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*
 Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no prints of any that ever came out. *South.*
 Winds bear me to some barren island, Where print of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*
 From hence Altea took her flight, and here The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*
 If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the print wears out. *Locke.*
 2. That which being impressed leaves its form. 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates. 4. Picture made by impression. From my breast I cannot tear The passion, which from thence did grow; Nor yet out of my fancy rafe The print of that suppoled face. *Waller.*
 The prints, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*
 Words standing for things, should be expressed by little draughts and prints made of them. *Locke.*
 5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. To refresh the former hint; She read her maker in a fairer print. *Dryden.*
 6. The state of being published by the printer. I love a ballad in print, or a life. *Shakesp.*
 It is so rare to see Ought that belongs to young nobility In print, that we must praise. *Suckling.*
 His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in print. *Addison.*
 I published some tables, which were out of print. *Arbut.*
 The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in print. *Atterbury.*
 7. Single sheet printed and fold. The prints, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*
 The public had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the prints, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*
 Inform us, will the emperor treat, Or do the prints and papers lie? *Pope.*
 8. Formal method. Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
 PRINTER. *n. f.* [from *print*.]
 1. One that prints books. I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

PRI

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous tailor. *Pope.*
 See, the printer's boy below; Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*
 2. One that stains linen. PRINTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression. Ye elves, And ye, that on the sands with printless foot Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
 Whilst from off the waters fleet, Thus I set my printless feet O'er the cowlip's velvet head, That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*
 PRIOR. *adj.* [from *prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a prior and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*
 PRIOR. *n. f.* [from *prior*, Fr.]
 1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. Neither she, nor any other, besides the prior of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 PRIORESS. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men, But in the presence of the prioress. *Shakesp.*
 The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*
 PRIORITY. *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]
 1. The state of being first; precedence in time. From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority of birth. *Hayward.*
 Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by priority of vision. *Brown.*
 This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the priority of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*
 Though he oft renew'd the fight, And almost got priority of fight, He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*
 2. Precedence in place. Follow, Cominius, we must follow you, Right worthy your priority. *Shakesp.*
 PRIORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior. PRIORY. *n. f.* [from *prior*.]
 1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey. Our abbies and our priories shall pay This expedition's charge. *Shakesp. King John.*
 2. Priories are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 PRI'SAGE. *n. f.* [from *prisa*.] *Prisage*, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Covel.*
 PRISM. *n. f.* [from *prisma*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*
 Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery prism. *Thomson.*
 PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *prismatique*, Fr. from *prisma*.] Formed as a prism. If the mass of the earth was cubick, prismatick, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*
 False eloquence, like the prismatick glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on every place; The face of nature we no more survey, All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*
 PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatique*.] In the form of a prism. Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur or mercury befalls the glass, by being prismatically figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*
 PRISMA'ID. *n. f.* [from *πρίσμα* and *ιδεο*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism. PRISON. *n. f.* [from *prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a goal. He hath commissiō To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
 I thought

PRI

For those rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*
 I thought our utmost good
 Was in one word of freedom understood,
 The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
 I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily.
 Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
 Set open to your slave the *prison* door. *Dryden.*
 The tyrant *Aeolus*,
 With pow'r imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
 And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*
 He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors
 set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*
 To *PRISON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty,
 2. To captivate; to enchain.
 Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
 They, as they sung, would take the *prison* d' soul, *Milton.*
 And lap it in Elysium.
 3. To confine.
 Universal plodding *prisons* up
 The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakespeare.*
 Then did the king enlarge
 The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman's Iliads.*
PRISONER. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
 1. A kind of rural play, commonly called
prisoners.
 The spachies of the court play every Friday at ciccio di
 canni, which is no other than *prisoners* upon horseback,
 hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their
 hands. *Sandys's Travels.*
PRISONER. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
 1. One who is confined in hold.
 Cesar's ill-erected tower,
 To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
 Is doomed a *prisoner*. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
 The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the
 smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close,
 and nastily kept. *Bacon.*
 He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute
 struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and
 who will pity his thraldom. *Decay of Piety.*
 A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would;
 and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know
 whither to go. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.
 So oft as homeward I from her depart,
 I go like one that having lost the field,
 Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*
 There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the
 taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the
 loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*
 He yielded on my word,
 And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*
 3. One under an arrest.
 Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
 Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*
PRISONHOUSE. *n. f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.
 I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakespeare.*
PRISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement: imprison-
 ment; captivity.
 May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
 But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakespeare.*
PRISTINE. *adj.* [from *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.
 Now their *pristine* worth
 The Britons recollect. *Philips.*
 This light being trajected only through the parallel super-
 ficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the re-
 fraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the con-
 trary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being re-
 stored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature
 and condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*
PRITHEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*,
 which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.
 Well, what was that scream for, *I prithee*? *L'Estrange.*
 Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,
 To shock the peace of my departing soul?
 Away! *I prithee* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
PRIVACY. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] Secrecy.
 1. State of being secret; secrecy.
 2. Retirement; retreat.
 Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
 Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts for-
 sake. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *privatus*, Fr.] Privacy; joint knowledge; great famili-
 arity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper. *Bacon.*
 You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to
 hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*
PRIVADO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.
 The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Por-
 tugal at that time, with some *privados* of her own. *Bacon.*
PRIVATE. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Lat.]
 1. Not open; secret.
 You shall go with me;
 I have some *private* schooling for you. *Shakespeare.*

PRI

Fancy retires
 Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*
 The harmless freedom, and the *private* friend. *Anon.*
 2. Alone; not accompanied.
 3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community;
 particular: opposed to publick.
 When publick consent of the whole hath established any
 thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared,
 were not *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of
 publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not
 any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire so-
 ciety or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the
 same body. *Hooker's Preface.*
 He fues
 To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
 A *private* man in Athens. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 What infinite heartsease must kings neglect,
 That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
 That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shakespeare.*
 Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way com-
 pared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham's Antiquities.*
 The first principles of christian religion should not be faced
 with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*
 Dare you,
 A *private* man presume to love a queen. *Dryden.*
 4. Particular; not relating to the publick.
 My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions
 in the language of the schools. *Digby.*
 5. In *PRIVATE*. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.
 In *private* grieve, but with a careless scorn;
 In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
PRIVATE. *n. f.* A secret message.
 His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
 Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakespeare.*
PRIVATEER. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] A ship fitted out by pri-
 vate men to plunder enemies.
 He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing pri-
 vateers, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyrrical war at
 their own expence. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 To *PRIVATEER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships
 against enemies, at the charge of private persons.
PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] Secretly; not openly.
 There, this night,
 We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakespeare.*
 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples
 came unto him *privately*. *Mat. xxiv. 3.*
PRIVATENESS. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.]
 1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the
 community.
 2. Secrecy; privacy.
 Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did
 content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*. *Bacon.*
 3. Obscurity; retirement.
 He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *private-
 ness*, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Watson.*
PRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *privatio*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]
 1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.
 For, what is this contagious fun of kind,
 But a *privation* of that grace within.
 So bounded are our natural desires,
 That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
 With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*
 After some account of good, evil will be known by conse-
 quence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*
 A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong
 to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when
 a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine un-
 learned; these are *privations*. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we
 separate it from any thing appendant.
 3. The act of degrading from rank or office.
 If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the
 election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *pri-
 vation* or translation. *Bacon.*
 If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condi-
 tion was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a
 positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the
 fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*
PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]
 1. Causing privation of any thing.
 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Priv-
 ative* is in things, what negative is in propositions.
 The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to
 noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*
 The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity,
 safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the
 thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*
PRIVATIVE. *n. f.* That of which the essence is the absence
 of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.
 Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active
 and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *priv-
 atives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they
 do contristate, but very little. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PRIVATIVELY.

PRI

PRIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] By the absence of
 something necessary to be present; negatively.
 The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*,
 not like that of Mosaic observances external, but positively,
 laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*
PRIVATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] Notation of absence
 of something that should be present.
PRIVET. *n. f.* The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other;
 the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided at the
 top into five segments; the ovary in the center of the flower-
 cup becomes a globular soft fruit full of juice, in which are
 lodged four seeds. *Miller.*
PRIVET. *n. f.* Evergreen. It is distinguished from the phillyrea
 by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches,
 whereas those of the phillyrea are produced by pairs opposite
 to each other: it hath three seeds inclosed in each berry,
 whereas the phillyrea has but one. *Miller.*
PRIVILEGE. *n. f.* [from *privilegium*, Lat.]
 1. Peculiar advantage.
 Here's my sword,
 Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
 My oath, and my profession. *Shakespeare.*
 He went
 Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
 Hath omnipotence. *Milton.*
 He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
 Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*
 Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
 And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*
 The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*
 2. Immunity; publick right.
 I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakespeare.*
 A soul that can securely death defy,
 And counts its nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*
 To *PRIVILEGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.
 The great are *privileg'd* alone,
 To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*
 He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
 To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
 Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
 Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*
 2. To exempt from censure or danger.
 The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of un-
 bridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a
 father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He took this place for sanctuary,
 And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakespeare.*
 This place
 Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*
 3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.
 Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which
 by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*
PRIVILEGE. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] Secretly; privately.
 They have the profits of their lands by pretence of con-
 veyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privately* send
 them the revenues. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
PRIVITY. *n. f.* [from *privatus*, Fr. from *privus*.]
 1. Private communication.
 I will unto you in *privacy* discover the drift of my purpose;
 I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and
 also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*
 2. Confidentiality; joint knowledge; private concurrence.
 The authority of higher powers have force even in these
 things which are done without their *privacy*, and are of mean
 reckoning. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
 Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
 Without the *privacy* o' th' king, to appoint
 Who should attend him? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without
 the *privacy* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the king-
 dom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*
 3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.
 Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*. *Abbot.*
PRIVY. *adj.* [from *privus*, Fr.]
 1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.
 The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
 Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
 Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Secret; clandestine.
 He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts,
 inasmuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every
 where. *2 Mac. viii. 7.*
 3. Secret; not shown.
 The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into
 their *privy* chamber. *Ezek. xxii. 14.*
 4. Admitted to secrets of state.
 The king has made him
 One of the *privy* council. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of
 king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy*
 councillor. *Speculator, N° 629.*

PRO

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of know-
 ledge.
 Sir Valentine
 This night intends to steal away your daughter;
 Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakespeare.*
 Many being *privy* to the fact,
 How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd?
 He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy*
 to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Gulliver's Travels.*
PRIVY. *n. f.* Place of retirement; necessary house.
 Your fancy
 Would still the same ideas give ye,
 As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*
PRIZE. *n. f.* [from *preis*, Fr.]
 1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.
 If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*. *Shakespeare.*
 I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*
 The railing such silly competitions among the ignorant,
 proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspi-
 ring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it
 something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*
 2. A reward gained by any performance.
 True poets empty fame and praise despise,
 Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *preis*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.
 The king of Scots the did send to France,
 To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
 And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
 As is the oozy bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 With finken wreck. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest
 man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbutnot.*
 Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
 Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*:
 The pow'r's gave ear. *Pope.*
 To *PRIZE*. *v. a.* [from *apprais*; *priser*, Fr. *apprécier*, Lat.]
 1. To rate; to value at a certain price.
 Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
 Which I would free. *Shakespeare.*
 Cast it unto the potter; a goodly price that I was *prized* at
 of them. *Lech. xi. 13.*
 2. To esteem; to value highly.
 I go to free us both of pain;
 I *prize'd* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*
 Some the French writers, some our own despise;
 The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*
PRIZER. *n. f.* [from *priser*, Fr. from *prize*.] He that values.
 It holds its estimate and dignity,
 As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
 As in the *prizer*. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
PRIZEFIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights
 publicly for a reward.
 Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*. *Arb. and Po.*
 In fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Brampton.*
PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and
contra, for and against. Despicable cant.
 Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the
 pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence
 the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*. *Clarendon.*
 Matthew met Richard, when
 Of many knotty points they spoke,
 And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*
PROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilitas*, Fr. from
probabile.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising
 from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral
 certainty.
 Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagree-
 ment of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose con-
 nection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be
 so. *Locke.*
 As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so
 agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against
 it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*
 If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly
 fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry
 with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debate it to
 a downright fallacy. *South's Sermons.*
 Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high de-
 gree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent;
 yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon
 such grounds, as are fit fully to satisfy a prudent man.
 Tillotson's Sermons.
 For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without
 some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*
PROBABLE. *adj.* [from *probabile*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely;
 having more evidence than the contrary.
 The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole
 church unto those things which are established, doth make it
 but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neces-
 sary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*

PRO

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*
They assented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they converted, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South's Sermons.*
PROBABLY, *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.
Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*
PROBAT. *n. f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dict.*
PROBATION, *n. f.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]
1. Proof; evidence; testimony.
Of the truth herein,
This present object made *probation*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.
When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*
3. [Probation, Fr.] Trial; examination.
In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. Trial before entrance into monastic life; novitiate.
I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*
PROBATIONARY, *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.
PROBATIONER, *n. f.* [from *probation*.]
1. One who is upon trial.
Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,
In no ignoble verse;
But such as thy own verse did practise here,
When thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*
Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*
2. A novice.
This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Piety.*
PROBATIONERSHIP, *n. f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; novitiate.
He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*
PROBATORY, *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial.
Job's afflictions were no vindictory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*
PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.
Vain the concern that you express,
That uncall'd Alard will possess
Your house and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted less
By Banquo's restless sprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you shall never see him more;
Take my advice *probatum est*?
Why do the gods indulge our store,
But to secure our rest. *Prior.*
PROBE, *n. f.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.
I made search with a *probe*. *Wise's Surgery.*
PROBE-SCISSORS, *n. f.* [*probe* and *scissor*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.
The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wise's Surgery.*
TO PROBE, *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument.
Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South's Sermons.*
He'd raise a bluish, where secret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*
PROBITY, *n. f.* [*probitas*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.
The truth of our Lord's ascension, might be deduced from the *probitas* of the apostles. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probitas* of mind. *Pope.*
PROBLEM, *n. f.* [*problema*, Fr. *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] A question proposed.

PRO

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing, that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Bacon.*
This *problem* let philosophers resolve.
What makes the globe from West to East revolve. *Blackm.*
PROBLEMATICAL, *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematicus*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.
I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*
Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*
PROBLEMATICALLY, *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.
PROBOSCIS, *n. f.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance therunto.
The elephant wreath'd to make them sport
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton.*
PROCA'CIUS, *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; loose. *Dict.*
PROCA'CIETY, *n. f.* [from *procax*.] Petulance. *Dict.*
PROCATARCTICK, *adj.* [*προκαταρκτικός*, Gr.] Forerunning; antecedent. See **PROCATARXIS**.
James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his death, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Consumption.*
The physician enquires into the *procatarctick* causes. *Harv.*
PROCATARXIS, *n. f.* [*προκαταρκσις*, Gr.]
Procatarxis is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasion a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctick* cause. *Quincy.*
PROCEDURE, *n. f.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed*.]
1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.
This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.
Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale's Origin of Morals.*
3. Produce; thing produced.
No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any morsel or herby substance. *Bacon.*
TO PROCEED, *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *procedo*, Fr.]
1. To pass from one thing or place to another.
Adam
Proceeded thus to ask his heav'nly guest. *Milton.*
Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet fore, he tries against a tree. *Dryden.*
I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*
2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed.
Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.
I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *Jo. viii. 42.*
4. To go or march in state.
He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in. *Ann.*
5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.
A dagger of the mind, a false creation
Proceeding from the heat oppress'd brain. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will both deprav'd. *Milt.*
All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryd.*
6. To prosecute any design.
He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posits himself in a party. *Locke.*
Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet singles out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addis.*
7. To be transacted; to be carried on.
He will, after his four fashion tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shaksp.*
8. To make progress; to advance.
Violence
Proceeded, and oppression and sword law
Through all the plain. *Milton.*
9. To carry on juridical process.
Proceed by process, left parties break out,
And sack great Rome with Romans. *Shaksp.*
Instead of a ship, to levy upon his country such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused. *Clarendon.*
To judgment he *proceeded* on the accus'd. *Milton.*
10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.
From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they law. *Milton.*
How

PRO

How severely with themselves *proceed*,
The men who write such verse as who can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,
That wants or force, or right, or weight, or care. *Pope.*
11. To take effect; to have its course.
This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Addis.*
12. To be propagated; to come by generation.
From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.
O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton.*
PROCEED, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate. *Clarissa.* Not an imitable word, though much used in law writings.
PROCEEDER, *n. f.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.
He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*
PROCEEDING, *n. f.* [*proceed*, Fr. from *proceed*.]
1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shaksp.*
My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shaksp.*
The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and, in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*
It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. *Swift.*
2. Legal procedure: as, such are the proceedings at law.
PROCEEDINGS, *adj.* [*proceeding*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*
PROCESSION, *n. f.* Procession; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.
Having too little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *procession*. *King Charles.*
PROCESSION, *n. f.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Talness; height of stature.
We shall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*. *Addis.*
PROCESS, *n. f.* [*process*, Fr. *processus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progressive course.
That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progress.
Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shaksp.*
They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured. *Knolles.*
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton.*
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*
3. Course; continual flux or passage.
I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
This neither empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton.*
Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale's Law of England.*
4. Methodical management of any thing.
Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*. *Boyle.*
An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad fancies of daily action know. *Prior.*
5. Course of law.
Proceed by *process*,
Left parties, as he is below'd, break out. *Shaksp.*
All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*
The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift.*
PROCESSION, *n. f.* [*proceffio*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.
If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *proceffion*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*
Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *proceffion*. *Milton.*

PRO

'Tis the *proceffion* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*
The priests, Potitus at their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *proceffion* led. *Dryden.*
When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *proceffion* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addis.*
It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *proceffion* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addis.*
The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the Gods; all that time they carried their images in *proceffion*, and placed them at their festivals. *Bacon.*
TO PROCESSION, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession.
A low word.
PROCESSIONAL, *adj.* [from *proceffion*.] Relating to procession.
PROCESSIONARY, *adj.* [from *proceffion*.] Conflating in procession.
Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *proceffionary* service. *Hooker.*
PROCHRONISM, *n. f.* [*προχρονισμός*, Gr.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*
PROCIDENCE, *n. f.* [*procidencia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.
PRO'CINCT, *n. f.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.
When all the plain
Cover'd with thick imbarr'd squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view;
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton.*
TO PROCLAIM, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamo*, Fr.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.
When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut. xx. 10.*
I *proclaim* a liberty for you, faith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jer. xxxiv. 17.*
Heralds
With trumpet's sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton.*
While in another's name you peace declare,
Princes, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*
She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast. *Dryden.*
2. To tell openly.
Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments or shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*
While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*
3. To outlaw by public denunciation.
I heard myself *proclaim'd*. *Shaksp.*
PROCLAIMER, *n. f.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.
The great *proclaimers*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
PROCLAMATION, *n. f.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]
1. Publication by authority.
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.
If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*
PROCLIVITY, *n. f.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Lat.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.
The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
2. Readiness; facility of attaining.
He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Watson.*
PROCLIVOUS, *adj.* [*proclivus*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*
PROCONSUL, *n. f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.
Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Antonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*
PROCONSULSHIP, *n. f.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.
TO PROCRASTINATE, *v. a.* [*procrastino*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.
Hopeless and helpless doth Aegeon wind,
But to procrastinate his lifeless end. *Shaksp.*
Lat

PRO

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus procrastinating their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

TO PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.
I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINATION. *n. f.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinatus*.] Delay; dilatoriness.
How desperate the hazard of such procrastination is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *D. of Piety.*

PROCRASTINATOR. *n. f.* [*from procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.
Procreant. *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.
The temple haunting martlet, does approve
By his lov'd mansion, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*

TO PROCREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreo*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.
Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels,
did never procreate a new fly. *Bentley.*
Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To procreate plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown. *Blackmore.*

PROCREATION. *n. f.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreo*.] Generation; production.
The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself,
stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier
procreation of those varieties, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor ought
In procreation common to all kinds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Uncleanliness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of
procreation. *South's Sermons.*

PROCREATIVE. *adj.* [*from procreo*.] Generative; productive.
The ordinary period of the human procreative faculty
in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

PROCREATIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from procreative*.] Power of generation.
These seem to have the accur privilege of propagating
and not expiring, and have reconciled the procreativeness of
corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREATOR. *n. f.* [*from procreate*.] Generator; begetter.
PROCTOR. *n. f.* [*contracted from procurator*, Lat.]
1. A manager of another man's affairs.
The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are
either atheists, or else proctors suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*
2. An attorney in the spiritual court.
I find him charging the inconveniences in the payment
of tythes upon the clergy and proctors. *Swift.*
3. The magistrate of the university.
TO PROCTOR. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To manage. A cant
word.
I cannot proctor mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

PROCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from proctor*.] Office or dignity of a
proctor.
From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of
the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees,
the proctorship and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

PROCURBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down;
prone.

PROCURABLE. *adj.* [*from procure*.] To be procured; obtain-
able; acquirable.
Though it be a far more common and procurable liquor
than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be eas-
ily substituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

PROCURACY. *n. f.* [*from procure*.] The management of any
thing.

PROCURAION. *n. f.* [*from procure*.] The act of procuring.
Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon
strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and procuracion
of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these
are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

PROCURATOR. *n. f.* [*procurator*, Fr. from *procure*, Lat.]
Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.
I had in charge at my depart from France,
As procurator for your excellence, *Shaksp.*
To marry princes Marg'ret for your grace.
They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As procurators for the commonweal. *Daniel.*
When the procurators of King Antigonus imposed a rate
upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the
waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful,
they instantly dried up. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PRO

PROCURATORIAL. *adj.* [*from procurator*.] Made by a procurator.
All procuratorial exceptions ought to be made before con-
testation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory ex-
ceptions, if a procurator was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCURATORY. *adj.* [*from procurator*.] Tending to procura-
tion.
TO PROCURE. *v. a.* [*procure*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]
1. To manage; to transact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire.
They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I
procure unto it. *For. xxxiii. 9.*
Happy though but ill,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*
We no other pains endure,
Than those that we ourselves procure. *Dryden.*
Then by thy toil procur'd, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on.
Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause procures her hither? *Shaksp.*
Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.
Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shaksp.*

TO PROCURE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.
Our author calls colouring, lena fororis, in plain English,
the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: the cloaths,
the dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more
lovely than naturally she is, she procures for the design, and
makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
With what impatience must the muse behold,
The wife by her procuring husband sold. *Dryden.*

PROCUREMENT. *n. f.* The act of procuring.
They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Curbing the empress; for they think it done
By her procurement. *Dryden's Aurenga.*

PROCURER. *n. f.* [*from procure*.]
1. One that gains; obtainer.
Angling was after tedious study, a moderator of passions,
and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*
2. Pimp; pandar.
Strumpets in their youth, turn procurers in their age. *South.*

PROCURRESS. *n. f.* [*from procure*.] A bawd.
I saw the most artful procurers in town, seducing a young
girl. *Spectator.*

PRODIGAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigus*, Fr.] Profuse;
wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parcimonious.
Least I should seem over prodigal in the praise of my coun-
trymen, I will only present you with some few verses. *Camd.*
Be now as prodigal of all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And prodigally gave them all to you. *Shaksp.*
My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gagged. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
Diogenes did beg more of a prodigal man than the rest;
whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find
a liberal mind, you will take most of him; no, said Dioge-
nes, but I mean to beg of the rest again. *Bacon.*
As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these affairs, now those,
Though prodigal of life, disdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*
Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields were prodigal of blood. *Dryden.*
The prodigal of soul rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*
O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too prodigal of life,
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*
Some people are prodigal of their blood, and others so spar-
ing, as if so much life and blood went together. *Baker.*

PRODIGAL. *n. f.* A waster; a spendthrift.
A beggar suddenly grown rich, becomes a prodigal; for to
obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*

Thou
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful prodigals, have cast away
My happiness. *Denham's Solym.*
Let the wasteful prodigal be slain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGALITY. *n. f.* [*prodigalitate*, Fr. from *prodigal*.] Exces-
sive; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.
A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the prodigality of nature, *Shaksp.*
The spacious world cannot again afford
He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adver-
sary to him that opposeth prodigality. *Glavin.*

PRO

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of
liberality and act of prodigality. *South's Sermons.*
The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the pro-
digality of his wit, though at the same time he could have
wished, that the matter of it had been a better manager. *Dry.*

PRODIGALLY. *adv.* [*from prodigal*.] Profusely; wastefully;
extravagantly.
We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon
A friendship prodigally, of that price.
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *B. Johnson.*
I cannot well be thought so prodigally thirty of my subjects
blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*
The next in place and punishment are they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*
Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs the prodigally strows. *Dryden.*

PRODIGIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiatus*, Lat. *prodigiatus*, Fr.] Ama-
zing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous;
enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.
If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shaksp.*
An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful
to propound, it being so prodigious; but that it is constantly
avouched by many. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*
Then entering at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, prodigious to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*
The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a
prodigious quantity of water. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there
is a prodigious increase in the number of houses and inhabi-
tants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from prodigious*.]
1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.
I do not mean absolutely according to philoosophick exact-
ness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their
number prodigiously great. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.
I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

PRODIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from prodigious*.] Enormousness;
portentousness; amazing qualities.

PRODIGY. *n. f.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]
1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which
omens are drawn; portent.
Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A prodigy of fear, and a portent
Of broached mischief, to the unborn times. *Shaksp.*
The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven
out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor com-
fort of prodigies and old womens fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.
Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become
nature's prodigies, not her children. *Benj. Johnson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.
They would seem prodigies of learning. *Spectator.*

PRODIGIOUS. *n. f.* [*prodigio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ann.*

PRODITOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A traitor. Not in use.
Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
— I do, thou most usurping proditor. *Shaksp.*

PRODITORIOUS. *adj.* [*from proditor*, Lat.]
1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.
Now proditorious wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*
2. Apt to make discoveries.
Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind,
and start out of children when themselves least think of it;
for nature is proditorious. *Watson on Education.*

TO PRODUCE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produco*, Fr.]
1. To offer to the view or notice.
Produce your cause, faith the Lord; bring forth your strong
reasons. *Isa. xli. 21.*
2. To exhibit to the publick.
Your parents did not produce you much into the world,
whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*
3. To bring as an evidence.
It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,
To be produc'd against the Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*
4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.
This soil produces all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*
5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.
Somewhat is produced of nothing; for lies are sufficient to
breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*
They by imprudence mix'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*
Thou all this good of evil shalt produce. *Milton.*
Clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her fosten'd soil. *Milton.*

PRO

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move feve-
ral parts of our bodies; the effects also, that natural bodies
are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to
our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*
Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours
vanish, it no longer produces any such ideas; upon the return
of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*
This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produce'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

PRODUCE. *v. f.* [*from the verb*.] This noun, though accented
on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the
former.]
1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.
You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*
2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.
In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it
with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common
produce is thirty bushels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
This tax has already been too often tried, that we know the
exact produce of it. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 20.*

PRODUCENT. *n. f.* [*from produce*.] One that exhibits; one
that offers.
If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour
of the producent, and the adverse party does not contradict,
it shall be construed to the advantage of the producent. *Ayliffe.*

PRODUCER. *n. f.* [*from produce*.] One that generates or pro-
duces.
By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine
own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question
for my father, and so am led in a direct line to a first producer
that must be more than man. *Sackling.*
Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the con-
sumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first
producer. *Locke.*

PRODUCIBLE. *adj.* [*from produce*.]
1. Such as may be exhibited.
That is accounted probable, which has better arguments
produced for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*
Many warm expressions of the fathers are producible in this
case. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Such as may be generated or made.
The salts producible, are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem
to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

PRODUCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from producible*.] The state of
being producible.
To confirm our doctrine of the producibility of salts, Hel-
mont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum solid bo-
dies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt
equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRODUCT. *n. f.* [*productus*, Lat. *productus*, Fr.]
1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals.
The landholder, having nothing but what the product of
his land will yield, must take the market-rate. *Locke.*
Our British products are of such kinds and quantities, as
can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison.*
Range in the same quarter, the products of the same season. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the products of Sabean springs. *Pope.*
2. Work; composition.
Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation
in the world, are the products of great and wise men. *Watts.*
3. Thing consequential; effect.
These are the product
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

PRODUCTILE. *adj.* [*from produco*, Lat.] Which may be pro-
duced.
PRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*production*, Fr. from *produci*.]
1. The act of producing.
A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and
shadows, taking from each of them that which will most con-
duce to the production of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*
2. The thing produced; fruit; product.
The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, which the way did show
To the fair region, where the sun does rise,
Whole rich productions we so justly prize. *Waller.*
What would become of the scrofulous consumptive pro-
duction, furnished by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Composition.
We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole vo-
lumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

PRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*from produce*.] Having the power to pro-
duce; fertile; generative; efficient.
In thee
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*
This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue, and
making it productive of merit, as it is understood to have
been originally a reward of it. *Spectator, N° 537.*

PRO

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire,
And kindle, with thy own productive fire. *Dryden.*
If the productive fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable
of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*
Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills
for our fruitful vales for productive of that grain. *Swift.*
Hymen's flames like stars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the sun. *Pope.*
Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that, that age was
productive of men of prodigious stature. *Boome.*
PRO'EM. *n. f.* [*proemion*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.]
Preface; introduction.
So glaz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd.
Thus much may serve by way of *proem*. *Milton.*
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miscel.*
Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prefixed
the term of five years for studying the laws. *Ascham.*
PROFANA'TION. *n. f.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profane*, Lat.]
1. The act of violating any thing sacred.
He knew how bold men are to take even from God him-
self; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *pro-*
fanation he knew. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity;
to any others, *profanation*. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*
'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*
All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence
against the eternal law of nature. *South.*
Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer: they
suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little
less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*
2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.
Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the less, foul *profanation*. *Shakefp.*
PROFANE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]
1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.
Profane fellow! *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base
To be his groom. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
These have caus'd the weak to fumble, and the *profane* to
blaspheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*
2. Not sacred; secular.
The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history;
for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are
records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and
the new-found world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Polluted; not pure.
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rites.
Far hence be souls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*
To PROFANE. *v. a.* [*profane*, Lat. *profanare*, Fr.]
1. To violate; to pollute.
He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
Profaning this most honourable order. *Shakefp.*
Foretasted fruit
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*
Pity the temple profan'd of ungodly men. *2 Mac. viii. 2.*
How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poetry?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*
2. To put to wrong use.
I feel me much to blame.
So idly to profane the precious time. *Shakefp.*
PROFANELY. *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to sacred
names or things.
I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wicked-
ness, which they *profanely* commit. *2 Esdr. xv. 3.*
Let none of things serious, much less of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *B. Johns.*
That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil,
speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Boome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
PROFANER. *n. f.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violator.
The argument which our Saviour useth against profaners of
the temple, he taketh from the use whereunto it was with
solemnity consecrated. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour stained steel. *Shakefp.*
There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the
scripture to furnish out their jests. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PROFANENESS. *n. f.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is
sacred.
My great *profaneness* gainst thy oracle
You can banish from thence scurrility and *profaneness*, and
restrain the licentious insolence of poets and their actors. *Dry-*

PRO

Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws against
oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Shakefp.*
PROFECTION. *n. f.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression.
This, with *profection* of the horoscope, unto the seventh
house or opposite signs, every seventh year opposeth living
natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To PROFESS. *v. a.* [*professus*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.]
1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion.
Would you have me speak after my custom,
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex. *Shakefp.*
Pretending first
Wife to fly pain, *professing* next the spy.
A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,
A foe *profess'd* to barren chastity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.
Love well your father;
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shakefp.*
3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as
to invite employment.
What, matter, read you? first resolve me that.
—I read that I *profess* the art of love.
Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not the know-
ledge therefore that thou hast not. *Eachus iii. 25.*
To PROFESS. *v. n.*
1. To declare openly.
The day almost itself *professes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
They *profess*, that they know God, but in works they
deny him. *Tit. i. 16.*
Profess unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country,
which the Lord sware unto our fathers. *Deut. xxv. 3.*
2. To declare friendship. Not in use.
As he does conceive,
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever
Profess'd to him; why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter. *Shakefp.*
PROFESS'DLY. *adv.* [from *profess'd*.] According to open de-
claration made by himself.
I could not grant too much to men, that being *profess'dly*
my subjects, pretended religious strictness. *King Charles.*
Virgil, whom he *profess'dly* imitated, has surpassed him
among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
England I travelled over, *profess'dly* teaching all places I
pass'd along. *Woodward.*
PROFESS'ION. *n. f.* [*profession*, Fr. from *professi*.]
1. Calling; vocation; known employment.
I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
If we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall con-
demn all honest trades; for there are that deceive in all *pro-*
fessions, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge. *Raleigh.*
Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented. *Wideman.*
No other one race, nor the sons of any one other *pro-*
fession, nor perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst
all *professions*, as the sons of clergymen. *Sprat's Sermon.*
This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides those of
the learned *professions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*
2. Declaration.
A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evi-
dence can be given. *Glanvill's Scyl.*
Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sin-
cerity. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.
For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting of them,
which was common to them both, is meant that solemn *pro-*
fession of faith and repentance, which all christians make in
baptism. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
When christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of
those civil encouragements which attended their *profession*, the
complaint was applicable to christians. *Swift.*
PROFESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profession*.] Relating to a particular
calling or profession.
Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be
avoided. *Clarissa.*
PROFESSOR. *n. f.* [*professor*, Fr. from *professi*.]
1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.
When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed
you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art.
Professors in most sciences, are generally the worst qualified
to explain their meanings to those who are not of their
tribes. *Swift.*
3. One who is visibly religious.
Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*, that shew'd
a concern for religion, seem'd much conversant in St. Paul's
Epistles. *Lake.*
PROFESSORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *professor*.] The station or office
of a public teacher.
Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*, being then
elected bishop of Worcester; Sanderson succeeded him in the
regius *professorship*. *Wotton.*
To PROFFER.

PRO

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *profferer*, Fr.]
1. To propose; to offer.
To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Fairy Queen.*
None, among the choice and prime
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to proffer, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Does Cato send this answer back to Caesar,
For all his generous cares and proffer'd friendship? *Addis.*
2. To attempt.
PROFFER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.
Basilus, content to take that, since he could have no more,
allow'd her reasons, and took her proffer thankfully. *Sidney.*
Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakefp.*
The king
Great proffers sends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel.*
He made a proffer to lay down his commission of command
in the army. *Clarendon.*
But these, nor all the proffers you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake. *Dryden.*
2. Effay; attempt.
It is done with time, and by little and little, and with
many essays and proffers. *Bacon's Essays.*
PROFFERER. *n. f.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.
Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the profferer construe ay. *Shakefp.*
He who always refuses, taxes the profferer with indiscre-
tion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*
PROFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.] Profit; advance.
PROFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.] Profit; advance.
It is applied to intellectual acquisition.
Persons of riper years, who flock'd into the church during
the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instruc-
tions, and give account of their proficiency. *Addison.*
Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on their own
proficiencies, or presuming on their election by God, persuade
themselves into a careless security. *Rogers's Sermons.*
PROFICIENT. *n. f.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made ad-
vances in any study or business.
I am so good a proficient in one quarter of an hour, that I
can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakefp.*
I am dispos'd to receive further light in this matter, from
those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater pro-
ficients than I to learn. *Boyle.*
Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade. *Swift's Miscel.*
PROFICUOUS. *adj.* [*proficuous*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful.
It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*
To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*
PROFITE. *n. f.* [*profite*, Fr.] The side face; half face.
The painter will not take that side of the face, which has
some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in profile, or
else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*
Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman
emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in profile,
which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*
PROFIT. *n. f.* [*profit*, Fr.]
1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.
Thou must know,
'Tis not my profit that does lead mine honour. *Shakefp.*
He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, profit, or
dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct
them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*
2. Advantage; accession of good.
What profit is it for men now to live in heaviness, and
after death to look for punishment? *2 Esdr. vii. 47.*
Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what
profit is in them both? *Eccles. xi. 30.*
Say not what profit is there of my service; and what good
things shall I have hereafter. *Eccles. xi. 23.*
The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland,
though he made his profit of the noise of them. *Bacon.*
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.
To PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profit*, Fr.]
1. To benefit; to advance.
Whereto might the strength of their hands profit me. *Job.*
Let it profit thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
2. To improve; to advance.
'Tis a great means of profiting yourself, to copy diligently
excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*
To PROFIT. *v. n.*
1. To gain advantage.
The Romans, though possess'd of their ports, did not profit
much by trade. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

PRO

2. To make improvement.
Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them;
that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Tim. iv. 15.*
She has profited so well already by your counsel, that the
can say her lesson. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
3. To be of use or advantage.
Of times nothing *pro-fits* more;
Than self-esteem ground'd on just and right. *Milton.*
What profited thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*
PROFITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]
1. Gainful; lucrative.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man;
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakefp.*
The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-
seed, are found very profitable for the planters, in places apt
for them, and consequently profitable for the kingdom. *Bacon.*
2. Useful; advantageous.
To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakefp.*
Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be profitable
in many things, granted them peace. *2 Mac. xii.*
What was so profitable to the empire, became fatal to the
emperor. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
PROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *profitable*.]
1. Gainfulness.
2. Usefulness; advantageousness.
We will now briefly take notice of the profitableness of
plants for physic and food. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*
What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the
condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the
son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness
and profitableness of his commands invite? *Calamy's Sermons.*
PROFITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*.]
1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageously; usefully.
You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection,
and have profitably employed them. *Wake.*
PROFITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage.
We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first;
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger profitless. *Shakefp.*
PROFLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost
to virtue and decency; shameless.
Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will see
A race more profligate than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be. *Rese.*
How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poetry?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*
Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not to profligate, but rather chafe
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*
Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress
the most profligate spirits. *Clarissa.*
PROFLIGATE. *n. f.* An abandoned shameless wretch.
It is pleasant to see a notorious profligate seized with a con-
cern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Add.*
I have heard a profligate offer much stronger arguments
against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against
christianity; because he happened to be closer press'd by the
bailiff than the parson. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
How could such a profligate as Antony, or a boy of
eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the
law to such an empire and people. *Swift.*
To PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. A
word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense,
but not used.
Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and ju-
gulars, do potentially profligate and keep off the venom. *Harv.*
PROFLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly.
Most profligately false, with the strongest professions of
sincerity. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PROFLIGATENESS. *n. f.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of
being profligate.
PROFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *profundus*.] Progress; course.
In the profuence or proceedings of their fortunes, there was
much difference between them. *Wotton.*
PROFLUENT. *adj.* [from *profundus*, Lat.] Flowing forward.
Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the profuence stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*
PROFOUND.

PRO

PROFOUND. *adj.* [*profundus*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]
1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.
All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf profound, as that Serbion bog
Betwixt Damiat and mount Casius old. *Milton.*
He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus profound. *Milton.*
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind; as, a profound treatise.
3. Lowly; humble; submissive.
What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee?
what humble gestures? what profound reverence? *Du'pa.*
4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.
Not orators only with the people, but even the very profoundest disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*
5. Deep in contrivance.
The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hesley v. 2.*
PROFOUND. *n. f.*
1. The deep; the main; the sea.
God, in the fathomless profound,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*
Now I die absent in the vast profound;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd. *Dryden.*
2. The abyss.
If some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this profound. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
To **PROFOUND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.
We cannot profound into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanvil.*
PROFOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]
1. Deeply; with deep concern.
Why sigh you so profoundly?
The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd profoundly, conscious of the shame. *Dryden.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.
Domenichino was profoundly skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*
PROFUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *profound*.] To foretell; to foresee.
1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge.
Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with profundity here over-matched. *Hooker.*
PROFUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge.
The other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*
PROFUSE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.
On a green shady bank, profuse of flow'rs,
Penfive I sat. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
Oh liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of blis, and pregnant with delight. *Addison.*
One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too profuse, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*
PROFUSELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.]
1. Lavishly; prodigally.
2. With exuberance.
Then spring the living herbs profusely wild. *Thomson.*
PROFUSENESS. *n. f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.
One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living.
Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguish'd desire of doing more. *Dryden.*
Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness, and ends in madness and folly. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PROFUSION. *n. f.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusio*, Fr. from *profuse*.]
1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.
What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*
2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion.
He was desirous to avoid not only profusion, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*
The great profusion and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*
3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.
Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great profusion of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*
The raptur'd eye,
The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies. *Thomson.*
To **PROG.** *v. n.*
1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.
She went out *progreffing* for provisions as before. *L'Estr.*
PROG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

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O nephew! your grief is but folly.
In town you may find better *progenies*. *Swift's Miscel.*
Spouse tucked up doth in patten's tudge it,
With handkerchief, of *progs*, like trull with budger; *Longcon.*
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Longcon.*
PROGENERATION. *n. f.* [*progenies*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.
PROGENITOR. *n. f.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.
Although these things be already past away by her progenitors, former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenser's Fate of Ireland.*
Like true subjects, sons of your progenitors,
Go cheerfully together. *Shaksp.*
All generations had hither come,
From all the ends of th' Earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Milton.*
Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as progenitor over his own descendants.
The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our progenitors, but representatives. *Addison.*
PROGENY. *n. f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.
The sons of God have God's own natural son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and progeny they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*
Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the progeny of kings. *Shaksp.*
By promise he receives
Gift to his progeny of all that land. *Milton.*
The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden progeny from heav'n descends. *Dryden.*
Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see
Deathselves ourselves, our numerous progeny. *Dryden.*
We are the more pleas'd to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous progeny, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison's Freeholder.*
PROGNOSTICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.
The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses. *Brown.*
To **PROGNOSTICATE.** *v. a.* [from *prognostic*.] To foretell; to foreknow.
He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarend.*
Unkill'd in schemes by planets to foreknow,
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*
PROGNOSTICATION. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.]
1. The act of foreknowing or foretelling.
If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Foretoken.
He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Sidney.*
PROGNOSTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.
That astrologer, who made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run quite counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROGNOSTICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. *prognosticos*, Lat.] Fore-takening disease or recovery; foretelling; as, a prognostick sign.
PROGNOSTICK. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*.]
1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases.
Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy. *Arbutnot.*
2. A prediction.
Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verily'd at last. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning.
Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an early *prognostick* from what you were. *South.*
Careful observers
By sure *prognosticks* may foretell a show'r. *Swift.*
PROGRESS. *n. f.* [*progres*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]
1. Course; procession; passage.
I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,
Give guess how near to-day. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
The morn begins
Her rosy *progress* smiling. *Addison.*
The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*
2. Advancement;

PRO

2. Advancement; motion forward.
Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His nat'ral *progress*, but surcease to beat. *Shaksp.*
This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*, where it findeth the deliverance easiest. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Whoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*
It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space. *Locke.*
The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* into the endless expansion. *Locke.*
Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*. *Swift's Miscel.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.
Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,
But still his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*
It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things. *Burnet.*
Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its *progress* to knowledge. *Locke.*
Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*
4. Removal from one place to another.
From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*
5. A journey of state; a circuit.
He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*
O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their sovereign, through his wide command,
Passing in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*
To **PROGRESS.** *v. n.* [*progressus*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass.
Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*
PROGRESS. *n. f.* [*progressus*, Fr. *progressus*, Lat.]
1. Process; regular and gradual advance.
The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatical colour, were in arithmetical *progression*. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward.
Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*
3. Course; passage.
He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shaksp.*
4. Intellectual advance.
For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles. *Locke.*
PROGRESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of encrease or advance.
They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVE. *adj.* [*progressif*, Fr. from *progressus*.] Going forward; advancing.
Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still *progressive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*
In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in statation, both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping. *Ray on the Creation.*
Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*
Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our pow'r and learning be supprest,
And arts and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*
PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course.
The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest effects *progressively* to the least, is, because the greatest effects denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*
PROGRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.
To **PROHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohibeo*, Fr.]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.
She would not let them know of his close lying in that prohibited place, because they would be offended. *Sidney.*

PRO

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel prohibited. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.*
2. To debar; to hinder.
Gates of burning adamant
Bar'd over us, prohibit all egress. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbider; interdicter.
PROHIBITION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *prohibit*.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.
Might there not be some other mystery in this prohibition, than they think of? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*
Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition to divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only prohibition, to try his obedience. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Let us not think hard
One easy prohibition, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The law of God in the ten commandments conflicts mostly of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*
PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding.
A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
To **PROJECT.** *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.]
1. To throw out; to cast forward.
Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.
Diffusive of themselves where e'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*
If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might much more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. [*Projecter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.
It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall *project*. *King Charles.*
What fit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*
What desire, by which nature *projects* its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South's Sermons.*
To **PROJECT.** *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT. *n. f.* [*project*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.
It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a *project*. *Addison's Guardian.*
In the various *projects* of happiness, devised by human reason, there still appear inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers's Sermons.*
PROJECTILE. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] A body put in motion.
Projectile would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*
PROJECTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.
Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbutnot.*
PROJECTION. *n. f.* [from *project*.]
1. The act of shooting forwards.
If the electric be held unto the light, many particles thereof will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvia issuing with agility; for as the electric cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*
2. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See to **PROJECT**.
For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that *projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38th degree of the southern latitude. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chemistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.
A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection*, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*
PROJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *project*.]
1. One who forms schemes or designs.
The following comes from a *projector*, a correspondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*
Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.
Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *L'Estrange.*
Astrologers that future fates foretew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*
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PROJEC'TURE. *n. f.* [*projectura*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.
TO PROJIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.
 I fit and *projin* my wings
 After flight, and put new flings
 To my shafts.
Benj. Johnson.
 The country husbandman will not give the *proining* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the scar. *B. Johnson.*
TO PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter.
 The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howel.*
PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Oblate; flat.
 As to the *prolate* spheroidal figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is also very convenient for us. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
PROLATION. *n. f.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]
 1. Pronunciation; utterance.
 Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Ray.*
 2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*
PROLEGOMENA. *n. f.* [*προλεγόμενα*; *prolegomena*, Fr.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.
PROLEPSIS. *n. f.* [*προληψις*; *prolepsis*, Fr.] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.
 This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
PROLEPTICAL. *adj.* [*prolepsis*, Fr.] Previous; antecedent.
 The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glanvill.*
PROLEPTICALLY. *adv.* [*proleptical*, Fr.] By way of anticipation.
PROLETARIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.
 Like speculators should foretell,
 From pharos of authority,
 Perpetrated mischiefs farther than
 Low proletarian tything-men. *Hudibras, p. i.*
PROLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.
 Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *prolifications* descending from double origins. *Brown.*
PROLIFICK. *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful.
PROLIFICAL. *adj.* ful; generative; pregnant; productive.
 Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
 Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe,
 Fermented the great mother to conceive,
 Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Dodgson's Piety.*
 His vital pow'r air, earth and seas supplies,
 And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;
 For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
 Springs. *Dryden.*
 All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolifick*. *Ray.*
 From the middle of the world,
 The sun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
 'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
 Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*
PROLIFICALITY. *adv.* [*prolifick*, Fr.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolixus*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]
 1. Long; tedious; not concise.
 According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*
 Should I at large repeat
 The head-roll of her vicious tricks,
 My poem would be too *prolix*. *Prior.*
 2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.
 If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe's Pargen.*
PROLIXIOUS. *adj.* [*prolixus*, Fr.] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.
 Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes. *Shakespeare.*
PROLIXITY. *n. f.* [*prolixitas*, Fr. from *prolixus*.] Tediousness; tire some length; want of brevity.
 It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Antonio hath lost a ship. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
 In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipped into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*
PROLIXLY. *adv.* [*prolixus*, Fr.] At great length; tediously.
 On these *prolixly* thankful the enlarg'd. *Dryden.*
PROLIXNESS. *n. f.* [*prolixitas*, Fr.] Tediousness.
PROLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*prolocutor*, Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.
 The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expense of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd their *prolocutor*. *Swift.*

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PROLOCUTORSHIP. *n. f.* [*prolocutor*, Lat.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PROLOGUE. *n. f.* [*πρόλογος*; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.]
 1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.
 Come, fit, and a song.
 — Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*
 In her face excuse
 Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*
 2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.
 If my death might make this island happy,
 And prove the period of their tyranny,
 I would expend it with all willingness;
 But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakespeare.*
 The peaking cornuto comes in the infant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*
TO PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [*prologus*, Lat.] To introduce with a formal preface.
 He his special nothing ever *prologues*. *Shakespeare.*
TO PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Lat.]
 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.
 Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
 Life much. *Milton.*
 Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*
 2. To put off to a distant time.
 To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;
 For I myself am not so well provided;
 As else I would be were the day *prolong'd*. *Shakespeare.*
PROLONGATION. *n. f.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]
 1. The act of lengthening.
 Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 2. Delay to a longer time.
 This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
PROLUSION. *n. f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion.
 It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewill.*
PROMINENT. *adj.* [*prominentus*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant.
 Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her. *Mor.*
 Two goodly bowls of maffly silver,
 With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*
 Some have their eyes stand so *prominent* as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them. *Ray.*
PROMINENCE. *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.] from *prominent*.
PROMINENCY. *n. f.* Protuberance; extant part.
 It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
PROMISCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.
 Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd. *Roscom.*
 In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
 The guards, and then each other overbear,
 And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*
 No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water. *Woodward.*
 Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
 With throngs *promiscuous* throw the level green. *Pope.*
 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*
PROMISCUOUSLY. *adv.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.
 We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy *promiscuously* of Tros.
 That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*
 Here might you see
 Barons and peasants on the embattled field, *Philips.*
 In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass'd.
 Unaw'd by precepts human or divine, *Pope.*
 Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join.
PROMISE. *n. f.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promissus*, *promissus*, Fr.]
 1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.
 I eat the air, *promissus* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons so. *Shakespeare.*
 His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
 But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakespeare.*
 O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established. *1 Chron.*
 Behold, she said, perform'd in ev'ry part. *Dryden.*
 My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Let.*

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Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say, whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*
 2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.
 Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Adri.*
 3. Hopes; expectation.
 Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
TO PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promittere*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]
 1. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.
 While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter ii. 18.*
 I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any remedies. *Temple's Miscel.*
TO PROMISE. *v. n.*
 1. To assume one by a promise.
Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shak.*
 I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*
 As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. *2 Mac. ii. 18.*
 All the pleasure we can take, when we met these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment.
 She brib'd my flay, with more than human charms;
 Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd* to bestow
 Immortal life. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.
 Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
 I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakespeare.*
PROMISEBREACH. *n. f.* [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.
 Criminal in double violation
 Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach*. *Shakespeare.*
PROMISEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises.
 He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
PROMISER. *n. f.* [*promise*, Fr.] One who promises.
 Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?
 Give him his bribe again. *Benj. Johnson.*
 Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
 To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*
PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.
 As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Dodgson's Piety.*
 The *promissory* lies of great men are known by shoudering, hugging, squeezing, smiling and bowing. *Avithnot.*
PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] By way of promise.
 Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*
PROMONT. *n. f.* [*promontoria*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.]
PROMONTORY. *n. f.* *Promont* I have observed only in *Suckling*.
 A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.
 The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*
 I have dogs
 Will climb the highest *promontory* top. *Shakespeare.*
 Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
 And spies a far off shore where he would tread. *Shakespeare.*
 A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
 One that With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 The waving sea can with each flood
 Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*
 They, on their heads,
 Main *promontories* hung, which in the air
 Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd. *Milton.*
 Every gust of rugged winds,
 That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*
 If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*
TO PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promovere*, *prometus*, Lat.]
 1. To forward; to advance.
 Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*
 Nothing lovelier can be found,
 Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milton.*
 He that talks deceitfully for truth, mult hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterb.*
 Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Awithnot.*
 2. [*Promoveo*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.
 I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Num. xxii. 17.*
 Shall I leave my fates wherewith thy honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees. *Judges ix. 9.*
 Did I solicit thee
 From darkness to *promote* me. *Milton.*
PROMOTER. *n. f.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote*.]
 1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

PRO

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanvill.*
 Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*
 2. Informer; makebate. An obsolete use.
 His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie. *Tisser.*
 Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*
PROMOTION. *n. f.* [*promoti*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.
 Many fair *promotions*
 Are daily given to enoble those,
 That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakespeare.*
 The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
 Who holds his state at door 'mongst purpursants. *Shakespeare.*
 My rising is thy fall,
 And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*
 Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
 Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;
 Whose palms, new pluck'd from paradise,
 In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*
TO PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promoveo*, Fr.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little used.
 Never yet was honest man,
 That ever drove the trade of love:
 It is impossible, nor can
 Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*
PROMPT. *adj.* [*promptus*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]
 1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.
 The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Watson.*
 Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required. *Clarendon.*
 Prompt eloquence
 Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*
 To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
 My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*
 2. Quick; petulant.
 I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
 And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*
 3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.
 Tell him, I'm *prompt*
 To lay my crown at his feet, and there to kneel. *Shakespeare.*
 The brazen age,
 A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*
 Still arole some rebel slave,
 Prompter to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*
 4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt payment*.
TO PROMPT. *v. a.* [*promptare*, Italian.]
 1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.
 Sitting in some place, where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson. *Aitcham.*
 You've put me now to such a part, which never
 I shall discharge to th' life.
 — Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
 And I will stoop and humble my intents
 To your well practis'd wife directions. *Shakespeare.*
 None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as the could. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*
 Every one some time or other dreams he is reading books, in which case the invention *prompts* so readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*
 Grace shines around her with serene beams,
 And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*
 2. To incite; to instigate.
 The Volcians stand
 Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road
 Upon's again. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 Speak not by th' matter
 Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with such words
 But rooted in your tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes use of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to prayer.
 Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milton.*
 Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*
 3. To remind.
 The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PROMPTER. *n. f.* [*promptus*, Fr.]
 1. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters.
 Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
 Without a *prompter*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 In florid impotence he speaks,
 And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*
 2. An

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2. An admonisher; a reminder.
We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Estrange*.
PROMPTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *promptus*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness.
PROMPTLY. *adv.* [from *promptus*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously.
He that does his merchandise cheerfully, *promptly* and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor*.
PROMPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *promptus*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.
Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia. *South's Sermons*.
Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity, and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *Arbutnot*.
PROMPTURE. *n. f.* [from *promptus*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. A word not used.
Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood; Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour, That had he twenty heads to tender down On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakespeare*.
PROMPTUARY. *n. f.* [from *promptuarius*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.
This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward*.
TO PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [from *promulgare*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration.
Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser*.
Those to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel, had far different instructions. *Decay of Piety*.
It is certain laws, by virtue of any function they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke*.
PROMULGATION. *n. f.* [from *promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgare*.] Publication; open exhibition.
The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 42.
The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South*.
PROMULGATOR. *n. f.* [from *promulgator*.] Publisher; open teacher.
How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designs and aims of its first *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety*.
TO PROMULGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.
The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulgated* and propagated. *Atterbury*.
PROMULGER. *n. f.* [from *promulgator*.] Publisher; promulgator.
The *promulgators* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury*.
PROMOTOR. *n. f.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*
PRONE. *adj.* [from *pronus*, Latin.]
1. Bending downward; not erect.
There wanted yet a creature not *prone*, And brute as other creatures, but indu'd With sanctity of reason, might erect His stature, and upright with front serene Govern the rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.
2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to supine.
Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.
Down thither *prone* in flight He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky Sails between worlds. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.
4. Declivous; sloping.
Since the floods demand, For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land: Does not this due declivity declare A wife director's providential care? *Blackmore*.
5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.
The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part flower to the one and *prone* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker*.
Those who are ready to confess him in judgment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him shamefully in their doings. *South's Sermons*.

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addison*.
Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope*.
PRONENESS. *n. f.* [from *prone*.]
1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness.
If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.
3. Deficent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.
The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 8.
The soul being first from nothing brought, When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall; And this declining *proneness* unto nought, Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Davies*.
He instituted this way of worship, because of the casualty of their hearts, and their *proneness* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
The *proneness* of good men to communicate want, in what soever shape it appears. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation. *Rogers's Sermons*.
PRONG. *n. f.* [from *pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. *Almshouse*.] A fork.
The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandy's Journey*.
Whacum his sea-coal *prong* threw by, And bafely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras*.
Be mindful, With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move The crusted earth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
PRONITY. *n. f.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. A word not used. Of this mechanick *proneity*, I do not see any good tendency. *More's Divine Dialogues*.
PRONOUN. *n. f.* [from *pronomen*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.]
I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
TO PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [from *pronuncio*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
1. To speak; to utter.
He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jer. xxxv. 18*.
2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.
She So good a lady, that no tongue could ever Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*
I have *pronounced* the word, faith the Lord. *Jer. xxxiv. 5*.
So was his will Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton*.
Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton*.
The *pronouncing* of sentence of death is the office of inferior magistrates. *Locke*.
Abialom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke*.
3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.
Language of man *pronounc'd* By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton*.
Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder*.
4. To utter rhetorically.
TO PRONOUNCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.
How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety*.
Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South's Sermons*.
PRONOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *pronuncio*.] One who pronounces. The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
PRONUNCIATION. *n. f.* [from *pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciatio*, Fr.] The act or mode of utterance.
The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder*.
It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden*.
PROOF.

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PROOF. *n. f.* [from *prova*.]
1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.
That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker*.
This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker*.
Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser*.
That which I shall report will bear no credit. *Shakespeare*.
Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakespeare*.
One foul in both, whereof good *proof* This day affords. *Milton*.
This, ver'd in death, th' infernal knight relates, And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden*.
Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke*.
2. Test; trial; experiment.
Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*, Hell-born I not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton*.
Samson, This day to Dagon is a solemn feast, Thy strength they know surpassing human race, And now some publick *proof* thereof require To honour this great feast. *Milton's Agonistes*.
When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.
Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more, Because he shew'd, by *proof*, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden*.
My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addison*.
Here for ever must I stay, Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope*.
3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.
Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers, And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare*.
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms, Keen be my fabre, and of *proof* my arms; I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden*.
With arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee, Chuse thou the best. *Dryden*.
4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.
He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*, Confronted him. *Shakespeare Macbeth*.
5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled. *PROOF*. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]
1. Impenetrable; able to resist.
Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shakespeare*.
Opportunity I here have had To try thee, fit thee, and confests have found thee *Proof* against all temptation, as a rock Of adamant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.
He past expression lov'd, *Proof* to disdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden*.
When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. *Collier*.
Guileless of hate, and *proof* against desire; That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden*.
When a capuchin, that was thought *proof* against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addison*.
2. It has either to or against before the power to be resisted.
Imagin'd wife, Constant, mature, *proof* against all assaults. *Milton*.
Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice By frost was harden'd to a mighty price; *Proof* to the sun it now securely lies, And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison*.
The God of day, To make him *proof* against the burning ray, His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison*.
PROOFLESS. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence. Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary, that can grant them. *Boyle*.
TO PROPE. *v. a.* [from *propere*, Dutch.]
1. To support by something placed under or against.
What we by day Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind, One night derides. *Milton*.
2. To support by standing under or against.
Like these earth unsupported keeps its place, Though no fix'd bottom *prope* the weighty mass. *Creech*.
Eternal knows the growing mass supply, Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky; As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope*.
3. To sustain; to support.
The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope*.
PROP. *n. f.* [from *propere*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.
The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop*. *Shakespeare*.
You take my house, when you do take the *prop* That doth sustain my house; you take my life, When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakespeare*.
Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon*.
That he might on many *props* repose, He strengthens his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel*.
Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand, If on the body's life, her life depend, As Meleager's on the fatal brand, The body's good the only would intend. *Davies*.
Fairest unsupported flower From her best *prop* so far. *Milton*.
The current of his victories found no stop, Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop*. *Waller*.
'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell rested in a firm posture; for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Barnet*.
The *props* return Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden*.
PROPAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagare*.] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.
Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle*.
TO PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [from *propago*, Latin.]
1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production.
All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget, Is *propagated* curle! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.
Is it an elder brother's duty To *propagate* his family and name; You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Orway*.
From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound; For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound. *Dryden*.
2. To extend; to widen.
I have upon a high and pleasant hill Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the base of th' mount Is rank'd with all defects, all kind of natures, That labour on the bosom of this sphere To *propagate* their fates. *Shakespeare Timon of Athens*.
3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.
Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety*.
Who are those that truth must *propagate*, Within the confines of my father's state. *Dryden*.
Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test. *Locke*.
Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense. *Newton*.
4. To encrease; to promote.
Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest With more of thine. *Shakespeare*.
Sooth'd with his future fame, And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden*.
5. To generate.
Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clarissa*.
TO PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.
No need that thou Should'st *propagate*, already infinite, And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton*.
PROPAGATION. *n. f.* [from *propagatio*, Lat. *propagation*, Fr. from *propagare*.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.
Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker*.
There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wise man's Surgery*.
There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray on the Creation*.
Old stakes of olive trees in plants revives; But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden*.
PROPAGATOR. *n. f.* [from *propagator*.]
1. One who continues by successive production.
2. A spreader; a promoter.
Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addison*.
TO PROPEL. *v. a.* [from *propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.
Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy, that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey*.
This

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This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the vicidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to propel so vast and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity.

To PROPEL. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren, I propend to you, In resolution to keep Helen still.

PROPENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *propendo*.] 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and propensity of actions.

PROFUSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, propense and inclinable to holiness, be otherwise edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives.

I have brought scandal In feeble hearts, propense enough before

To waver, or fall off, and join with idols.

PROFUSION. *n. f.* [*propensio*, Fr. *propensio*, Lat. from *propensio*.] 1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any propensity of myself to injuriousness.

2. Forceful; our propensities to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries.

Let there be but propensities, and bent of will to religion, and there will be fecundity and indefatigable industry.

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the propensities of a child.

The natural propension, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune.

He afflicts us with a measure of grace, sufficient to overbalance the corrupt propensity of the will.

2. Tendency.

Bodies, that of themselves have no propensities to any determinate place, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way.

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids.

PROPER. *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *propre*, Latin.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not proper unto christian men as they are christian.

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as proper to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many.

No sense the precious joys conceives, Which in her private contemplations be;

For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves, Hath her own pow'rs, and proper actions free.

Of nought no creature ever formed ought, For that is proper to th' Almighty's hand.

Dufrenoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly proper to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry.

Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic and proper to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

2. Noting an individual.

A proper name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind; as Caesar.

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, my proper, their proper.

The bloody book of law You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,

After your own sense; yea, though our proper son Stood in your action.

Court the age With somewhat of your proper rage.

If we might determine it, our proper conceptions would be all voted axioms.

Now learn the difference at your proper cost, Betwixt true valour and an empty boast.

4. Natural; original.

In our proper motion we ascend Up to our native seat.

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth and play, All proper to the springs, and sprightly May.

He is the only proper person of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts.

PRO

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment, that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are proper: for blood is required to make blood.

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms.

8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil; Proper deformity seems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman.

9. [From *propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a proper child.

10. Tall; luffy; handsome with bulk.

At last the concluded with a sigh, thou wast the properest man in Italy.

A proper goodly fox was carrying to execution.

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense.

What dies but what has life And sin? the body properly hath neither.

The miseries of life are not properly owing to the unequal distribution of things.

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are properly his own.

PROPERNESS. *n. f.* [from *propre*.] 1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness.

PROPERT. *n. f.* [from *propre*.] 1. Peculiar quality.

What special property or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls?

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a property.

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logic of a conquering sword has no great property that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot.

It is the property of an old finner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others.

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules.

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has property in.

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly show'd, And property with plenty crown'd,

Accept our pious praise.

5. The thing possessed.

'Tis a thing impossible I should love thee but as a property.

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where property is so well secured.

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity, and property of blood,

And as a stranger to my heart and me, Hold thee.

7. Something useful; an appendage.

I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants.

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees, High pomp and state are useful properties.

Greenfield was the name of the property man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors.

8. Property for propriety. Any thing peculiarly adapted.

Our poets excel in grandeur and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and brevity.

TO PROPERT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To invest with qualities.

His rear'd arm Crested the world; his voice was property'd

As all the tuned spheres.

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune Subdues and proprieties to his love and tendance

All sorts of hearts.

They have here propriety'd me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits.

I am too highborn to be propriety'd, To be a secondary at controul.

PRO

PROPHASIS. *n. f.* [*προφήσεις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHET. *n. f.* [*προφήτης*; *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams.

Poets may boast Their work shall with the world remain;

Both bound together, live or die, The verses and the prophecy.

PROPHESY. *n. f.* [from *propheta*.] One who prophesies.

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England, I prophesy the fearful time to thee,

That ever wretched age hath look'd upon.

I hate him, for he doth not prophesy good, but evil.

The Lord sent me to prophesy, against this house, all the words that ye have heard.

2. To foretell.

Methought thy very gait did prophesy A royal nobleness.

TO PROPHESY. *v. n.* 1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death, And prophesying with accents terrible

Of dire combustion.

Receiv'd by thee, I prophesy, my rhimes, Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

Prophesy unto the wind, prophesy, son of man.

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered through the prophesying of Haggaï.

PROPHET. *n. f.* [*προφήτης*, Fr. *propheta*.] 1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Every flower Did as a prophet weep what it forelaw,

In Hector's wrath.

O prophet of glad tidings! finisher Of utmost hope!

He lov'd so fast, As if he fear'd each day wou'd be her last;

Too true a prophet to foresee the fate, That should so soon divide their happy state.

God, when he makes the prophet, does not unmake the man.

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

His champions are the prophets and apostles.

PROPHETESS. *n. f.* [*propheteissa*, Fr. from *propheta*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall split thy very heart with sorrow, And lay poor Margaret was a prophetess.

That it is consonant to the word of God, so in singing to answer, the practice of Miriam the prophetess, when the answered the men in her song, will approve.

If my love but once were crown'd Fair prophetess, my grief would cease.

PROPHETICK. *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *propheta*.] 1. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,

With such prophetick greeting.

The counsel of a wife and then prophetical friend was forgotten.

Some perfumes procure prophetical dreams.

'Till old experience do attain To something like prophetick strain.

Some famous prophetick pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface.

No arguments made a stronger impression on these Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old prophetick writings deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance.

2. It has of before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment, And fears are oft prophetick of th' event.

PROPHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is so prophetically proud of an heroic coddgelling, that he raves in saying nothing.

This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of these articles, and part of it prophetically true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this faith.

She sigh'd, and thus prophetically spoke.

TO PROPHETIZE. *v. n.* [from *prophetize*, Fr. from *propheta*.] To give predictions.

PRO

Nature else hath conference With profound sleep, and so doth warning send

By prophetizing dreams.

PROPHYLACTICK. *adj.* [*προφυλακτικός*, from *προφυλάσσω*.] Preventive; preservative.

Medicine is distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health.

PROPINQUITY. *n. f.* [*propinquitat*, Lat.] 1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or propinquity.

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer.

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity, and property of blood,

And as a stranger to my heart and me Hold thee.

PROPTIABLE. *adj.* [from *proptiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

TO PROPTIATE. *v. a.* [*proptio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her priest, declare What off'rings may propitiate the fair,

Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay, Or polish'd lines which longer last than they.

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to propitiate by certain rites.

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast, 'Till they propitiate thy offended ghost.

The God propitiates, and the pest alluage.

PROPTIATION. *n. f.* [*proptiation*, Fr. from *proptiate*.] 1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitioufness is obtained.

He is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world.

PROPTIATOR. *n. f.* [from *proptiate*.] One that propitiates.

PROPTIATORY. *adj.* [*proptiatorius*, Fr. from *proptiate*.] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a propitiatory sacrifice is offered for their honour?

PROPTIOUS. *adj.* [*propitiuus*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

'T' assuage the force of this new flame, And make thee more propitious in my need,

I mean to sing the praises of thy name.

Let not my words offend thee, My maker, be propitious while I speak!

Indulgent God! propitious pow'r to Troy, Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy.

Would but thy sister Marcia be propitious To thy friend's woes.

Ere Phœbus rose, he had implor'd Propitious heav'n.

PROPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitius*.] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse propitiously invites, Improve her favours, and indulge her flights.

PROPTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *propitius*.] Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the propitiousness of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak.

PROPLASM. *n. f.* [*πρόπλασμα*.] Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as proplasms or moulds to the matter which to filled them, limited and determined its dimensions and figure.

PROPLASTIC. *n. f.* [*προπλαστική*.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOMENT. *n. f.* [from *propoens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal.

For mysterious things of faith rely On the propoent, heaven's authority.

PROPORTION. *n. f.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening the territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants, what proportion is requisite to the peopling of a region in such a manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude.

By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons.

Things high equivalent and neighbouring value By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share,

In equal balance weigh'd gainst earth and hell, Flings up the adverse scale, and thence proportion.

2. Settled

PRO

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree:
Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in proportion to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*
He must be little skilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold proportion only to their knowledge. *Locke.*
Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in proportion as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
In proportion as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler, N° 81.*
3. Harmonick degree.
His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pur'd tranverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.
It must be mutual in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*
No man of the present age is equal in the strength, proportion and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The proportions are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addison.*
Harmony, with every grace,
Plays in the fair proportions of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*
5. Form; size.
All things receiv'd, do such proportion take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are wear'd. *Davies.*
To PROPORTION, *v. a.* [from *proportion*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To adjust by comparative relation.
Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to proportion as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*
Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*
In the loss of an object, we do not proportion our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison's Spectator, N° 256.*
2. To form symmetrically.
Nature had proportion'd her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether seem'd not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*
PROPORTIONABLE, *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.
His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance proportionable to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*
It was enliven'd with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a proportionable number of other instruments. *Addison.*
PROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.
The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it proportionably to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other. *Locke.*
The parts of a great thing are great, and there are proportionably large estates in a large country. *Arbutnot.*
Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are proportionably conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*
PROPORTIONAL, *adj.* [from *proportion*, Fr. from *proportion*.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.
As likely tasting to attain
Proportional accents, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Four numbers are said to be proportional, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocher.*
If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the lines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly proportional to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*
PROPORTIONALITY, *n. f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional.
All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the proportionality of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*
PROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree.
If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be proportionally diminished. *Newton.*
PROPORTIONATE, *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.
The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means proportionate. *Grew.*
The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes;

PRO

- but the invention of burning glasses depended on a proportionate; for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew's Optic.*
In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power, to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*
To PROPORTIONATE, *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else.
The parallelism and due proportionate inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, proportionate by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and defend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Bentley's Sermon.*
PROPORTIONATENESS, *n. f.* [from *proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.
By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and proportionateness of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception, as is necessary for its sensible being. *Hale.*
PROPOSAL, *n. f.* [from *proposere*.]
1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*
The work, you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the proposals. *Addison's Tatler, N° 81.*
2. Offer to the mind.
Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*
This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first proposal. *Autenbury.*
To PROPOSE, *v. a.* [from *proposere*, Fr. *proponere*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration.
Raphael to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd. *Milton.*
My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly proposed to themselves the latter as the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler, N° 81.*
In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first proposed to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*
To PROPOSE, *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.
Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*
PROPOSER, *n. f.* [from *proposere*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.
Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God.
He provided a statute, that whoever proposed any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter proposed were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the proposer to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*
PROPOSITION, *n. f.* [from *propositio*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]
1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.
Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two propositions, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*
The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a proposition. *Hale.*
2. Proposal; offer of terms.
The enemy sent propositions, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*
PROPOSITIONAL, *adj.* [from *proposition*.] Considered as a proposition.
If it has a singular subject in its propositional sense, it is always ranked with universals. *Watts's Logic.*
To PROPOUND, *v. a.* [from *proponere*, Lat.]
1. To offer to consideration; to propose.
The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to propound.
To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will propound a rule. *Daniel.*
Dar'st thou to the son of God propound
To worship thee. *Milton.*
The greatest stranger must propound the argument. *Mar.*
The arguments, which christianity propounds to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*
2. To offer; to exhibit.
A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be propounded him. *Shakespeare.*
PROPOUNDER, *n. f.* [from *proponere*.] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

PROPRIETARY.

PRO

- PROPRIETARY, *n. f.* [from *proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.
'Tis a great mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and proprietaries in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROPRIETARY, *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.
Though sheep, which are proprietary, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Grew's Optic.*
PROPRIETOR, *n. f.* [from *proprium*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right.
Man, by being master of himself, and proprietor of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property.
Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient proprietor. *Rogers.*
PROPRIETRESS, *n. f.* [from *proprietrix*.] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.
A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the proprietress demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *LeStrange.*
PROPRIETY, *n. f.* [from *proprietas*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]
1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.
You that have promis'd to yourselves propriety in love,
Know women's hearts like straws do move. *Suckling.*
Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*
Hail wedded love! mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise! of all things common else. *Milton.*
They secure propriety and peace. *Dryden.*
To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the propriety of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts. *Autenbury.*
2. Accuracy; justness.
Common use, that is the rule of propriety, affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*
PROPT, *for* PROPT, [from *propere*.] Sustained by some prop.
See in her cell sad Elioia spread,
Propt in some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*
To PROPUGN, *v. a.* [from *propugnare*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate.
Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for propugnating of our faith. *Hammond.*
PROPUGNATION, *n. f.* [from *propugnatio*, from *propugnare*, Latin.] Defence.
What propugnatio is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite? *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
PROPUGNER, *n. f.* [from *propugnare*.] A defender.
So zealous propugnars are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it. *G. v. of the Tongue.*
PROPULSION, *n. f.* [from *propulsio*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.
Joy worketh by propulsio of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*
The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by propulsio be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PRORE, *n. f.* [from *prore*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ship. A poetical word used for a rhyme.
There no vessel, with vermilion prore,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*
PROROGATION, *n. f.* [from *prorogatio*, from *prorogare*, Lat. *prorogatio*, Fr.]
1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.
The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the prorogation and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South.*
2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.
It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a prorogation.
To PROROGUE, *v. a.* [from *prorogare*, Lat. *prorogare*, Fr.]
1. To protract; to prolong.
He prorogued his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares. *Dryden.*
2. To put off; to delay.
My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death prorogued, wanting of thy love. *Shakespeare.*
3. To interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.
By the king's authority alone, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon.*
PRORUPTION, *n. f.* [from *proruptus*, from *prorumpere*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

PRO

- Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one day, the latter brood impatient by a forcible proruption anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PROSAICK, *adj.* [from *prosaicus*, Fr. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, Lat.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.
To PROSCRIBE, *v. a.* [from *proscribo*, Lat.]
1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction.
Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and proscribed. *Spenser.*
I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being so brib'd;
And writ him in the list of my proscrib'd
After thy fact. *Benj. Johnson.*
Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and proscrib'd by men of sense. *Roscommon.*
Some utterly proscribe the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed if taken by us in that sense, in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted. *South's Sermons.*
2. To interdict. Not in use.
He shall be found,
And taken or proscrib'd this happy ground. *Dryden.*
PROSCRIBER, *n. f.* [from *proscribere*.] One that dooms to destruction.
The triumvir and proscriber had descended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*
PROSCRIPTION, *n. f.* [from *proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation.
You took his voice who should be prick'd to die,
In our black sentence and proscription. *Shakespeare.*
Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new proscriptions. *B. J. W.*
For the title of proscription or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justified himself. *Bacon.*
PROSE, *n. f.* [from *prosa*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.
Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*
The reformation of prose was owing to Boccaccio, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden.*
A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a prose writer, as his descriptions are often more diffuse. *Addison.*
Prose men alone for private ends,
I thought, forsook their ancient friends.
I will be still your friend in prose:
Esteem and friendship to express,
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*
My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verse man and prose man, term me which you will. *Pope.*
To PROSECUTE, *v. a.* [from *prosequor*, *prosecutus*, Lat.]
1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.
I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why should not I then prosecute my right?
I must not omit a father's timely care,
To prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom. *Shakespeare.*
He prosecuted this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent fallies. *Locke.*
2. To continue; to carry on.
The same reasons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you also to prosecute the same. *Hayward.*
All resolute to prosecute their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cause to free. *Daniel.*
He infected Oxford, which gave them the more reason to prosecute the fortifications. *Clarendon.*
With louder cries
She prosecutes her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*
3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.
It were an infinite labour to prosecute those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 1.*
4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.
5. To prosecute differs from to persecute: to persecute always implies some cruelty, malignity or injustice; to prosecute, is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause.
PROSECUTION, *n. f.* [from *prosecutio*.]
1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.
Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the prosecution. *South.*
Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their prosecutions of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their aversions towards us. *Addison.*
2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.
PROSECUTOR, *n. f.* [from *prosecutor*.] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

20 Q

PROSELYTE.

PRO

PROSELYTE. *n. f.* [*προσelyτης*, Gr.; *proselitus*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.
He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proselite*. *Cleaveland.*
Men become professors and combatants for those opinions
they were never convinced of, nor *proselites* to. *Locke.*
Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proselites* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts fill you go. *Grano.*
What numbers of *proselites* may we not expect. *Addison.*
TO PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.
Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportu-
nities of *proseluting* others, by averting them from their com-
pany. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*proseminatio*, *proseminatus*, Lat.] Pro-
pagation by seed.
Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men,
animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*,
the reasons thereof shall be delivered. *Hale.*
PROSODIAN. *n. f.* [from *prosody*.] One skilled in metre or
prosody.
Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive
malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil. *Brown.*
PROSODY. *n. f.* [*prosodie*, Fr. *προσodie*.] The part of
grammar which teaches the found and quantity of syllables,
and the measures of verse.
PROSOPICIA. *n. f.* [*προσωπικη*, Gr.; *prosopie*, Fr.] Per-
sonification; figure by which things are made persons.
These reasons are pathetically urged, and admirably raised
by the *prosopopeia* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden.*
PROSPECT. *n. f.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]
1. View of something distant.
Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*
The Jews being under the economy of immediate revela-
tion, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that
heaven, whence their law descended. *Deacy of Piety.*
It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little
burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures
in *prospect* allure. *Locke.*
2. Place which affords an extended view.
Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,
Thus pake. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*
3. Series of objects open to the eye.
There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one
side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the
eye can reach: just opposite stands the green promontory of
Sorrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay
of Naples. *Addison.*
4. Object of view.
Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*
Present, sad *prospect*! can he ought desire,
But what affects his melancholy eye;
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast. *Prior.*
5. View into futurity: opposed to retrospect.
To be king,
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of per-
fect happiness or misery, that attends all men after this life,
the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*
If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is
right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die. *Locke.*
Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd. *Smith.*
6. Regard to something future.
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays
designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision
for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotson.*
TO PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*
PROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *prospect*.]
1. Viewing at a distance.
2. Acting with foresight.
The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, in-
dustrious and *prospective* too in this affair. *Child.*
TO PROSPER. *v. a.* [*prosperare*, Lat.] To make happy; to
favour.
Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *prosper* him. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
All things concur to *prosper* our design;
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*
TO PROSPER. *v. n.* [*prosperare*, Fr.]
1. To be prosperous; to be successful.
My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which
I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereto I sent it. *If.*
This man encreased by little and little, and things *prosp-*
ered with him more and more. *2 Mac. viii. 8.*
Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity
Could have assur'd us. *Milton.*

PRO

2. To thrive; to come forward.
All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the
better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren
ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*
The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*. *Cowley.*
She visits how they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*
PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Lat. *prosperitas*, Fr.] Success;
attainment of wishes; good fortune.
Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the
blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to
the souls of men. *Hooker, b. v. l. 48.*
God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*
PROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.
Your good advice, which still hath been both grave
And *prosperous*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Either state to bear *prosperous* or adverse.
May he find
A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*
PROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; for-
tunately.
Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories
of Spain, *prosperously* achieved by Robert earl of Essex, in
conform with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*
Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are intitled to panegy-
rick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*
PROSPEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.
PROSPICIENCE. *n. f.* [from *prospicere*, Lat.] The act of look-
ing forward.
PROSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *prosternere*, Lat.] Dejection;
depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down.
A word not to be adopted.
Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a
fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits. *Wilken.*
PROSTHESIS. *n. f.* [*προσθησις*, Gr.] In surgery, that which fills up
what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with
flesh. *Dict.*
TO PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostituere*, Lat. *prostituere*, Fr.]
1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It
is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others of
themselves.
Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore.
Levi. xix. 29.
Marrying or *prostituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which
they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to
prostitute them no more to their own sinister designs. *D. of Pi.*
Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents,
are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Add.*
2. To expose upon vile terms.
It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as
the gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full
laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand,
that heaven should be *prostituted* to foolish men. *Tillotson.*
PROSTITUTE. *adj.* [*prostituatus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold
to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*
PROSTITUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.
At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Bale *prostitute*! thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*
No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*
2. [*Prostituta*, Lat.] A publick strumpet.
From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*
PROSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*prostitutio*, Fr. from *prostituere*.]
1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
2. The life of a publick strumpet.
An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most
shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by se-
ducing others. *Addison's Spectator.*
PROSTITUTE. *adj.* [*prostituatus*, Lat.] The accent was for-
merly on the first syllable.
1. Lying at length.
Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostitute* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dressed. *Steu.*
He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his towers *prostitute*. *Fairfax.*
Before fair Britomart she fell *prostitute*. *Spenser.*
Groveling and *prostitute* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*
2. Lying at mercy.
Look gracious on thy *prostitute* thrall.
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Dryden.*
The warning found was no sooner heard, but the churches
were filled, the pavements covered with bodies *prostitute*, and
washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

PRO

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*
While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*
TO PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]
1. To lay flat; to throw down.
In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *pro-*
strating two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*
A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate.
Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds,
before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a
whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force,
beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying
corn growing in the fields. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. [*Se prosternere*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.
Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the
day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*
PROSTRATION. *n. f.* [*prosternatio*, Fr. from *prostrare*.]
1. The act of falling down in adoration.
Nor is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity, a power-
ful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto
authority. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The worship of the Gods had been kept up in temples,
with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns and *prostrations*. *Stilling.*
The truths, they had subscribed to in speculation, they
reverted by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a
greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *South's Sermons.*
2. Dejection; depression.
A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this
colic. *Arbutnot.*
PROSTYLE. *n. f.* [*prostyle*, Fr. *προστυλη*, Gr.] A building that has
only pillars in the front. *Dict.*
PROSYLOGISM. *n. f.* [from *pro* and *sylogism*.]
A *prosylogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so con-
nected together, that the conclusion of the former is the
major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*
PROTASIS. *n. f.* [*protasis*, Fr. *προτασις*, Gr.]
1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy
that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*
PROTATICK. *n. f.* [*protatike*, Fr. *προτατικος*, Gr.]
There are *protatiks* persons in the ancients, whom they use
in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*
TO PROTECT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To
defend; to cover from evil; to shield.
The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakespeare.*
Leave not the faithful side,
That gave thee being, still shades thee and *protects*. *Milt.*
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade *protects* the plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*
PROTECTION. *n. f.* [*protectio*, Fr. from *protecti*.]
1. Defence; shelter from evil.
Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet
Both welcome and *protection*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they
could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being molested: as, he had a
protection during the rebellion.
PROTECTIVE. *adj.* [from *protecti*.] Defensive; sheltering.
The stately failing swan guards his old life, *pro-*
protective of his young. *Thomson.*
PROTECTOR. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protecti*.]
1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil
or oppression; guardian.
Hither th' oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;
And then your highness, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*
The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth,
received information from the great duke. *Addison.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in
the king's minority.
Is it concluded, he shall be *protector*? *Shakespeare.*
PROTECTOR. *n. f.* [*protector*, Fr. from *protector*.] A wo-
man that protects.
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sove-
reign patroness and *protectors* of the enterprise. *Bacon.*
Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectors* fly. *Addison.*
TO PROTEND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch
forth.
All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd. *Dryden.*
With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*
PROTENTIVY. *n. f.* [*protentivus*, Latin]. Peculiarly; petu-
lance.

PRO

TO PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestari*, Lat. *protestari*, Fr.] To give
a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.
Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit
first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall. *Shakespeare.*
The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had
protested and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakespeare.*
I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much
on her; followed her with a doating obsequence. *Shakespeare.*
He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*
The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest*
against the exorbitances of the passions. *South.*
TO PROTEST. *v. a.*
1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.
Many unfought youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
2. To call as a witness.
Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*
PROTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of
opinion against something.
PROTESTANT. *adj.* [from *protestari*.] Belonging to protestants.
Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations
are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*
PROTESTANT. *n. f.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protestari*.] One of
those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the re-
formation, *protested* against the errors of the church of Rome.
This is the first example of any *protestant* subjects, that have
taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *K. Charles.*
PROTESTATION. *n. f.* [*protestatio*, Fr. from *protestari*.] A so-
lemn declaration of resolution, fact or opinion.
He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the gospel
did not by other means prevail with them, than with others
the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*
But to your *protestation*; let me hear
What you profess. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
If the lords of the council issued out any order against
them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Clarend.*
I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first
page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*
PROTESTER. *n. f.* [from *protestari*.] One who protests; one who
utters a solemn declaration.
Did I use
To state with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester*? *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
What if he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery?
and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Att.*
PROTHONOTARY. *n. f.* [*protonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*,
Lat.] The head register.
Salignicus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians
professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Bierwood.*
PROTHONOTARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or
dignity of the principal register.
He had the *prothonotaryship* of the chancery. *Carew.*
PROTOCOL. *n. f.* [*protokoll*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. *πρωτοκολλον*,
from *πρωτος* and *κολλω*.] The original copy of any writing.
An original is filed the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and
if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instru-
ment, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*
PROTOMARTYR. *n. f.* [*πρωτος μαρτυρ*, Gr.] The first martyr.
A term applied to St. Stephen.
PROTOPLAST. *n. f.* [*πρωτος πλαστος*, Gr.] Original; thing
first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.
The consumption was the primitive difcase, which put a
period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*
PROTOTYPE. *n. f.* [*prototype*, Fr. *πρωτοντυπον*, Gr.] The original
of a copy; exemplar; archetype.
Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Watson.*
The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and
therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attri-
buted to the image. *Stillingfleet.*
TO PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out;
to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.
Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude,
if we do but *protract* the war. *Knolles.*
He shrives this woman to her mock;
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech. *Shakespeare.*
PROTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.
Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*
PROTRACTER. *n. f.* [from *protracti*.]
1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.
PROTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *protracti*.] The act of drawing to
length.
Those delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*
As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by
the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*
PROTRACTIVE.

PRO

PROTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else
But the *protract*ive trials of great Jove;
To find perflivous constancy in men.
He suffer'd their *protract*ive arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTREPTICAL. *adj.* [from *protreptikos*.] Hortatory; suatory.
The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonstrating the truths of the gospel, and then urging the professors to be steadfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity.

WARD ON INFIDELITY.
To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [from *protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward.
When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left, upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

By flow degrees,
High as the hills *protrude* the swelling vales. *Thomson.*
His left arm extended, and fore finger *protruded*. *Garlick.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.
If the spirits be not merely detain'd, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confus'd, there followeth putrefaction.

PROTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place, it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTUBERANCE. *n. f.* [from *protuberans*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would in finite space have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *Mare.*

PROTUBERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberans*.] Swelling; prominent.
One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glanville's Essay.*

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray.*

To PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [from *protuberans*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROUD. *adj.* [from *probo* or *probo*, Saxon.]

1. The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself. With *of* before the object.
Fortune, that with malicious joy,
Does man her slave oppress,
Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden's Horace.*

In vain of pompous chaffity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud.
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, of an immortal race. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.
The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit. *Ecclesiast.*
A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.
By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. *Job.*
The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* Palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The *proud* attempt thou hast repell'd.
Proud Sparta with their wheels rebounds. *Pope.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.
He like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.
So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping and riches. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

City and proud feat.
Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryden.*

The palace built by Pegasus and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars. *Dryden.*

7. Offentatious; specious; grand.
I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me. *Shakespeare.*

PRO

8. Salacious; eager for the male.
That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable trial than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*. *Ber.*

9. [Pyree, Sax. is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.
When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* flesh. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called fungus or *proud* flesh. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROUDLY. *adv.* [from *provid*.] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more *proudly*
Even to my person, than I thought he would. *Shakespeare.*

Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows.
Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain insolence. *Addison.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [from *probo*, Lat. *proverbum*, Fr.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.
Let the trumpet found,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakespeare.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall *prove*. *Milton.*
Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is shorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it *prove* any thing, it can only *prove* against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the eldest is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.
Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove*?
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first *prov'd*. *Milton.*

3. To experience.
Delay not the present, but
Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Could sense make Marius fit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout.
Well I defy'd Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he disdain'd to love. *Dryden.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make trial.
Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The fons prepare
Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found by experience.
Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakespeare.*

All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills,
will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.
If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.
The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be prefiguring tears. *Milton.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The shining subjects of his rage;
Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with success in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbutnot.*

Property, you see it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

PROVEABLE. *adj.* [from *probo*.] That may be proved.

PROVEDITOR. *n. f.* [from *providitor*, Italian.] One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *proveditor*. *Friend.*

PROVENDER. *n. f.* [from *providens*, Dutch; *providens*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.
Good *provender* labouring horses would have.
I do appoint him store of *provender*; *Shakespeare.*
It is a creature that I teach to fight.
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but *provender*. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

PRO

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
Of poultry *provender* and bread. *Swift's Miscel.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, fed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

PROVERB. *n. f.* [from *proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.
The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon's Essays.*

The Italian *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word, name or observation commonly received or uttered.
Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob. iii. 4.*

To PROVERB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Not a good word.
1. To mention in a proverb.
Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street; do they not say, how well
Are come upon him his gains? *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To provide with a proverb.
Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless ruffles with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandfire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakespeare.*

PROVERBIAL. *adj.* [from *proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.
In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again. *Temple's Miscel.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.
This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.
Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVERBIALY. *adv.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb.
It is *proverbially* said, *fornice sua bilis inest, habet & musca splenem*; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To PROVIDE. *v. a.* [from *providens*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.
God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen.*
Provide out of all, able men that fear God. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
He happier feat *provides* for us. *Milton.*

2. To furnish; to supply. With *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive need
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided* of a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The king forthwith *provides* him of a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself of a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, let the figure on its legs, and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and with a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided* of all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided* of any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift's Miscel.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided* with learning. *Swift.*

3. To stipulate.
4. To *provide against*. To take measures for counteraacting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

5. To *provide for*. To take care of beforehand.
States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for*. *Shakespeare.*

PRO

A provident man *provides for* the future.
My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reverfions, and for heirs *provide*. *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for*. *Addison.*

PROVIDED that. [This has the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *providere*, used as the Latin, *audita hac fieri*.] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off, the your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

I take your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakespeare.*

Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wife man. *L'Estrange.*

PROVIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *providens*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.
The only people, which as by their justice and *providence* give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with false praise to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*
An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness. *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself away. *Sponser.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which prescience is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide. *Milton.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.
By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

PROVIDENT. *adj.* [from *providens*, Lat.] Forecasking; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea.
We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, *provide for* the future. *Raleigh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *providens*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands. *L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDENTIALY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation n.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height. *Addison.*

PRO

PROVIDENTLY, *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wife precaution.
Nature having designed water-fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle*.
PROVIDER, *n. s.* [from *providere*.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the provider. *Shakefp.*

PROVINCE, *n. s.* [from *provincia*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.
Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shak.*
Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*
See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*
2. The proper office or business of any one.
I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Orway.*
Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *More.*
'Tis thine, what'er is pleasant, good or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*
'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bellow
True freedom. *Dryden's Persius.*
The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy,
and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*
3. A region; a tract.
Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milt.*
Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds;
so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PROVINCIAL, *adj.* [from *provincia*, Fr. from *provincia*.]

1. Relating to a province.
The duke dare not more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shakefp.*
2. Appendant to the provincial country.
Some have delivered the policy of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*
3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.
They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage. *Dryden.*
A country squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift.*
4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not acumenical.
A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROVINCIAL, *n. s.* [from *provincia*, Fr. from *provincia*.] A spiritual governor.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Still.*
TO PROVINCE, *v. a.* [from *provincere*.] To turn to a province. A word not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druma, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

TO PROVINCE, *v. n.* [from *provincere*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more encrease.

PROVISION, *n. s.* [from *provisio*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.
Kalandar knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the jewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*
2. Measures taken beforehand.
Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shakefp.*
He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*
The prudent part is to propole remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*
Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*
3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.
Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Kneller.*
In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*
David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipp't his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*
4. Victuals; food; provender.
He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*
Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*
5. Stipulation; terms settled.
This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, *Causer.*

no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Dryden on Ireland.*

PROVISIONAL, *adj.* [from *provisio*, Fr. from *provisio*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commendata semelita grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's reprieve given him to protect, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVISIONALLY, *adv.* [from *provisio*, Fr. from *provisio*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should shew what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISO, *n. s.* [Latin: as, *provisio rem ita se habitatione esse*.]

1. Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.
This *provisio* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*
Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *provisio* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*
He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *provisio* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait
His brother-in-law. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
2. An act or cause by which anger is raised.
It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*
Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *Smith.*

PROVOCATION, *n. s.* [from *provocatio*, Lat. *provocatio*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.
It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*
Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *Smith.*
2. An appeal to a judge.
A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*
3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be appeal or incitement.
The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Milton.*

PROVOCATIVE, *n. s.* [from *provocatio*, Lat. *provocatio*, Fr.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Milton.*

PROVOCATIVENESS, *n. s.* [from *provocatio*, Lat. *provocatio*, Fr.] The quality of being provocative.

TO PROVOKE, *v. a.* [from *provocare*, Fr. *provocare*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.
Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other Gods. *Jer. xlv. 8.*
Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provok'd*. *Milton.*
To whet their courage, and their rage *provokes*. *Dryden.*
I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*
2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.
Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*
Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the highest. *Milton.*
Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*
3. To cause; to promote.
Dilink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shak.*
One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

TO PROVOKE, *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A Latinism.
Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deut. xxxii. 19.*

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *Taylor.*

PROVOKER, *n. s.* [from *provocare*.]

1. One that raises anger.
As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRO

2. Causer; promoter.
Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of noisepainting, sleep, and urine. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

PROVOKINGLY, *adv.* [from *provocare*.] In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, today invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride. *Deacy of Piety.*

PROVOST, *n. s.* [from *procurator*, Sax. *provest*, Fr. *provest*, Ital. *provesto*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.
2. The executioner of an army.
Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*
PROVOSTSHIP, *n. s.* [from *provest*.] The office of a provost.
C. Pico first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Hakewill.*

PROW, *n. s.* [from *proa*, Fr. *proa*, Spanish; *proa*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *proa* of a ship. *Peacham.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *proa*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW, *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWESS, *n. s.* [from *prodezza*, Italian; *prouise*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prouise*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dimayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prouise* can me yield relief. *Ra. Queen.*

By heav'n's mere grace, not by our *prouise* done. *F. 2u.*
Henry the fifth.

By his *prouise* conquered all France. *Shakefp.*
Nor should thy *prouise* want praise and esteem,
But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prouise* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

These beyond compare of mortal *prouise*. *Milton.*
Michael of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prouise* next,
Gabriel! *Milton's Par. Lost, l. vi.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prouise* I retain,
Witness these heaps of laughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the foster nations, that fill under the virtue and *prouise* of the two last empires. *Temp.*

PROWESS, *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prouise*, *adj.*]

1. Bravest; most valiant.
They be two of the *prouise* knights on ground,
And off approv'd in many a hard assay,
And eke of furest steel, that may be found,
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *F. 2.*

2. Brave; valiant.
The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
His daughter, fought by many *prouise* knights. *Milton.*

TO PROWL, *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer Cogitation derives from *prole*, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *prole*, a diminutive formed by himself from *prole*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *prole*.] To rove over.

He *prows* each place, still in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

TO PROWL, *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.
The champion robbeth by night,
And *proweleth* and filcheth by day. *Tusser.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowele* vice-admiral or publick minister. *Raleigh.*

As when a *prowele* wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*
Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowele* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomson.*

And here the fell attorney *prows* for prey. *Anon.*

PROWLER, *n. s.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *proowler* falls, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

PROXIMATE, *adj.* [from *proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate; opposed to remote and mediate.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate;

PRO

PRU

but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts's Logick.*

PROXIMATELY, *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise author of all things. *Bentley.*

PROXIME, *adj.* [from *proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts's Logick.*

PROXIMITY, *n. s.* [from *proximitas*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PROXY, *n. s.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]

1. The agency of another.
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy*. *South's Sermons.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was laid to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies,
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.
A wife man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*

PRUCE, *n. s.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruce*. *Dryden.*

PRUDE, *n. s.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous; and with false affectation.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam.
Not one careless thought intrudes,
Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRUDENCE, *n. s.* [from *prudencia*, Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discrete, apt, suiting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRUDENT, *adj.* [from *prudens*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wise.
The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov. xiv. 18.*
I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*

The monarch prevented all reply,
Prudent, lest others might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.
So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDENTIAL, *adj.* [from *prudens*.] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillot.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDENTIALS, *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIALITY, *n. s.* [from *prudens*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

PRUDENTIALLY, *adv.* [from *prudens*.] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South's Sermons.*

PRUDENTLY, *adv.* [from *prudens*.] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such

PRY

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And prudently would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*
PRUDERY. *n. f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
PRUDISH. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.
I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*
TO PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]
1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities.
So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*
Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milt.*
What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and let our harp in tune. *Waller.*
You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand
that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*
2. To clear from excrescencies.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloy his beak. *Shaksp.*
Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call
upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the re-
lent of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*
TO PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.
Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*
PRUNE. *n. f.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried
plum.
In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing
of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PRUNEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*
PRUNELLO. *n. f.*
1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.
Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*
2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ansforth.*
PRUNER. *n. f.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.
Left thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*
PRUNIFEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum bearing.
PRUNINGHOOK. *m. f.* A hook or knife used in lopping
pruning trees.
Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*
No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine.
Dryden's Virgil.
The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*
PRURIENCE. [*n. f.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a great
prurient. } desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
PRURIENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ansforth.*
PRURIOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
TO PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly;
to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shaksp.*
Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shaksp.*
We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shaksp.*
He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her
doors. *Ecluf. xiv. 23.*
And *pry*
In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*
We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching
into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*
Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry shape,
Left hid in some th' arch hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*
I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might esp'y
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*
Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them,
so observe some parts more than others, they take different

PUB

hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*
All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this *Praxiteles* been *prying*? *Addison.*
PSALM. *n. f.* [*psalm*, *psalme*, Fr. *psalmos*.] A holy song.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other
books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more
movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith
they are written. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning
certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Peacham.*
Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy *psalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*
In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of
God in the creation. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*
PSALMIST. *n. f.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm*.] Writer of holy
songs.
How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*,
than the Pagans scheme in Virgil, where one deity is repre-
sented as raising a storm, and another as laying it? *Addison.*
PSALMODY. *n. f.* [*psalmodia*, Fr. *psalmodia*.] The act or
practice of singing holy songs.
PSALMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*psalmos* and *γραφω*.] The act of
writing *psalms*.
PSALTER. *n. f.* [*psalter*, Fr. *psalterium*.] The volume of
psalms; a psalmbook.
PSALTERY. *n. f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.
The trumpets, sacbuts, *psalteries* and fifes
Make the fun dance. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and *psalteries*. *Sandys's Paraph.*
The sweet finger of Israel with his *psaltery*, loudly resounded
the benefits of the almighty creator. *Peacham.*
Nought shall the *psaltery* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*
PSEUDO. *n. f.* [from *ψευδης*.] A prefix, which, being put
before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopollis*,
a counterfeit apollis.
PSEUDOGRAPHY. *n. f.* False writing.
I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew
of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Hall.*
PSEUDODOGY. *n. f.* [*pseudologia*.] Falsehood of speech.
It is not according to the found rules of *pseudology*, to report
of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may
report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal
who did not deserve it. *Arbutnot.*
PSHAU. *interj.* An expression of contempt.
A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour,
or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs
all with pithes and *pshaus*. *Spectator, N° 438.*
PTISAN. *n. f.* [*ptisane*, Fr. *πτισανη*.] A medical drink made
of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.
Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* fold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were
ptisans and cream of barley. *Arbutnot.*
PTYALISM. *n. f.* [*ptyalismos*, Fr. *πτυαλισμος*.] Salivation; ef-
fusion of spittle.
PTYSMAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*πτυσμαγωγος* and *δραγω*.] A medicine which
discharges spittle. *Did.*
PUBERTY. *n. f.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of
life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.
The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty*
seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the
body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the
spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it
was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*
All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceed-
ingly, before these children that escaped could come to the
age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermon.*
PUBESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *pubescere*, Lat.] The state of arriving
at *puberty*.
Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is den-
tation or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*. *Brown.*
PUBESCENT. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at *puberty*.
That the women are menstruant, and the men *pubescent* at
the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*
PUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]
1. A toll gatherer.
As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and
sat down with him. *Math. ix. 10.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low
language.
PUBLICATION. *n. f.* [*publico*, Lat.]
1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world;
divulgation; proclamation.
For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary,
that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published
unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is
by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*
2. Edition;

PUB

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.
An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller,
you consented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*
The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly,
but that of others. *Swift.*
PUBLIC. *adj.* [*publicus*, *publicus*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.
By following the law of private reason, where the law of
publick should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state;
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use, the slaves of others pride. *Granvil.*
Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the
publick weal. *Swift.*
2. Open; notorious; generally known.
Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a
publick example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matth.*
3. General; done by many.
A dismal universal his, the sound
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the commu-
nity.
They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so
they gave up all their time to their country's service, with-
out any reward. *Clarendon.*
All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so
merely by the *publick* mindedness of particular persons. *South.*
A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that
is with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all
selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the
common good. *Asterbury.*
5. Open for general entertainment.
The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as
have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses. *Addison.*
PUBLICK. *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publicus*, Fr.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the
people.
The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Add.*
2. Open view; general notice.
Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when
it appears in *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to
be clothed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*
In private grief, but with a careless scorn;
In *publick* seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*
PUBLICLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community.
This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that
great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*
2. Openly; without concealment.
Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the
judges some things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*
PUBLICNESS. *n. f.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community.
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each
private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety
in it. *Boyle.*
2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.
PUBLIC-SPIRITED. *adj.* [*public* and *spirit*.] Having regard
to the general advantage above private good.
'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to
kill all generous and *publick-spirited* motions in the concep-
tion. *L'Estrange.*
These were the *publick-spirited* men of their age, that is,
patrons of their own interest. *Dryden.*
Another *publick-spirited* project, which the common enemy
could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Add.*
It was generous and *publick-spirited* in you, to be of the
kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve,
your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*
TO PUBLISH. *v. a.* [*publio*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.]
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly
known; to proclaim; to divulge.
How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *published* me. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the im-
pressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to
publish. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton.*
Th' unwearied fun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To put forth a book into the world.
If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present
publishing it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*
PUBLISHER. *n. f.* [from *publish*.]
1. One who makes *publick* or generally known.

PUD

Love of you
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shaksp.*
The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers*
of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine
which they published. *Atterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the world.
A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has
given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*
PUCELAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Did.*
PUCK. *n. f.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some spirit among
the faeries, common in romances.
O gentle *pucc*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shaksp.*
Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *pucc* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*
PUCCBALL or *puccshit*. *n. f.* [from *pucc* the fairy, a fairy's ball.]
A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Did.*
TO PUCKER. *v. a.* [from *pucc* the fairy; as *aspects*, from *eloc*.]
or from *pucc*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corruga-
tions; to contract into folds or plications.
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head,
his face pale and withered, and his skin *puccered* up in
wrinkles. *Spectator, N° 192.*
A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it
puccers up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*
PUDDER. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pudder*. See
POTTER. This is most probably derived by Mr. Lye from
fudor, *flandrick*, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent
and irregular bustle.
Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is
all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*
TO PUDDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult;
to make a bustle.
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names,
and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have
avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confu-
sion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*
TO PUDDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.
He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim,
will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other
use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*
PUDDING. *n. f.* [*potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French;
pudding, Swedish.]
2. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally
made of meal, milk, and eggs.
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*
3. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king
has kill'd his heart. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shaksp.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other in-
gredients.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*
PUDDINGPIE. *n. f.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat
baked in it.
Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*
PUDDINGTIME. *n. f.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently
the first dish, is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Mars that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*
PUDLE. *n. f.* [from *puteus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *puil*, dirt,
old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *puil*.] A small muddy lake;
a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the
stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Hall.*
Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake,
and then set in a *puddle*, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Estr.*
Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the
most remote freet, which he performed with the greatest ala-
cidity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return co-
vered with dirt. *Addison's Freeholder.*
TO PUDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute
with dirt; to mix dirt and water.
As if I saw my fun shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of
nothing but Mopla. *Sidney.*
Some

PUF

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakefp. Othello.*
His beard they fling'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him.
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakefp.*
The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is puddled and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*
PUDDLY, *adj.* [from puddle.] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them. *Carew.*
PUDDOCK or **PURRACK**, *n. f.* [for puddock or purrack.] A provin-
cial word for a small inclosure. *Diæ.*
PUDECY, *n. f.* [pudens, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A pudency to rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakefp.*
PUDICITY, *n. f.* [pudicitia, Fr. from pudicitia, Lat.] Modesty;
chastity. *Diæ.*
PUEFELOW, *n. f.* A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her puffed with others' moan. *Shakefp.*
PUERILE, *adj.* [puerile, Fr. puerilis, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a
pleasure, that represented her to me in those puerile amuse-
ments. *Pope.*
PUERILITY, *n. f.* [puerilité, Fr. from puerilitas, Lat.] Child-
ishness; boyishness.
A relieve of puerility not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine
fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only puerili-
ties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
PUE, *n. f.* A kind of water fowl.
Among the first fort are coots, fanderlings and pueets. *Car.*
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant
and the pue. *Walton's Angler.*
PUFF, *n. f.* [puf, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming puff
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden
puff of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports
in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*
The naked breathless body lies,
To every puff of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wife. *Flatman.*
A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whole every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*
With one fierce puff he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A muftrum.
Any thing light and porous: as, puff paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.
TO PUFF, *v. n.* [puffen, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain. *Shakefp.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakefp.*
3. To blow with scornfulness.
Some puff at these instances, as being such as were under
a different œconomy of religion, and consequently not di-
rectly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*
It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation, and bid
omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Seldshewn flamins
Do pres among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
The ais comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the
chaife. *L'Estrange.*
A true son of the church
Came puffing with his greasy bald-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agita-
tion.
More unconstant than the wind, who woes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakefp.*
Then came brave glory puffing by
In filks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind.
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detona-
tion be quite ended; unless the puffing matter blow the coal
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

PUIN

TO PUFF, *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind.
Let him fall by his own greatness;
And puff him up with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Denham's Sophy.*
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be
referred to lying; the one to please others, and puff them up
with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due
to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm puff'd his own brother. *Shakefp.*
Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
I h' unerring fun by certain signs declares,
When the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise?
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship,
which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could
puff away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.
When the dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I puff the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dry.*
4. To swell or blow up with pride.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juri-
diction, being truly parafiti curia, in puffing a court up beyond
her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*
5. To swell or elate with pride.
His look like a cockcomb up puff'd with pride. *Tupper.*
This army, led by a tender prince,
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
Think not of men above that which is written, that no
one of you be puff'd up one against another. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*
Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*
Who stands fast; tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in puff'd posterity?
The Phœacians were so puff'd up with their constant fel-
city, that they thought nothing impossible. *Brown.*
PUFFER, *n. f.* [from puff.] One that puffs.
PUFFIN, *n. f.* [puffin, Italian.]
1. A water fowl.
Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, mure,
creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
2. A kind of fish.
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGAPPLE, *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
PUFFINGLY, *adv.* [from puffing.]
1. Tumidly; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.
PUFFY, *adj.* [from puff.]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphysema is a light puffy tumour, easily yielding to the
pressure of your fingers, and arising again in the infant you
take them off. *Wise's Surgery.*
2. Tumid; turgid.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs easily
into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*
PUG, *n. f.* [piza, Saxon, a girl. Skimmer.] A kind name of a
monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon setting him down, and calling him pug, I found him
to be her favourite monkey. *Addison's Spectator.*
PUGGERED, *adj.* [perhaps for pucker'd.] Crowded; compli-
cated. I never found this word in any other passage.
Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged attire of the turkey,
and the long excrefcency that hangs down over his bill, when
he swells with pride. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
PUGH, *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the sound.]
A word of contempt.
PUGIL, *n. f.* [pugile, Fr.] What is taken up between the
thumb and two first fingers.
Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart
of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PUGNACIOUS, *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] Inclination to fight; quar-
relsome; fighting.
PUGNACITY, *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrelsome-ness;
inclination to fight.
PUGNE, *adj.* [pugne, French. It is commonly spoken and
written pugny. See PUNY.]
1. Young; younger; later in time.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a pugne
judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be pre-
ferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

PUL

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a
pulsive date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. Pety; inconsiderable; small.
A pulvis filiter, that spurs his horse but one side, breaks his
flank like a noble goole. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
PULSANCE, *n. f.* [pulsance, Fr.] Power; strength; force.
The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses,
but by the pulsance of men. *Destruction of Troy.*
Grandfures, babies and old women;
Or lack, or not arriv'd to, pith and pulsance. *Shakefp.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and pulsance of the king. *Shakefp.*
Our pulsance is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*
PULSANT, *adj.* [pulsant, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.
The queen is coming with a pulsant host. *Shakefp.*
Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd, which in recounting
His grief grew pulsant, and the stringings of life
Began to crack. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
For pity renown'd and pulsant deeds. *Milton.*
The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of
Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were
most pulsant among the Mahometans, caused that famous en-
terprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite
abandoned. *Raleigh's Essays.*
PULSANTLY, *adv.* [from pulsant.] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE, *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine
causing vomit.
TO PUKE, *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.
The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakefp.*
PUKER, *n. f.* [from puke.] Medicine causing a vomit.
The puker rue,
The sweetner salafraas are added too. *Garib.*
PULCRITUDE, *n. f.* [pulchritudo, Lat.] Beauty; grace;
handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.
Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein
there is an approved pulchritude. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul,
but a more intellectual faculty is that which refines it. *More.*
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness
of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make
up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*
That there is a great pulchritude and comeliness of propor-
tion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is attested by
the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*
TO PULE, *v. n.* [pauler, Fr.]
1. To cry like a chicken.
Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or
pulings; let the music likewise be sharp and loud. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.
To speak puling like a beggar at Hallomals. *Shakefp.*
To have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Weak puling things unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; a
nd when he began this custom, was puling and tender. *Lodge.*
This puling whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*
PULICK, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PULICOSE, *adj.* [pulicosus, puler, Latin.] Abounding with
fleas. *Diæ.*
PULIOL, *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TO PULL, *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]
1. To draw violently towards one.
What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same
with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Gem. viii. 9.*
His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not
pull it in again. *1 Kings xiii. 4.*
Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them
for the day of slaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*
They pulled away the shoulder and stopped their ears. *Zech.*
Ill fortune never crush'd that man, whom good fortune
deceived not; I therefore have counsel'd my friends to place
all things else gave them to, as the might take them from
them, not pull them. *Benj. Johnson's Discovery.*
2. To draw forcibly.
He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of
his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*
3. To pluck; to gather.
When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than
if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend.
He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces;
he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

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Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pass
by securely. *Mic. ii. 8.*
I rent my cloaths, and pulled off the hair from off my
head. *1 Esdr. viii. 71.*
5. **TO PULL DOWN**. To subvert; to demolish.
Although it was judg'd in form of a statute, that he should
be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses
pulled down, yet his case even then had no great blot of ig-
nomy. *Bacon.*
In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to
pull down than build up; for that structure, which was above
ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was
destroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not to be un-
derstood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burn.*
6. **TO PULL DOWN**. To degrade.
He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Roscom.*
What title has this queen but lawless force?
And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*
7. **TO PULL UP**. To extirpate; to eradicate.
What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may
deserve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old
foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself,
that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays
those foundations surer. *Locke.*
PULL, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.
This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is
reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*
Duke of Gloster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a main; two pulls at once;
His lady banish'd, and a limb lost off. *Shakefp.*
I awak'd with a violent pull upon the ring, which was
fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*
PULLER, *n. f.* [from pull.] One that pulls.
Shameless Warwick, peace?
Proud fetter up and puller down of kings. *Shakefp.*
PULLEN, *n. f.* [pulain, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*
PULLET, *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young hen.
Brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, Sir?
—Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage. *Sha.*
I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a
pullet's egg. *Wise's Surgery.*
They died not because the pullets would not feed, but be-
cause the devil forefaw their death, he contriv'd that abstin-
ence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PULLEY, *n. f.* [poullie, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot,
with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.
Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw
up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in
three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine. *Gulliver.*
Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend. *Gay.*
TO PULLULATE, *v. n.* [pullulo, Lat. pulluler, Fr.] To ger-
minate; to bud.
PULMONARY, *adj.* [from pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the
lungs.
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small
in respect of that of the heart. *Arbutnot.*
Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the
lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ul-
cerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions. *Arbutnot.*
PULMONARY, *n. f.* [pulmonaire, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsf.*
PULMONICK, *adj.* [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.
An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consump-
tion, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*
PULP, *n. f.* [pulpa, Lat. pulpe, Fr.]
1. Any soft mass.
The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp
of marrow diffused. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds
and rind.
The favoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*
Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of
the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the sulte-
nance of man and other animals. *Ray.*
The grub
Oft unoberv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Celestials. *Philips.*
PULPIT, *n. f.* [pulpitum, Lat. pulpiter, pulpitre, Fr.]
1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.
Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*
2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pro-
nounced; distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.
We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded,
yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more
than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

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Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 112.
Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe*.
Pulpits their sacred fatyr learn'd to spare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'ring there. *Pope*.

PULPOUS, *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft.
The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines. *Philips*.
PULPOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being *pulpous*.

PULPY, *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.
In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray on the Creation*.
Putrefaction destroys the specifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

PULSATION, *n. f.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulse*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.
This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its *pulsation*. *Harvey*.

PULSATOR, *n. f.* [from *pulse*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.
PULSE, *n. f.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.
Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery, by any small impetus, may be distended: therefore, upon the contraction or systole of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the artery: when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart: this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; for, while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the artery must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the arteries are again contracted: thus two causes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, keep the blood in a continual motion: an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*. *Quincy*.

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shakespeare*.
The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon*.

My body is from all diseases free;
My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden*.
If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arb.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.
The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton*.

3. To feel one's *PULSE*. To try or know one's mind artfully.
4. [From *puls*.] Leguminous plants.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse*. *Milton*.
Mortals, from your fellows blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd. *Dryden*.
Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*. *Mort.*

To *PULSE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.
The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray*.
PULSION, *n. f.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.
Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

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By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, in the operations of drawings, sucking and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and traction. *Brewster*.
PULVERABLE, *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours*.
PULVERIZATION, *n. f.* [from *pulverizatio*, Lat.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To *PULVERIZE*, *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.
If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle*.
PULVERULENCE, *n. f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL, *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scents.
The toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvis*, perfumes. *Gay*.
To *PULVIL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

PUMICE, *n. f.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.]
The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this state by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found in many parts of the world, but particularly about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla: it is used as a dentifrice. *Hill's Materia Medica*.

So long I shot, that all was spent,
Though *pumice* stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought avail'd. *Spenser*.
Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon*.

Near the Lucrine lake,
Streams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison*.

PUMMEL, *n. f.* See **POMMEL**.
PUMP, *n. f.* *pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.
A pump grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first. *More's Antidote against Atheism*.
In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenues mentions this instrument as being instead of a pump, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Description*.

These *pumps* may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Martinet*.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.
Get good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*. *Shakespeare*. *Midsummer Night's Dream*.
Gabriel's *pumps* were all unpink'd i' th' heel. *Shakespeare*.
Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakespeare*. *Romeo and Juliet*.
Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poetry; her mask, mantle and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peacock*.

The water and sweat
Spilth splash in their *pumps*. *Swift's Miscel.*
To *PUMP*, *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety*.

To *PUMP*, *v. a.*
1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.
2. To examine artfully by fly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras*.
Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politics. *Onway's Venice Preserv'd*.

PUMPER, *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle*.

PUMPKIN, *n. f.* A plant.
The flower of the *pumpkin* consists of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, expanded at the top, and cut into several segments: of these flowers some are male, and some female, as in the cucumbers and melons: the female flowers grow upon the top of the embryo, which afterwards becomes an oblong or round fleshy fruit, having sometimes an hard, rugged and uneven

PUN

uneven rind, with knobs and furrows, and is often divided into three parts, including flat seeds that are edged or rimmed about as it were with a ring, and fixed to a spongy placenta. *Miller*.

We'll use this gross watry *pumpkin*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
PUN, *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pessle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *dench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison*.
But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope*.

To *PUN*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those
Who dealt in doggerel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dryden*.
You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Trifram. *Tatler*, N° 57.

To *PUNCH*, *v. a.* [*puncher*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakespeare*.
By reason of its continuation it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wijeman's Surgery*.

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Mason*.

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the cruce, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation*.

PUNCH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.
The flank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the flank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises*.

2. [Cant word.] A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign such animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift*.

3. [*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rarefactions he sung and *punch's* feats, *Goy*.
4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Barrier's Dict.*

5. [*Punchio obesus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCEON, *n. f.* [*poincen*, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.
He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one *punce* and two *punches* at a rate. *Camd.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER, *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.
In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Microscop.*

PUNCTILIO, *n. f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.
Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison*.

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa*.

PUNCTILIOUS, *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superfluous.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers's Sermons*.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *punctiliosus*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO, *n. f.* [*puncta*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.
The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. The point in fencing.
Vat be all you come for?
— To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *punctos*. *Shakespeare*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

PUNCTUAL, *adj.* [*punctual*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

PUN

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton*.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.
A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon*.

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown*.
He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury*.

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers*.

PUNCTUALITY, *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might let down his own conditions. *Howell's Vocal Forest*.

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew, the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew's Opticks*.

PUNCTUALLY, *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh's Essay*.

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation*.

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the text, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward*.

PUNCTUALNESS, *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.
The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Falton*.

PUNCTUATION, *n. f.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison*.

PUNCTURE, *n. f.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guaficus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wijeman*.

To *PUNCTULATE*, *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward*.

PUNDLE, *n. f.* [*punila* & *obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman.

PUNGAR, *n. f.* [*pungarus*, Lat.] A fish.

PUNGENCY, *n. f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.
Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hardhorn. *Arbutnot*.

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.
An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hamm*.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.
When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfl.*

PUNGENT, *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.]

1. Pricking.
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The *pungent* grains of stinging dust. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock*.

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.
Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton's Opticks*.

3. Piercing;

PUN

3. Piercing; sharp.
Thou canst not see him on the rack;
Incise him in a wooden tow;
With pungent pains on every side;
So Regulus in torments dy'd.
Swift's Miscellanies.
4. Acrimonious; biting.
It conflicts chiefly a sharp and pungent manner of speech;
but partly in a facetious way of jesting.
Dryden.
PUNICE. *n. f.* A wallouse; a bug. *Hudibras. Answer.*
PUNICEOUS. *adj.* [puniceus, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*
PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from puny.] Pettiness; smallness.
To PUNISH. *v. a.* [puniō, Lat.]
1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.
Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
If you will not hearken, I will punish you seven times
more for your fins. *Lev. xxvi. 18.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.
PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [punifable, Fr. from punish.] Worthy of
punishment; capable of punishment.
Thief is naturally punishable, but the kind of punishment is
positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion
convenient to appoint. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 9.*
Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no
will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that
which fineth, is subject to punishment; which way should
any such creature be punishable by the law of God? *Hooker.*
Their bribery is less punishable, when bribery opened the
door by which they entered. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from punishable.] The quality of
deserving or admitting punishment.
PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from punish.] One who inflicts pains for a
crime.
This knows my punisher; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*
PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [punishment, Fr.] Any infliction imposed
in vengeance of a crime.
The house of endless pain is built thereby;
In which ten thousand furies of punishments
The curst creatures do eternally torment. *Fa. Queen.*
Unless it were a bloody murderer,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Thou, through the judgment of God, shalt receive just
punishment for thy pride. *2 Mac. vii. 36.*
Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange punishment
to the workers of iniquity?
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat;
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*
The rewards and punishments of another life, which the
Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law,
are of weight enough to determine the choice, against what-
ever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*
PUNITION. *n. f.* [punition, Fr. punire, Lat.] Punishment. *Ans.*
PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting
punishment.
Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God
or men, nor any punitive law enacted by either against its
rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
PUNITORY. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Punishing; tending to
punishment.
PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common prostitute; a trumpet.
She may be a punk; for many of them are neither maid,
widow, nor wife. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame religion as for punk. *Hudibras.*
Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant punks their tender voices try. *Dryden.*
PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from pun.] A quibbler; a low wit who en-
deavours at reputation by double meaning.
His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and punster
of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at ballet and ombre.
One is for setting up an assembly for ballet, where none
shall be admitted to punt, that have not taken the oaths. *Add.*
When a duke to Janfen punts at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*
PUNY. *adj.* [punis, Fr.]
1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
Know me not,
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Drive
The puny habitants; or if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

PUP

- This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken
by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down
and annihilate the friendship of little puny minds. *South.*
Jove at their head ascending from the Ray,
A shoal of puny powers attend his way. *Dryden.*
PUNY. *n. f.* A young inexperienced unseasoned wretch.
Tenderness of heart makes a man but a puny in this life;
it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this
vice. *South's Sermons.*
To PUP. *v. n.* [from puppy.] To bring forth whelps; used of
a bitch bringing young.
PUPIL. *n. f.* [pupilla, Lat.]
1. The apple of the eye.
Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the pupil of
the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and
his pupil shall contract itself very much to exclude the light;
as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright
light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the pupil of
our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*
The eye has a muculous power, and can dilate and con-
tract that round hole in it, called the pupil of the eye. *Mor.*
The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the pupil,
have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. [Pupille, Fr. pupillus, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care
of a tutor.
My master fues to her, and she hath taught her tutor,
He being her pupil, to become her tutor. *Shakespeare.*
One of my father's servants,
With store of tears this treason 'gan unfold,
And said my guardian would his pupil kill. *Fairfax.*
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any
fear of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God
hath for great need of men's souls, that he will accept them
at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*
Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils. *L'Estr.*
The great work of a governor is, to settle in his pupil good
habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*
3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.
Tell me, thou pupil to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake to young so vast a care?
So some weak fool, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;
Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tidd.*
PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from pupil.]
1. State of being a scholar.
The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under
the discipline of pupilage, should be relaxed as fast as their age,
discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*
2. Wardship; minority.
Three sons he dying left, all under age;
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the crown, during their pupilage;
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Pem. Quen.*
PUPILARY. *adj.* [pupillaris, Fr. pupillaris, Lat. from pupil.]
Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
PUPPET. *n. f.* [puppet, Fr. pupus, Lat.]
1. A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden
tragedian.
Once Zelmane could not stir; but that as if they had been
puppets, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Bassilius
with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would fol-
low her. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made
of cotton wool, in the manner of puppets.
His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and
compliance; as for you, you look like a puppet moved by
clock-work. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,
The gilded puppets dance. *Pope.*
In flood impotence he speaks;
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppets squeaks. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt.
Thou, an Egyptian puppet, shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding puppet! *Shakespeare.*
PUPPETMAN. *n. f.* [puppet and man.] Master of a puppet-
show.
Why is a handsome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder puppetman inquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*
PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and show.] A mock drama per-
formed by wooden images moved by wire.
Tim, you have a taste I know,
And often see a puppetshow.
To induce him to be fond of learnings, he would frequently
carry him to the puppetshow. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
A pre-

PUR

- A president of the council will make no more impression
upon my mind, than the sight of a puppetshow. *Pope.*
PUR. *n. f.* [pupus, Fr.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.
He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions, *Shakespeare.*
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs.
The rogues lighted me into the river with as little remorse,
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies, fifteen
in the litter. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The how to the bitch says, your puppies are all blind. *L'Estr.*
Nature does the puppy's eyelid close.
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.
I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy headed monster;
I shall scurvy monster!
Thou much I have added, because there are some puppies
which have given it out.
I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward puppy
with a money bag under each arm. *Addison's Guardian.*
To PURRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from perblind, which is still
used in Scotland; pure and blind.] Nearighted; shortighted.
Speak to my gossip Venus one fair word,
One nickname to her purblind son and heir.
The truth appears to naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis known to several
Of head piece extraordinary; lower messes
Perchance, are to this business purblind. *Shakespeare.*
Like to purblind moles, no greater light than that little
which they shun. *Drammond.*
Darkness, that here surrounded our purblind understandings,
will vanish at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*
Dropt in bleak thick-sighted eyes,
They'd make them see in darkest night,
Like owls, though purblind in the light. *Hudibras.*
Purblind man
Sees but a part of th' chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That points all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
PURBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from purblind.] Shortness of sight.
PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from purchase.] That may be purchased
or bought.
Money being the counterbalance to all things purchasable by
it, as much as you take off from the value of money, to
much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*
To PURCHASE. *v. a.* [purchase, Fr.]
1. To buy for a price.
You have many a purchas'd slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part.
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham purchas'd
of the sons of Hebr. *Shakespeare. Gen. xxv.*
2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.
A world who would not purchase with a bruise. *Milton.*
3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.
I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses;
Therefore use none. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
PURCHASE. *n. f.* [purchase, old Fr. from the verb.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.
He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better
purchase for him, than if he laid out the money for an addi-
tion to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*
Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A purchase which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*
2. Any thing of which possession is taken.
A beauty waiting and distressed widow
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakespeare.*
The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession of
his stores; but he had little joy of the purchase. *L'Estrange.*
PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from purchase.] A buyer; one that gains
any thing for a price.
Upon one only alienation and change, the purchaser is to
pass both licence, fine and recovery. *Bacon.*
So unhappy have been the purchasers of church lands, that,
though in such purchases, men have usually the cheapest penny-
worth, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*
Most of the old statues may be well supposed to have been
cheaper to their first owners, than they are to a modern
purchaser. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
PURE. *adj.* [pur, pure, Fr. purus, Lat.]
1. Not filthy; not sullied.
There is a generation that are pure in their own eyes, and
yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Prov. xxx. 12.*
2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.
Thou purg'd stone, whose pureness doth present
My purest mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

PUR

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is hal'd to
the rack for murdering his prince? his cup is full of pure and
unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name
with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to
last eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to
simple and compound; so a guinea is pure gold, if it has in
it no alloy. *Watts's Logic.*
4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic; as, pure mathe-
matics.
Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into pure and mixed;
and though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in the
general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider
the quantity of some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*
When a proposition expresses that the predicate is connected
with the subject, it is called a pure proposition; as every true
christian is an honest man. *Watts.*
5. Free; clear.
His mind of evil pure
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*
6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.
Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am pure
from my sin? *Prov. xx. 9.*
O welcome pure ey'd faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.
No hand of strife is pure, but that which wins. *Daniel.*
7. Incurrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.
Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From pure religion, and impartial laws. *Tidell.*
8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.
As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth found in mine
ear the pure line talk of Rome. *Ascham.*
9. Mere; as, a pure villain, purus patus nebulō, Lat.
The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had
lately out of pure weariness of the fatigue, and having spent
most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*
There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks,
when the peaceable pigeons, in pure pity and good na-
ture, send their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
10. Chaste; modest.
PURELY. *adv.* [from pure.]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.
I will purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy
filth. *Isaiah i. 25.*
2. Innocently; without guilt.
3. Merely.
The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight
against the king, was purely due to him, and the effect of his
power. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Upon the particular observations on the metallic and mi-
neral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what purely
and immediately concerns the natural history of those
bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if
not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as having made
acquaintance at court more under one ministry than another.
Swift.
PURENESS. *n. f.* [from pure.]
1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.
They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of
Greece had the prize for excellent pureness and sweetness, in
so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding
healthful. *Sidney.*
No circumstances are like to contribute more to the ad-
vancement of learning, than exact temperance, great pure-
ness of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of go-
vernment. *Temple.*
2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.
An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and
simplicity. *Raleigh.*
My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,
Whole pureness does no aliment require. *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.
May we evermore serve thee in holiness and pureness of
living. *Common Prayer.*
4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.
In all this good propriety of words, and pureness of phrases
in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of
them. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
PURELY. *n. f.* [pauress, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for
women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also
bobbin work. *Bailey.*
To PURELY. *v. a.* [pauress, Fr. proflare, Italian.] To de-
corate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with
embroidery; to embroider.
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purged with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Fa. Queen.*

PUR

Emrold tufts, flow'rs *purpled* blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shaksp.*
Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers, of more mingled hew,
Than her *purpled* caril can shew. *Milton.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purpled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

PURPLE. *n. f.* [*purpille*, Fr. from the verb.] A border of
PURPLEW. *s.* embroidery.

PURGATION. *n. f.* [*purgatio*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before the pur-
gation of the air began. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.
Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to
alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shaksp.*

Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shaksp.*

PURGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgativus*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick;
having the power to cause evacuations downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spi-
rit, they endure not boiling without loss of virtue. *Bacon.*

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all.
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*

Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Wifeman.*

PURGATORY. *n. f.* [*purgatorium*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A
place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged
by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into
heaven.

Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy bliss. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*

In this age, there may be as great instances produced of
real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purga-*
tory. *Stillington.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purge*, Lat.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable
of Augeas, to separate from superstitious observations any
thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*

2. To clear from impurities.
To the English court assemble now
From every region apes of idleness;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your scum. *Shaksp.*
Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees
them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*

3. To clear from guilt.
Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time
Ere human statute *purged* the gen'ral weal. *Shaksp.*
My soul is *purged* from grudging hate;
And with my hand I feel my true heart's love. *Shaksp.*
The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience from dead
works to serve God. *Heb. ix. 14.*

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.
Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison.*

Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himself with words. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself
of some accusation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities.
I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek. xx. 38.*
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out
every prejudice and passion. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To evacuate the body by stool.
Sir Philip Calthrop *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of
Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden's Remains.*
The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets, and of *purg-*
ings, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*
If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water. *Arbutnot.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.
To PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent stools.

PURGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a me-
dicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shaksp.*

Pills nor laxatives I like;
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryden.*
He was no great friend to purging and clifters; he was for
mixing aloes with all *purges*. *Arbutnot.*

PURGER. *n. f.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

PUR

This shall make
Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be call'd *purgers*, not murderers. *Shaksp.*

2. Purge; cathartick.
It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the *purging*
virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Lat.*

PURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*purificatio*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous
mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of fe-
veral kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

2. The act of cleansing from guilt.
The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they
seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are
made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of
purification of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of
Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the
names of what they sign. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE. *adj.* [from *purify*.] Having power or ten-
dency to make pure.

PURIFICATORY. *s.* dency to make pure.

PURIFIER. *n. f.* [from *purify*.] Cleaner; refiner.
He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Mal. iii. 3.*

To PURIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifier*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.
I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of fe-
veral kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.
If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honour-
able foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than
the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to
be *purified*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil thrung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Dryden.*

3. To make clear.
It ran upon to fine and delicate a ground, as one could not
easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or
the gravel did *purify* the river. *Sidney, b. ii.*

4. To free from guilt or corruption.
He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all
iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Tit. ii. 14.*
If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind;
since it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart,
and clarifies the understanding. *South's Sermon.*

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.
There were set six water pots of stone, after the manner of
the *purifying* of the Jews. *Jn. ii. 6.*

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. *Sprat.*

To PURIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.
We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors
wholly finished, before the *purification* of the air began, though
let them begin to *purify* at the same time. *Burnet.*

PURIST. *n. f.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use
of words.

PURITAN. *n. f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to emi-
nent purity of religion.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the
superstition which the *puritan* on the other, lay to our charge,
are very justly chargeable upon themselves. *Sanderfon.*

PURITANICAL. *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.
Such guides set over the several congregations will mislead
them, by infilling into them *puritanical* and superstitious prin-
ciples, that they may the more securely exercise their preb-
yterian tyranny. *Walton.*

PURITANISM. *n. f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.
A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as
well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of
understanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

PURITY. *n. f.* [*puritas*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.
Her urn
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.
Death sets us safely on shore in our long-expected Canaan,
where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but
eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and
happinefs for ever. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.
Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could
drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation,
and her marriage vow. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PURL. *n. f.* [this is justly supposed by *Mingana* to be contracted
from *purse*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.
Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of
carnation velvet, enriched with *purle* and pearl. *Sidney.*

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated male
liquors, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To PURL.

PUR

To PURL. *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the pri-
mitive signification; if it is referred originally to the appea-
rance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the sur-
face, it may come from *purle*, a *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as
the use of authors seem to show, it relates to the sound, it
must be derived from *perle*, Swedish, to *murmur*, according
to Mr. Lye.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds;
as the wind, the *purle* of water, and humming of bees.

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as
cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sacbuts, have a
purle sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of
these inequalities, give a clear sound.

All fish from sea or shore,
Fretthet, or *purle* brook, or shell or fin. *Milton.*

A painted mistress, or a *purle* stream. *Pope.*

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purle* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.
When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purle*d. *B. Johnson.*

PURLE. *n. f.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; bor-
der; inclosure.

In the *purle* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fence'd about with olive trees. *Shaksp.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purle* of religion. *L'Estr.*

To understand all the *purle* of this place, and to illus-
trate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of
beauty and gallantry. *Spektor.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail,
merely for mistaking the *purle* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glit'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purle* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

PURLING. *n. f.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that
lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking
in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLOIN. *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology.
Stinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French; Mr. Lye from
purlouhnan, Saxon, to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave fled there finding ready dight,
*Purle*d both fled and spear, and ran away full light. *F. 2.*

The Arimaspian by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purle*d
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purle*,
Add treason to it, and debate the coin. *Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purle*d,
And knights *purle* like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purle*,
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost transmute to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purle* your liquor, and the brewer tells your
hog-wash. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purle*d,
Disolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

PURLOINER. *n. f.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals
clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the
lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange.*

PURPARTY. *n. f.* [*purpart*, Fr.] Share; part in division.
Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for
her *purparty*. *Davies on Ireland.*

PURPLE. *adj.* [*purpure*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinged with blue.
The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with e'm. *Shaksp.*

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown?
A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished,
is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and
purple. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. In poetry, red.
I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood.
Their mingled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson's Summer.*

To PURPLE. *v. a.* [*purpure*, Lat.] To make red; to colour
with purple.

Whilt your *purpled* hands do reek and smok,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Cruel and fuddain, haft thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence?
Though fall'n on evil days,
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,
And solitude! yet, not alone, while thou
Vist'it my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purpled the East. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xxx.*

PUR

Throw hither all your quaint enamel'd eyes,
That on the green turf flick the honied show'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*

Auroa had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Reclining soft in blissful bow'rs,
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

PURPLES. *n. f.* [without a singular.] Spots of a livid red,
which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.
I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PURPORT. *n. f.* [*purporte*, Fr.] Design; tendency of a writ-
ing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole
scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To PURPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to
show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels,
purporting, that if any such rebel should be required of the
prince confederate, that the prince confederate should com-
mand him to avoid the country. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They in most grave and solemn wife unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rowe.*

PURPOSE. *n. f.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design.
He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shaksp.*

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*,
that when the army should set forward, he might in the
streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Kneller.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him farther yet. *Milton's Agonist.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*. *Burn.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should
read and make observations of such things as they find for
their *purpose*. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse with the
most learned men. *Guardian, N° 165.*

The common materials, which the ancients made their
ships of, were the ornus or wild ash; the fir was likewise
used for this *purpose*. *Arbutnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression
of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*,
and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence.
To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been af-
sembled, if once their determination being set down, men
might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hobbes.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the
sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze,
to *purpose* that year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a
prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and
we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they
may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers,
or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should keep his
passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Desire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having
had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they
have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.
'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own
snakes, as for the *purposes* in the matter of power. *L'Estr.*

To PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design;
to resolve.

What he did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that So-
lomon his son should perform. *Hobbes.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

I am *purposed*, that my mouth shall not transgress. *Pf. xvii.*

This is the *purpose* that is *purposed* upon the whole
earth. *Jf. xiv. 26.*

Paul *purposed* in the spirit, to go to Jerusalem. *Acts xix. 21.*

The christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on
each side of the army four ranks of waggons. *Kneller.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey.
Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

20 U
PURPOSELY.

PUR

PURPOSELY, *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention.
Being the instrument which God hath *purposefully* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean?
Hooker.
I have *purposefully* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons.
Addison.
In composing this discourse, I *purposefully* declined all offensive and displeasing truths.
Atterbury.
The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learned by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposefully* go wrong.
Pope.
PURPRISE, *n. f.* [*purpris*, old Fr. *purprium*, law Lat.] A cloth or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour.
The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise* ought to be preferred without corruption.
Bacon's Essays.
PURR, *n. f.* A sea lark.
Answorth.
To **PURR**, *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURSE, *n. f.* [*burse*, Fr. *purse*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained.
She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana all gold and bounty.
Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.
Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purse*?
Shakep. Henry IV.
He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly appurled with their *purse* full of money, into the city.
Knolles.
I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value.
Add.
To **PURSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purse.
I am spell-caught by Philidel,
And *purse* within a net.
Dryden.
I *purse* it up, but little reck'ning made,
'Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true.
Milton.
1. To contract as a purse.
Thou cried'st,
And did'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit.
Shakep. Othello.
PURSENET, *n. f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.
Conies are taken by *purset* in their burrows.
Mortimer.
PURSEPROUD, *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.
PURSER, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.
PURSENESS, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Shortness of breath.
PURSLAIN, *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of *purslain* consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower-cup, which consists of one leaf, arises the pointal, which, together with the flower-cup, becomes a fruit, for the most part oval, full of small seeds, and furnished with two shells or husks at top; of which the outer one, which was the part of the flower-cup that was split in two, opens first; and the inner one, which is the pointal enlarged, opens last, doubly and transversely, while the lower part of the flower-cup adheres to the foot-stalk.
Miller.
The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purslain* and endive.
Wise man's Surgery.
PURSUABLE, *adj.* [from *purse*.] What may be pursued.
PURSUANCE, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] Prosecution; process.
PURSUANT, *adj.* [from *purse*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.
To **PURSU'E**, *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.]
1. To chase; to follow in hostility.
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues*;
Shakep.
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues*.
When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*.
Gen. xiv. 14.
To thy speed add wings,
Left with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering.
Milton.
2. To prosecute; to continue.
As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil,
Prov. xii. 19.
pursueth it to his own death.
Infatiate to *pursue*
Vain war with heaven.
Milton.
I will *pursue*
This ancient story, whether false or true.
Dryden.
When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.
Locke.
3. To imitate; to follow as an example.
The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new.
Dryden.
4. To endeavour to attain.
Let us not then *pursue*
Splendid vassalage.
Milton.
We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain.
Prior.

PUR

To **PURSU'E**, *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.
I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider.
Boyle.
PURSUER, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] One who follows in hostility.
Fled with the rest,
And falling from a hill he was to bruis'd,
That the *pursuers* took him.
Shakep. Henry IV.
His swift *pursuers* from heav'n's gates discern
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.
Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *pursuers* scorn.
Denham.
PURSU'IT, *n. f.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]
1. The act of following with hostile intention.
Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will have us long *pursuit*.
Milton.
2. Endeavour to attain.
This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd.
Dryden.
Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *pursuit*.
Rogers.
He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation.
Addison.
The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them.
Locke.
3. Prosecution.
He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it.
Clarendon.
PURSUIVANT, *n. f.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.
How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivants*.
Fairy Queen.
Pursuivants he often for them sent.
Hubert.
These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer.
Shakep.
Send out a *pursuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising.
Shakep. Richard III.
For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmund Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portsmouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory.
Camerden's Remains.
The *pursuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his luteon bore.
Dryden.
PURSY, *adj.* [*purssif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat.
In the fatnels of these *purisy* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea croud and now for leave to do it good.
Shakep.
Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *purisy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight.
Shakep. Timon of Athens.
By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purisy* men.
Temple.
An hostels dowager,
Grown fat and *purisy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bott'd ale.
Hudibras, p. iii.
PURTEANCE, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.
Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purteance* thereof.
Ex. xii. 9.
The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purteance*.
Hudibras, p. i.
To **PURVEY**, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]
1. To provide with conveniences. This sense is now not in use.
Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day.
Fa. Queen.
His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*.
Dryden.
2. To procure.
What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not.
Tomson's Summer.
To **PURVEY**, *v. n.* To buy in provisions.
I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*.
Milton.
PURVEYANCE, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]
1. Provision.
Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal princes court became.
Fa. Queen.
2. Procurement of victuals.
Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them.
Bacon.
PURVEYOR.

PUS

PURVEYOR, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]
1. One that provides victuals.
The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf.
Raleigh.
2. A procurer; a pimp.
These women are such cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures.
Dryden.
The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies.
Addison.
PURVIEW, *n. f.* [*pourveu*, French.] Proviso; providing clause.
Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition.
Hale's Common Law of England.
PURULENCE, *n. f.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or *purulency*. } matter.
Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera.
Arbutnot on Diet.
PURULENT, *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.
A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to found flesh.
Bacon.
It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy.
Swift's Miscel.
An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
PUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested fore.
Acid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*.
Arbutnot.
To **PUSH**, *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]
1. To strike with a thrust.
If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned.
Ex. xxi.
2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing.
The youth *push* away my feet.
Job xxx. 12.
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.
Shew your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual flame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land.
Shakep.
Through thee will we *push* down our enemies.
Pf. xlv. 5.
Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines.
Milton.
The description of this terrible scene threw her into an hysterick fit, which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of the room.
Arbutnot and Pope.
4. To press forward.
He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear.
Dryden.
With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction.
Addison.
Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by many hands, must go forward.
Dryden.
5. To urge; to drive.
Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor.
Addison's Spectator.
6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.
We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable.
Swift.
7. To importune; to tease.
To **PUSH**, *v. n.*
1. To make a thrust.
But issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That none shall dare
With shorted sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length.
Dryden.
A calf will go manage his head, as though he would *push*
with his horns even before they shoot.
Roy.
Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn.
Addison.
2. To make an effort.
War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides rehol'd to *push*, we try'd our strength.
Dryden.
3. To make an attack.
The king of the South shall *push* at him, and the king of the North shall come against him.
Dan. xi. 40.
PUSH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

PUS

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear.
Spenser.
So great was the puillance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear.
Fa. Queen.
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach,
receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire.
Knolles.
2. An impulse; force impressed.
Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss.
Addison's Guardian.
3. Assault; attack.
He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative.
Shakep. Henry IV.
When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with pushing and confidence.
Watts.
4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort.
A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Mollala.
Shakep.
Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him.
L'Estrange.
We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter.
Addison.
5. Exigence; trial.
We'll put the matter to the present *push*.
Shakep.
'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk.
L'Estrange.
The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*.
Atterbury.
6. A sudden emergence.
There's time enough for that;
Left they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation.
Shakep. Winter's Tale.
7. [Pustula, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal.
He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lye.
Bacon's Essays.
PUSHER, *n. f.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.
PUSHING, *adj.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.
PUSHPIN, *n. f.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.
Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning.
L'Estrange.
PUSILLANIMITY, *n. f.* [*pusillanimitas*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.
The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice.
Shakep.
The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility.
South's Sermons.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *adj.* [*pusillanimes*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanness of spirit; narrowminded; cowardly.
An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.
Bacon's Essays.
He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments.
Spectator, N^o 576.
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.
PUSS, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *pus*, Lat. is a dwarf.]
1. The fondling name of a cat.
A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *pus* into a woman.
L'Estrange.
Let *pus* practise what nature teaches.
Watts.
I will permit my son to play at apodidracinda, which can be no other than our *pus* in a corner.
Arbutnot and Pope.
2. The sportsman's term for a hare.
Poor honest *pus*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
But hounds eat sleep as well as hares.
Gay.
PUSTULE.

PUT

PŪSTULE, *n. f.* [*pustula*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a pult; an effluence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arb.*
PŪSTULOUS, *adj.* [from *pustula*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

TO PUT, *v. a.* [of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius*.]

1. To lay or repose in any place.
God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen. ii. 8.*
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex. iv. 15.*
If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field;
of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*
In these he *put* two weights. *Milton.*
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To place in any situation.
When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar. v. 40.*
Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the founding alchimy. *Milton.*
Put all your other subjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estr.*

3. To place in any state or condition.
Before we will lay by our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakefp.*
Put me in a surety with thee. *Job xvii. 3.*
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*
He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job xix. 13.*
As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thes. ii. 4.*
They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer. l. 42.*
He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen. xlii. 17.*
She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut. xxii.*
Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Suf. v. 51.*
Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*
This question ask'd *put* me in doubt. *Milton.*
So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*
Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

4. To repose.
How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. *2 Kings.*
God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. *1 Chr. v. 20.*

5. To trust; to give up.
Thou shalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Ex. xxix. 24.*

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.
A new cracked feldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.
Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*
When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.
Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. *1 Sam. viii. 16.*
No man, having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke ix. 62.*
Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut. xii. 18.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.
I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakefp.*

10. To cause; to produce.
There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* to wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.
Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chr.*

12. To add.
Whatever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecd. iii. 14.*

13. To place in a reckoning.
If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*
That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.
Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakefp.*
And five of you shall chafe an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Leo. xxvi. 8.*
With well-doing, ye may *put* to silence foolish men. *1 Pet.*
The Turks were in every place *put* to the sword, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Cic.*
Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put* to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

15. To oblige; to urge.
We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*
Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

16. To propose; to state.
The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that talk. *Boyle.*
He *put* to proof his high supremacy. *Milton.*
When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*
We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tilghson.*

17. To form; to regulate.
Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*
They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

18. To reach to another.
To unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab. ii. 15.*

19. To bring into any state of mind or temper.
Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*
To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

20. To offer; to advance.
I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brains money in a payment. *Dryden.*
Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.
He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

22. To turn off; to divert.
Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*
A fright hath *put* by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew's Casinol.*

23. To thrust aside.
Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*
Was the crown offer'd him thence?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it by thence.
Every time gentler than other. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put* by th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*
When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* to it by,
And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

24. To put down.
To baffle; to repress; to crush.
How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shakefp.*

25. To put down.
To degrade.
The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother down. *Fa. Queen.*
The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz down at Jerusalem. *2 Ch.*

26. To put down.
To bring into disuse.
Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*
With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put* down the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

27. To put down.
To confute.
We two saw you four set on four; mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

28. To put forth.
To propose.
Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

29. To put forth.
To extend.
He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*

30. To put forth.
To emit, as a sprouting plant.
An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves; whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrescements. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
He said, let th' earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding feed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

31. To put forth.
To exert.
I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton.*
In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength. *Taylor.*
We should *put* forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

32. To put in.
To interpose.
Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

PUT

PUT up your sword; if this young gentleman have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakefp. Ex. xxii.*

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Heb.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wade.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

10. To cause; to produce.
There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* to wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.
Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chr.*

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Whatever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecd. iii. 14.*

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21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.
He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

22. To turn off; to divert.
Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

23. To thrust aside.
Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

24. To put down.
To baffle; to repress; to crush.
How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shakefp.*

25. To put down.
To degrade.
The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother down. *Fa. Queen.*

26. To put down.
To bring into disuse.
Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

27. To put down.
To confute.
We two saw you four set on four; mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

28. To put forth.
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Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

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He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*

30. To put forth.
To emit, as a sprouting plant.
An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves; whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrescements. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

31. To put forth.
To exert.
I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton.*

32. To put in.
To interpose.
Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

33. To put in practice.
To use; to exercise.
Neither gods nor man will give content,
To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

34. To put off.
To divert; to lay aside.
None of us *put* off our cloaths, saving that every one *put* them off for walking. *Nehem. iv. 23.*
Put off thy shoes from off thy feet. *Ex. ii. 5.*

35. To put off.
To defer; to procrastinate.
So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it off to to-morrow. *Wade.*

36. To put off.
To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.
He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put* off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Reg.*

37. To put off.
To discard.
Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all *put* off
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakefp.*

38. To put off.
To recommend; to vend or obtrude.
The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put* off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

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PUT on your sword; if this young gentleman have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakefp. Ex. xxii.*

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35. To put off.
To defer; to procrastinate.
So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it off to to-morrow. *Wade.*

36. To put off.
To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.
He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put* off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Reg.*

37. To put off.
To discard.
Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all *put* off
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakefp.*

38. To put off.
To recommend; to vend or obtrude.
The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put* off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

PUT

PUT on your sword; if this young gentleman have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakefp. Ex. xxii.*

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Heb.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wade.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

</

PUT

- The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can put them on. *Locke.*
42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Locke.*
I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this courie, and put it on
By your allowance. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our putting on. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Others envy to the state draws, and puts on
For contumelies receiv'd. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
This came handsomely to put on the peace, because it was
a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And putting on the king dismiss'd her foes. *Halifax.*
43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict.
I have offended; that which thou putt'st on me, I will
bear. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon
us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*
The flock found he was put upon, but set a good face how-
ever upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*
Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words
for things. *Locke.*
Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking no-
tice of scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*
44. To PUT on. To assume; to take.
The duke hath put on a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakefp.*
Wise men love you, in their own oversight,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to put your folly on to please. *Dryden.*
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one
cannot affect, and put on upon occasion, in order to serve an
interest. *Swift.*
45. To PUT over. To refer.
For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I put you over to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakefp.*
46. To PUT out. To place at usury.
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that putteth
not out his money to usury. *Pf. xv. 5.*
To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of self,
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner,
usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can
put it out again. *Locke.*
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country
life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money;
but, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison.*
One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at ten per
cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred
thousand pounds. *Child.*
47. To PUT out. To extinguish. *Judg. xvii. 21.*
The Philistines put out his eyes.
Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at
last it spread all over, and put the flame quite out. *Bacon.*
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out. *Milton.*
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seem'd clear,
there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a
damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes put out
their candles. *Boyle.*
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion,
quite put out those little remains of affection she still had for
her lord. *Addison's Spectator, N° 171.*
48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant.
Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach
to the sun, forsake their first roots, and put out another more
towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude.
When the travail'd, the one put out his hand. *Gen.*
50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from.
When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished,
shall they themselves be put out? *Spenser.*
I am resolv'd, that when I am put out of the stewardship,
they may receive me into their houses. *Luke xvi. 4.*
The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arragon, in fa-
vour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
51. To PUT out. To make publick.
You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your mo-
desty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to
rags when you put out this medal. *Dryden.*
When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious
flamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty
or magnificence. *Addison.*
52. To PUT out. To disconcert.
There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth a man
out of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth
him. *Bacon.*

PUT

53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by.
From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send
them away by sea, they were put all to the sword. *Bacon.*
Such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword or
to the halter. *Clarendon.*
Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*
54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard.
What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst
praise me. *Shakefp. Macf. for Macf.*
O gentle lady, do not put me to't,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He puts transgression to't. *Shakefp. Macf. for Macf.*
They have a leader,
Tullius Aufidius, that will put you to't. *Shakefp.*
It is to be put to question in general, whether it be lawful
for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the
propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*
I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was put to hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*
He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which
had been before started, and put it to her in a syllogism. *Add.*
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon
together, and were more put to it how to meet with accom-
modations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the count
was hard put to it on what part of the money to bestow the
inscription. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off. *Addison.*
55. To PUT to. To assist with.
Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was
taken a quivering. *Sidney.*
The carpenters being set to work, and every one putting to
his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Kneller.*
56. To PUT to death. To kill.
It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to put to
death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving a new re-
bellion. *Hoyward.*
Teuta put to death one of the Roman ambassadors; she was
obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to
consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbutnot.*
57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass.
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages be-
fore put together. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenge'd.
I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuad'd
to put up in peace what already I have foolishly suffer'd. *Shat.*
It is prudence, in many cases, to put up the injuries of a
weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a
stronger. *L'Estrange.*
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many ac-
cidents does he put up at our hands, because his love is in-
vincible. *Boyle.*
The Canaanitish woman must put up a refusal, and there-
proachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the
heathen. *Boyle.*
Nor put up blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*
Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the
offender is below resentment. *Addison.*
59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate; as plants.
Hartthorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung,
and watered, putteth up mushrooms. *Bacon.*
60. To PUT up. To expose publickly; as, these goods are put
up to sale. *Addison's Spectator.*
61. To PUT up. To start.
In town, whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd
in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd crea-
tures in both sexes, that they soil the scent of one another,
and puzzle the chace. *Addison's Spectator.*
62. To PUT up. To hoard.
Himself never put up any of the rent, but dispos'd of it by
the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's
portion. *Spelman.*
63. To PUT up. To hide.
Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter. *Shakefp.*
64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate.
The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of
having such a body in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with
a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing
the whole course of their life. *Tillison.*
This caution will put them upon considering, and teach
them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

PUT

- It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself
upon that study, or put others upon it. *Walker.*
He replied, with some vehemence, that he would under-
take to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation;
I would fain have put him upon it. *Addison.*
This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and
considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the
rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*
It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion,
and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,
as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of
them. *Atterbury.*
These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts
and extravagancies. *Swift.*
65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon.
When in swinish sleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and
judicial examination.
Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every
one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. *Locke.*
Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the
trial of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbutnot.*
To PUT. v. n.
1. To go or move.
The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption
of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the
first putting up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*
2. To shoot or germinate.
In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and
therefore putteth downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. To steer a vessel.
An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place
that has always a considerable number of men of war ready
to put to sea. *Addison.*
His fury thus appeas'd, he puts to land;
The ghosts forsake their fears. *Dryden.*
4. To PUT forth. To leave a port.
Order for sea is given;
They have put forth the haven. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*
5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.
No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes puts forth. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs. *Cont. ii. 13.*
Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in
abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that
earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Hirsute roots, besides the putting forth upwards and down-
wards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
6. To PUT in. To enter a haven.
As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he con-
tinued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men,
with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*
7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. A me-
taphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.
This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not
put in for the name of virtue. *Locke.*
8. To PUT in. To offer a claim.
They shall stand for feed; they had gone down too, but
that a wife burgher put in for them. *Shakefp.*
Although astrologers may here put in, and plead the secret
influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no
such consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta,
he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less
qualified competitor. *Collier.*
9. To PUT off. To leave land.
As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy desiring to be
taken in, was refused. *Addison.*
10. To PUT over. To sail cross.
Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a
city of the main land to which he put over, and took it. *Abbot.*
11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course.
It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down,
and to put to sea. *Bacon.*
He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which
they lost the half. *Arbutnot.*
With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,
Consult our safety, and put off to sea. *Pope.*
12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate.
Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king,
when several put up. *L'Estrange.*
13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.
With this he put up to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twich'd his levee. *Swift.*

PUT

14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.
PUT. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. An action of distress.
The flag's was a forc'd put, and a chance rather than a
choice. *L'Estrange.*
2. A rustick; a clown.
Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*
3. PUT off. Excuse; shift.
The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of
our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estr.*
PUTAGE. n. s. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the wo-
man's part.
PUTANISM. n. s. [putanism, Fr.] The manner of living, or
trade of a prostitute. *Diet.*
PUTATIVE. adj. [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed;
reputed.
If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though
she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife. *Argliffe.*
PUTID. adj. [putidus, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.
He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas
all imitation is putid and servile. *L'Estrange.*
PUTIDNESS. n. s. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.
PUTLOG. n. s.
Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot
long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay
bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
PUTREDINOUS. adj. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.
A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with
rennet is turned. *Floyer.*
PUTREFACTION. n. s. [putrefaction, Fr. putris and facio, Lat.]
The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.
Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion
of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their
existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*
If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate,
there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the con-
sistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*
Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vege-
tables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together,
by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and
odour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
From swampy fens,
Where putrefaction into life ferments,
And breathes destructive myriads. *Thomson's Summer.*
PUTREFACTIVE. adj. [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten.
They make putrefactive generations, conformable unto se-
minal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will dis-
cover it. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
To PUTREFY. v. a. [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make
rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.
To keep them here,
They would but stink, and putrefy the air. *Shakefp.*
Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy
the publick good. *Bacon.*
The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts
about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed
freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wijeman.*
A wound was so putrefied, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*
Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy
raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbutnot.*
To PUTREFY. v. n. To rot.
From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no
soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrefying
fores. *Jf. i. 6.*
All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and watry substances
are more apt to putrefy than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
These humors, though not noxious, embalm and spice
The world, which else would putrefy with vice. *Donne.*
The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum,
which, falling into this declining part, putrefied. *Wijeman.*
PUTRESCENCE. n. s. [from putresco, Latin.] The state of
rotting.
Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because
being the fiery humour, it will readiest furmount the water,
we may confess in the common putrescence, it may promote
elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PUTRESCENT. adj. [putrescens, Lat.] Growing rotten.
Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and
solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the
putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant
motion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PUTRID. adj. [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.
The wine to putrid blood converted flows. *Waller.*
If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk,
instead of turning sour, will turn putrid, and smell like
urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours,
or part of them, have to little circulatory motion, that they
fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly
the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quin.*
PUTRIDNESS.

P Y G

Pu'tridness. *n. f.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness.
Nidorous ructus depend on the fetid spirituality of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat. *Player on the Humours.*

Put'ter. *n. f.* [from *put*.]
1. One who puts.
The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. *L'Estrange.*
2. **Put'ter on.** Inciter; instigator.
My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*,
Of these exactions. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
You are abus'd, and by some *putter on*,
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Pu'ttingstone. *n. f.*
In some parts of Scotland, stones for the same purpose are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

Pu'ttock. *n. f.* [derived, by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.
Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead. *Shakeſp.*
The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Picabon.*

Pu'tty. *n. f.*
1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.
An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

To Pu'zzle. *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *posse*. *Skinner.*]
1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease.
Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony. *Shakeſp.*
I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakeſp.*
Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*
He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute. *Addison.*
Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle.
The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*
These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler, No 81.*
I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*
To *Pu'zzle.* *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.
The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estr.*
Pu'zle. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity.
Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Essays.*

Puzzler. *n. f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

Py'garg. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Py'gmean. *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy.
They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*



P Y X

Py'gmy. *n. f.* [from *pygma*, Fr. *pygma*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.
If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Boutley.*

Pylo'rus. *n. f.* [from *pylos*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

Py'powder. See **PIEPOWDER.**

Pyramid. *n. f.* [from *pyramide*, Fr. *pyramide*, from *pyr*, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*
Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your matter's court; rather make my country's high *pyramid* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*
Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodw.*

Pyramidal. *adj.* [from *pyramid*.] Having the form of a **Pyramidal.** *pyramid.*
Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
The *pyramidal* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Lace.*

Pyramidically. *adv.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid.
Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which *Ossa* stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and *Pelion* being the least, is placed above *Ossa*, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Bacon's Notes on Odyſſey.*

Pyramis. *n. f.* A pyramid.
The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Pyre. *n. f.* [from *pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.
When his brave lion upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*
With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

Pyrites. *n. f.* [from *pyr*.] Firestone.
Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

Pyromancy. *n. f.* [from *pyr* and *mancy*.] Divination by fire.
Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Pyrotechnical. *adj.* [from *pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnick*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

Pyrotechnicks. *n. f.* [from *pyr* and *techne*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

Pyrotechny. *n. f.* [from *pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.
Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Pyrrhonism. *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyx. *n. f.* [from *pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host. *9*

